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20
Subjects

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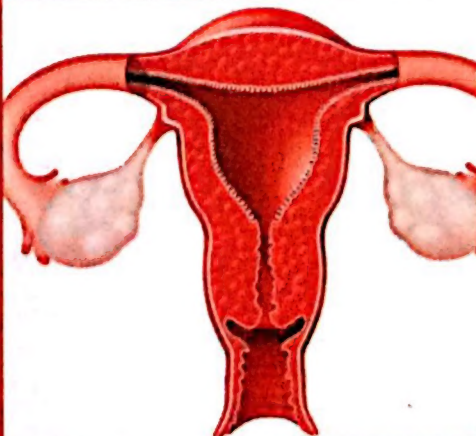
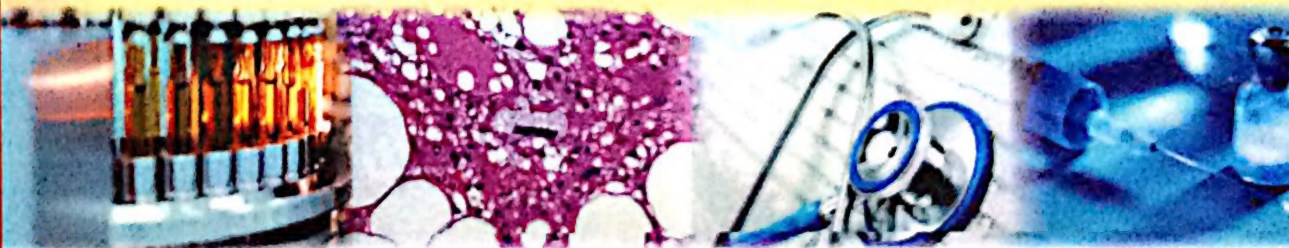
IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS

According to the latest pattern of National Board Exams & Covering questions of all 20 subjects

Special Features

- Subject-wise and Topic-wise Image Based Questions for comprehensive learning
- Designed as per Latest Examinations Pattern
- Covers all Recent Image Based Questions' Topics (2012-2015)
- Repository of all Image Based Questions' Topics asked in PGMEET (2000-2015)
- Useful Template for Comprehensive Revision of whole course
- Useful Hints/Features given along with Answers
- Written by National Level Renowned Faculty & Author of Best-selling Titles

Vivek Jain



PHOTOZ

PHOTON

20
Subject

IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS

According to the latest pattern of National Board Exams & Covering Questions of all 20 subjects

Vivek Jain (MBBS MD)

MBBS Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
MD (Community Medicine), Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

Formerly,

Consultant UN Office on Drugs & Crime - South Asia
Senior Resident VMMC-SJH and UCMS & GTBH, New Delhi
Faculty GFIMSR, Faridabad, Haryana




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Disclaimer

This book contains questions based on topics asked in previous years' State and National Level PG Entrance and Medical Officer Examinations in India. Often repeated topics and sub-topics have been included for students benefit. We do not claim that these questions are exact or similar to questions asked in recent examinations in India. If any such similarity is found, it is purely coincidental and by chance.

PHOTON 

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Ph: 23289259, 23266861, 23266867 Website: www.cbspd.com

Fax: 011-23243014 e-mail: delhi@cbspd.com; cbspubs@airtelmail.in.

Corporate Office: 204 FIE, Industrial Area, Patparganj, Delhi 110 092

Ph: 4934 4934 Fax: 4934 4935 e-mail: production@cbspd.com; bhupesharora@cbspd.com

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How to Use the Book

How to use PHOTON 20!

Dear Students,

Just few words of advice, based on my 12 years of teaching experience (UGs and PG-aspirants), on how to tackle Image Based Questions (IBQs) in Examinations!

I. IBQs in Examinations

- *Focus on Images/figures/diagrams given in Standard textbooks:* Most of the Examiners would like to use Pre-existing well-known images for designing new IBQs
- *Most of the IBQs are based on Topics/ MCQs asked in Older PGMEEs:* Focus on regularly repeated topics/ questions of last 3-5 years
- *IBQs are always asked from Important topics/ facts:* Few examples,
 - Richest sources of nutrients & Logos of National Health Programs (PSM)
 - Hematology (Pathology)
 - Signs/ appearances (Radiodiagnosis, Orthopaedics)
 - Abdomen (Anatomy, Surgery)
 - Identification (Forensic Medicine)
 - ECG (Medicine)
 - Cycles of Metabolism (Biochemistry)
 - Contraceptives (PSM, Gynaecology)
 - Muscles, Nerves (Anatomy)
 - Instruments (Anesthesiology, Medicine, ENT, Orthopaedics)
 - Breast feeding (Paediatrics, PSM)
 - Common Communicable diseases (Microbiology, Medicine, PSM, Pathology)
- *Do not leave the IBQ or attempt in a hurry:*
 - Read all the choices: Most of the times Choices can help you find the answer itself!
 - Every image has at least One-clue hidden in it: Read everything written on Image (if any) in detail!
- *Sometimes you may find answer in the Photograph itself:* It has happened quite a few times!

II. PHOTON 20

- *Prioritise the Subjects according to number of IBQs asked in Exams:*
 - Level I Subjects (Maximum number of IBQs): Medicine, Surgery, PSM, Radiology, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Dermatology
 - Level II Subjects (Lesser number of IBQs): Anatomy, Microbiology, Forensic Medicine, Paediatrics
 - Level III Subjects (Least number of IBQs): Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Psychiatry, Anaesthesiology, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, ENT
- *Use PHOTON 20 to 'Revise your Whole Course through One Book':*
 - This book is a compilation of around 3000+ topics asked in PGMEEs in last 5 years in India
 - Each subject has been divided into Sub-topics for Comprehensive coverage

- Utilize space given along every Image & its' Question: Add theory points, Important MCQ points you remember
- Turn PHOTON 20 into a Useful repository for Quick Revision before the Exams!
- *Start Integrating the Subjects and Read subjects together (if possible)*
 - Anatomy *plus* Surgery together
 - Pathology *plus* Pharmacology *plus* Medicine together
 - Radiology *plus* Orthopaedics together
 - PSM *plus* Microbiology together
 - Gynaecology *plus* Obstetrics *plus* Paediatrics together
 - Short subjects (Psychiatry *plus* Anesthesia *plus* Pharmacology *plus* Forensic medicine) together
 - ENT *plus* Ophthalmology *plus* Physiology *plus* Skin together
- *If you feel the need to see More images of same topic:*
 - Refer to your textbook
 - No harm for a quick look on Popular Internet based Search engines (For example, www.google.com): Do not waste time in reading text online, its' better to refer to textbooks!

Good Luck!

DISCLAIMER

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Dr. Vivek Jain

New Delhi. INDIA.

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RECENT-MOST QUESTIONS

Recent-Most Questions (2015)	503-509
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PRE-CLINICAL SUBJECTS

ANATOMY

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General Anatomy	1-16
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A NOTE FROM SAKURA

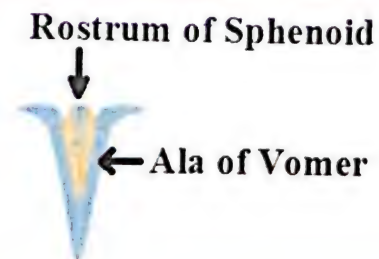


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SPECIAL THANKS TO NIGAM RASHMI DHAR FOR INITIATING HELP TO PEOPLE FOR FREE. VERY HAPPY TO BECOME A PART OF AIM4PG. ALL THE BEST FRIENDS . HAPPY STUDYING.

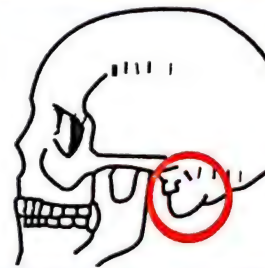
1. Joint shown in Photograph is a Type of
[Recent Question 2013]

a. Gomphosis
b. Syndesmosis
c. Symphysis
d. Schindylesis



2. Process (Encircled) shown in Photograph isType of Epiphysis [Recent Question 2014]

a. Pressure
b. Traction
c. Atavistic
d. Aberrant



3. Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph is a type of epiphysis

a. Pressure
b. Traction
c. Atavistic
d. Aberrant



4. How many Pairs of Nerves (Arrow) exist as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

a. 28
b. 30
c. 31
d. 32



Ans.

1. d. Schindylesis
3. c. Atavistic (Coracoid process of Scapula)

2. b. Traction (Process: Mastoid)
4. c. 31 (Spinal nerves)

General Anatomy

5. Type of Joints (Encircled) shown in Photograph is type of

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Synovial
- b. Synostosis
- c. Synchronosis
- d. Syndesmosis

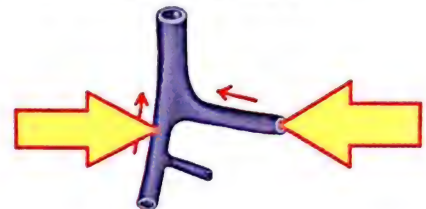


Tympanic membrane

6. Vein shown in Photograph is formed by union of veins (Arrows)

- a. Splenic vein & Inferior mesenteric vein
- b. Splenic vein & Superior mesenteric vein
- c. Right hepatic vein & Left hepatic vein
- d. Left hepatic vein & Splenic vein

Portal Vein



* 7. Movement (Arrow) shown in Photograph is done through

- a. Medial pterygoid
- b. Lateral pterygoid
- c. Temporalis
- d. Masseter



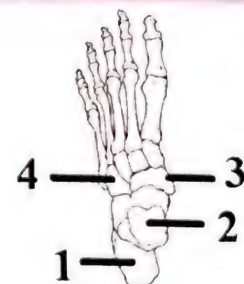
8. Chromosome shown in Photograph is

- a. Acrocentric
- b. Metacentric
- c. Sub-metacentric
- d. None



9. Following bone, as shown in Photograph, have no Muscle attachment

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



Ans.

5. a. Synovial (Ear ossicles Joints)

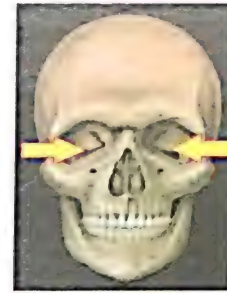
7. b. Lateral pterygoid (Movement: Opening of jaw)

9. b. 2 (Bone: Talus)

6. b. Splenic vein & Superior mesenteric vein

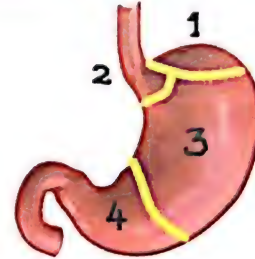
8. a. Acrocentric (Y chromosome)

10. Floor of Bony part (Arrows) shown in Photography is mainly contributed bybone
- Maxilla
 - Sphenoid
 - Palatine
 - Zygomatic



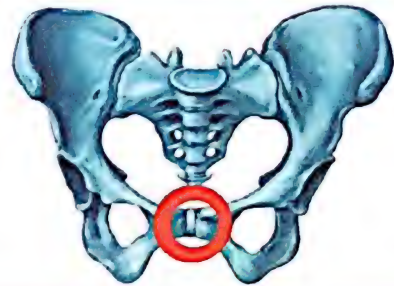
11. Chief cells are mainly found in Part of organ shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 3



12. Type of Joint seen in region in Pelvis (Encircled) of the Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- Fibrous
- Cartilaginous
- Synovial
- Gomphosis



13. Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph comprise of

- Association fibres
- Projection fibres
- Commissural fibres
- None of the above



14. Most common site of Fracture of Bone shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- Medial 1/3
- Middle 1/3
- Lateral 1/3
- Equal in all parts



Ans.

- a. Maxilla (Bony part: Floor of orbit)
- b. Cartilaginous (Joint: Symphysis pubis)
- b. Middle 1/3 (Bone shown: Clavicle)

- a. 1 (Fundus of Stomach)
- c. Commissural fibres (Structure: Corpus callosum)

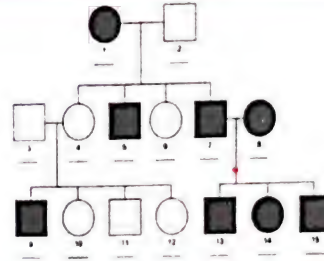
15. Ligament NOT related to the Joint (Encircled) shown in the Photograph is

- a. Temporomandibular L
- b. Sphenomandibular L
- c. Stylomandibular L
- d. Tympanomandibular L



16. Inheritance shown in Diagram depicted in Photograph is

- a. X linked dominant
- b. X linked recessive
- c. Autosomal dominant
- d. Autosomal recessive



17. Ossification centre of bone (Arrow) shown in Photograph appears at Age

[Recent Question 2013]

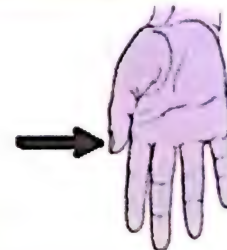
- a. Birth
- b. 2 years
- c. 4 years
- d. 6 years



18. Movement of thumb (Arrow) as shown in Photograph is lost in injury to

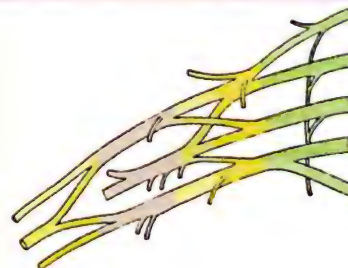
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



19. Largest branch of Plexus (innervating Upper limb and Pectoral girdle) as shown in Photograph is

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Medial nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



Ans.

- 15. d. Tympanomandibular L (Joint: Temporomandibular joint)
- 16. b. X linked recessive (Diagram: Pedigree analysis)
- 17. c. 4 years (Bone: Lunate carpal bone)
- 18. c. Ulnar nerve (Movement shown: Adduction of thumb)
- 19. a. Radial nerve

17 c. 4 years (Bone : Lunate carpal bone)

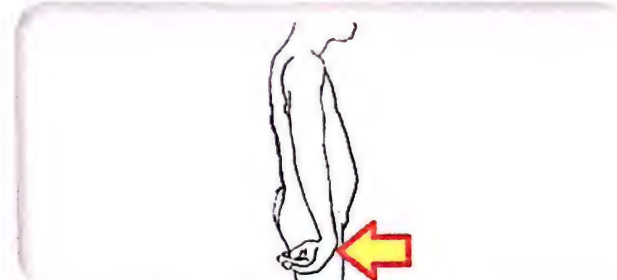
20. All are Boundaries of deepening (Triangle) shown in Photograph except [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Abductor pollicis longus
- b. Extensor pollicis longus
- c. Extensor pollicis brevis
- d. Extensor carpi ulnaris



21. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is due to [Recent Question 2013] [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Klumpke's paralysis
- b. Erb's palsy
- c. Long thoracic nerve palsy
- d. Thoracic outlet syndrome



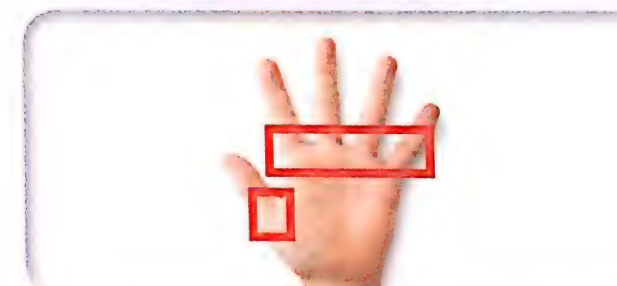
22. Medial boundary of Fossa (Triangle) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Brachioradialis
- c. Supinator
- d. Bicipital aponeurosis



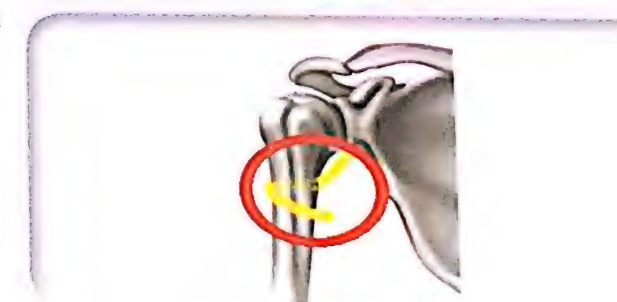
23. Flexion at Joints (Boxes) shown in Photograph is done by

- a. Lumbricals
- b. Dorsal interossei
- c. Palmar interossei
- d. All of the above



24. Artery accompanying nerve (Encircled) shown in Photograph is

- a. Axillary A
- b. Subscapular A
- c. Anterior circumflex humeral A
- d. Posterior circumflex humeral A



Ans.

20 d. Extensor carpi ulnaris (Deepening shown: Anatomical snuff box)

21 b. Erb's palsy (Porter tip's hand)

22 a. Pronator teres (Fossa shown: Cubital fossa)

23 d. All of the above (Joints: Metacarpo-phalangeal)

24 d. Posterior circumflex humeral A (Nerve shown: Axillary artery)

25. Following muscle has no action at the Joint (Encircled) shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

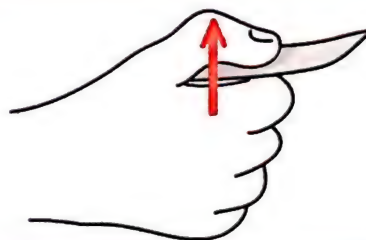
- a. Trapezius
- b. Subscapularis
- c. Pectoralis minor
- d. Teres major



26. Sign shown in the Photograph occur due to Injury of

[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Median nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



27. Movement of hand (Arrow) shown in Photograph is done mainly by

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Flexor carpi radialis
- b. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d. Flexor digitorum profundus



28. Structure NOT present in passageway shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Flexor pollicis longus
- b. Median nerve
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d. Flexor carpi ulnaris



29. Muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph is supplied by

- a. Superficial peroneal nerve
- b. Deep peroneal nerve
- c. Tibial nerve
- d. Sciatic nerve



Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 25 | c. Pectoralis minor (Joint shown: Shoulder joint) | 26 | c. Ulnar nerve (Froment's sign) |
| 27 | a. Flexor carpi radialis (Movement: Abduction at wrist) | 29 | b. Deep peroneal nerve (Muscle: Extensor hallucis longus) |
| 28 | d. Flexor carpi ulnaris (Passageway: Carpal tunnel) | | |

Upper Limb/ Thorax and Chest Cavity (Including Breast)

30. Identify Ligament (Encircled) shown in Photograph

- a. Coraco-clavicular ligament
- b. Acromio-clavicular ligament
- c. Ligament of Bigelow
- d. Sterno-clavicular ligament



31. Muscles included in Cuff shown in Photograph include all except [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Supraspinatus
- b. Infraspinatus
- c. Teres major
- d. Teres minor



32. Nerve supply of area (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Superficial branch of Radial nerve
- b. Deep branch of Radial nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve



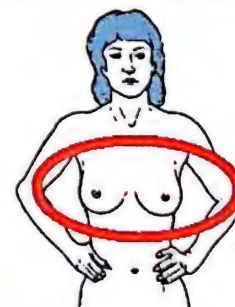
33. Condition (Encircled) shown in Photograph occur due to involvement of [Recent Question 2013]

- a. C8 T1
- b. C5 C6
- c. Long thoracic nerve
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve



34. True about Glands (Encircled) shown in Photograph is all EXCEPT [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Modified sweat gland
- b. Extends 2nd – 6th rib vertically
- c. Arterial supply by Internal mammary A
- d. Nipple supplied by 6th Intercostal nerve

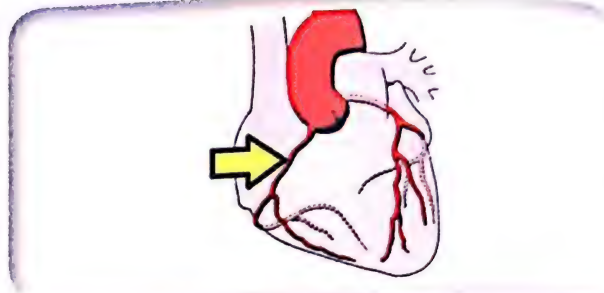


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 30 a. Coraco-clavicular ligament | 31 c. Teres major (Cuff shown: Rotator cuff) |
| 32 c. Median nerve (Area shown: nail bed of Index finger) | |
| 33 c. Long thoracic nerve (Condition: Winging of scapula) | |
| 34 d. Nipple supplied by 6th Intercostal nerve (Glands encircled: mammary glands) | |

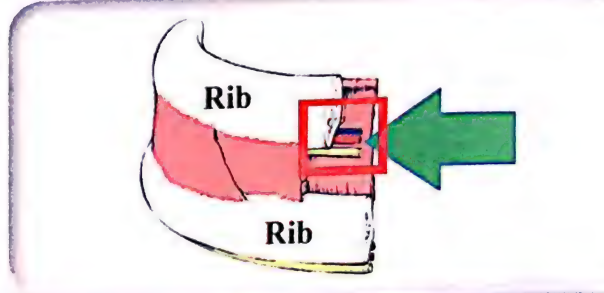
35. Artery (Arrow) shown in Photograph supply all of the following EXCEPT

- a. SA node
- b. AV node
- c. AV bundle
- d. Right bundle branch



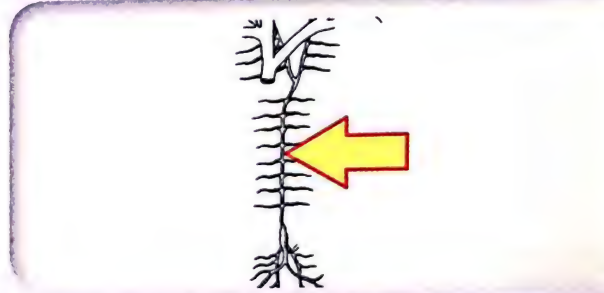
36. Relation of Vessels/ Nerve (Above to downwards) in Space shown in Photograph is

- a. Artery-Vein-Nerve
- b. Nerve-Vein-Artery
- c. Vein-Artery-Nerve
- d. Vein-Nerve-Artery



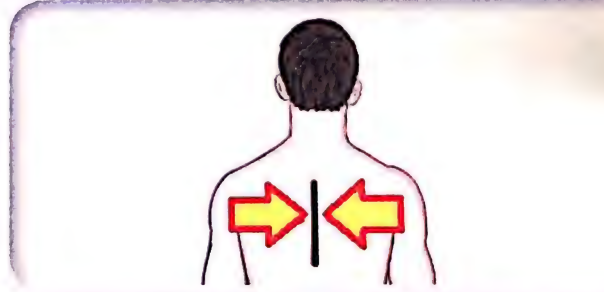
37. Duct (Arrow) shown in Photograph drain all EXCEPT

- a. Right upper body
- b. Left upper body
- c. Right lower body
- d. Left lower body



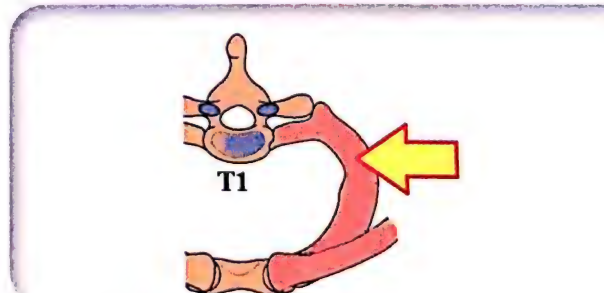
38. Muscle which causes Action (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Serratus anterior
- b. Levator scapulae
- c. Rhomboides major
- d. Supraspinatus



39. Muscle NOT attached to Superior surface of bone (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Scalenus anterior
- b. Scalenus medius
- c. Scalenus posterior
- d. Subclavius



Ans.

- 35 d. Right bundle branch (Artery: Right coronary artery)
- 37 a. Right upper body (Duct shown: Thoracic duct)
- 39 c. Scalenus posterior (Bone shown: First rib)

- 36 c. Vein-Artery-Nerve (Space shown: Intercostal space)
- 38 c. Rhomboides major (Action shown: Retraction of scapula)

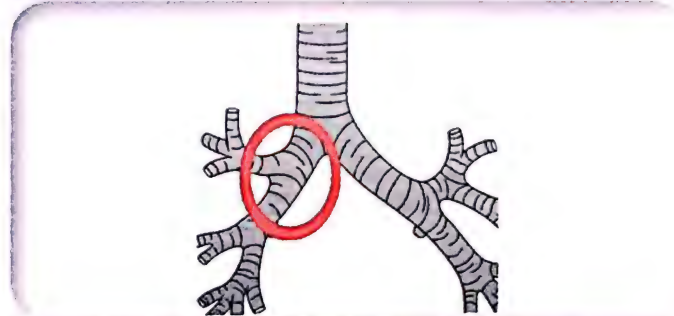
✶ 40. Identify the Cardiac valve (Marking) shown on Bone in Photograph

- a. Mitral valve
- b. Aortic valve
- c. Tricuspid valve
- d. Pulmonary valve



41. True about Part (Encircled) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Longer/ narrow than Left part
- b. Shorter/ narrow than Left part
- c. Longer/ wider than Left part
- d. Shorter/ wider than Left part



42. Identify the Blood vessel (Arrow) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Brachicephalic artery
- b. Left common carotid artery
- c. Left subclavian artery
- d. Right subclavian artery



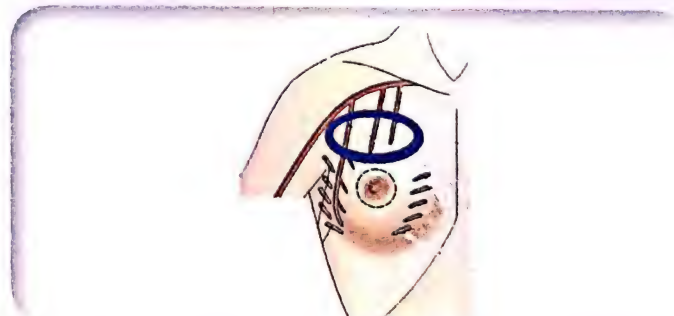
43. Identify the Muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Serratus anterior
- b. Pectoralis minor
- c. Pectoralis major
- d. External oblique



✶ 44. Arteries (Encircled) supplying Organ shown in Photograph include all except

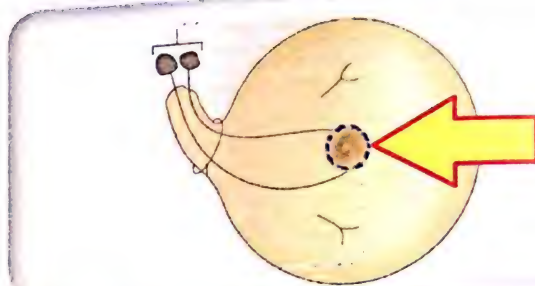
- a. Superior thoracic A
- b. Acromiothoracic A
- c. Lateral thoracic A
- d. Posterior intercostal A



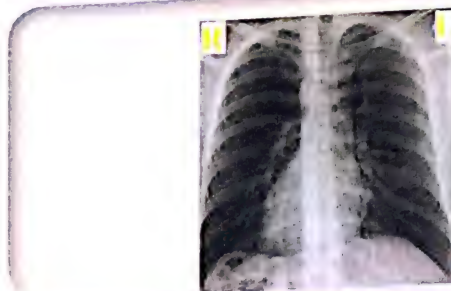
Ans.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 40 | c. Tricuspid valve (Bone: Sternum) | |
| 41 | d. Shorter/ wider than Left part (Part shown: Right bronchus) | |
| 42 | c. Left subclavian artery | 43 c. Pectoralis major |
| 44 | d. Posterior intercostal A (Organ shown: Breast) | |

45. Subareolar plexus (Arrow) shown in Photograph is
- Sappey
 - Frankfurt
 - Auerbach
 - Meissner



46. Identify the anomaly shown in X-ray Photograph
- Cor triatriatum
 - Levocardia
 - Dextrocardia
 - Criss-cross heart



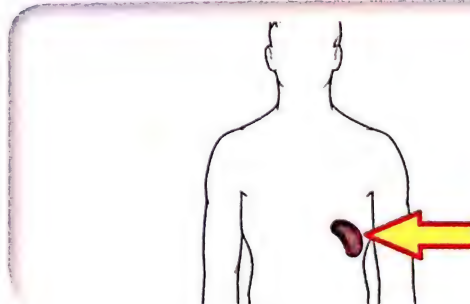
47. Lymph nodes (Encircled) shown in Photograph are
- Supraclavicular LN
 - Anterior axillary LN
 - Apical LN
 - Internal mammary LN



48. Identify the Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph
- Bronchus
 - Pulmonary artery
 - Pulmonary vein
 - Pulmonary ligament



49. All are true about Organ (Arrow) shown in Photograph EXCEPT [Recent Question 2013]
- Related to 9th, 10th & 11th ribs
 - Supplied through Spleen artery
 - Mesodermal origin
 - Billroth cords in White pulp



Ans.

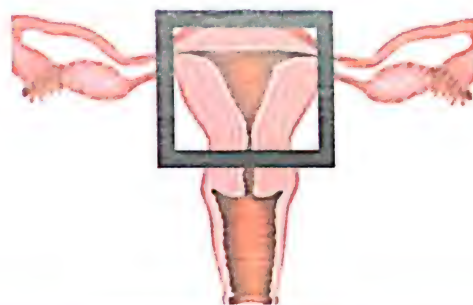
- 45 a. Sappey
47 d. Internal mammary LN
49 d. Billroth cords in White pulp (Organ shown: Spleen)

- 46 c. Dextrocardia
48 a. Bronchus

Abdomen and Pelvis

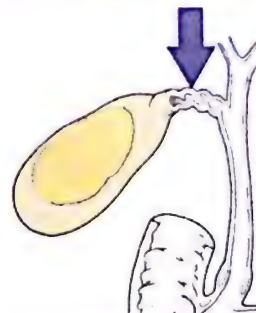
50. Following are Supports of Organ (Box) in Photograph EXCEPT [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Round ligament
- b. Tubo-ovarian ligament
- c. Utero-sacral ligament
- d. Pelvic diaphragm



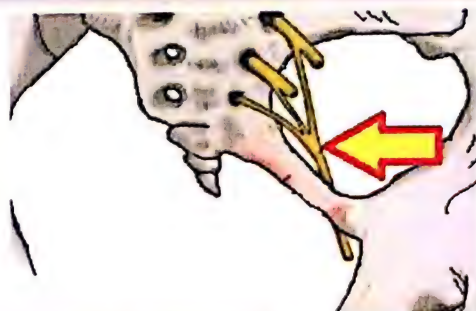
51. Identify Valve located in Structure (Blue arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Valve of Heimlich
- b. Valve of Rosenmuller
- c. Plica lacrimalis
- d. Valve of Heister



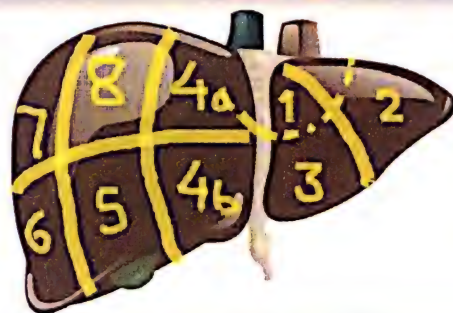
52. Root value of Nerve (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. S1 S2 S3
- b. S2 S3 S4
- c. S3 S4
- d. S2 S3



53. Which of the Segments of Organ shown in Photograph is Caudate lobe?

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6



54. Most common Position of Organ (Encircled) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013-14]

- a. Pelvic
- b. Retro-caecal
- c. Pre-ileal
- d. Post-ileal

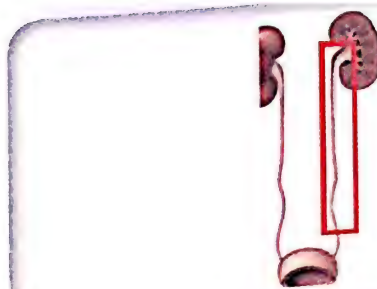


Ans.

- 50 b. Tubo-ovarian ligament (Organ: Uterus)
 52 b. S2 S3 S4 (Nerve: Pudendal nerve)
 54 b. Retro-caecal (Organ: Appendix)

- 51 d. Valve of Heister (Structure shown: Cystic duct)
 53 a. 1 (Organ: Liver)

55. Part (Box) of Organ shown in Photograph develops from
- Pronephros
 - Mesonephros
 - Metanephros
 - Ureteric bud



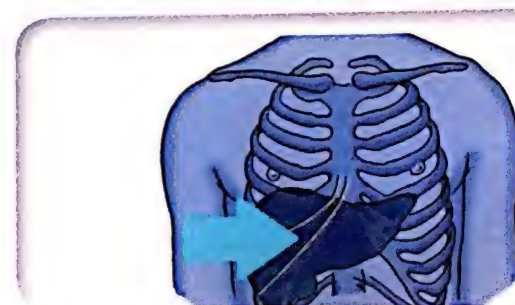
56. Posterior relation of Part (Box) of Organ shown in Photograph is
- Inferior vena cava
 - Origin of Portal vein
 - Common bile duct
 - Aorta



57. Lymphatic drainage from the Organ (Box) shown is to all EXCEPT
- Internal iliac
 - External iliac
 - Obturator
 - Sacral



58. Weight of Organ (Blue arrow) as shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]
- 600-800 grams
 - 1000-1200 grams
 - 1400-1600 grams
 - 1800-2000 grams



59. Root value of Nerve (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]
- S1 S2 S3
 - L4 L5 S1 S2 S3
 - L1 L2 L3
 - L2 L3 L4



Ans.

55. d. Ureteric bud (Part shown: Collecting part of Kidney)
 56. b. Origin of Portal vein (Part shown: Neck of Pancreas)
 57. c. Obturator (Organ shown: Cervix)
 58. c. 1400-1600 grams (Organ: Liver)
 59. b. L4 L5 S1 S2 S3 (Nerve shown: Sciatic nerve)

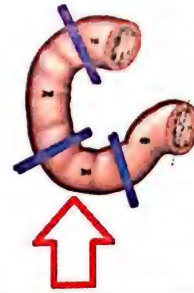
60. Which of the following is NOT seen in Organ (Arrow) seen in Photograph

- a. Taeniae
- b. Peyer's patches
- c. Sacculations
- d. Appendices



61. Part of duodenum (Arrow) shown in Photograph is related to [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Portal vein
- b. Head of pancreas
- c. Superior mesenteric vein
- d. Hepatic artery



62. Lymph from Part (Encircled) shown in Photograph drains into [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- b. Deep inguinal lymph nodes
- c. Obturator nodes
- d. Internal iliac lymph nodes



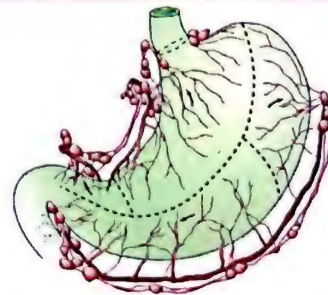
63. Nerve supply of Organ shown in Photograph is from

- a. Lumbar plexus
- b. Coeliac plexus
- c. Sacral plexus
- d. Coccygeal plexus



64. Lymphatic drainage of Organ shown in Photograph include all except

- a. Pyloric LN
- b. Coeliac LN
- c. Preaortic LN
- d. Gastroepiploic LN



Ans.

- 60 b. Peyer's patches (Organ shown: Colon)
 62 b. Deep inguinal lymph nodes (Part: Glans of Penis)
 64 c. Preaortic LN (Organ shown: Stomach)

- 61 c. Superior mesenteric vein (Part: 3rd part of duodenum)
 63 b. Coeliac plexus (Organ: Kidney)

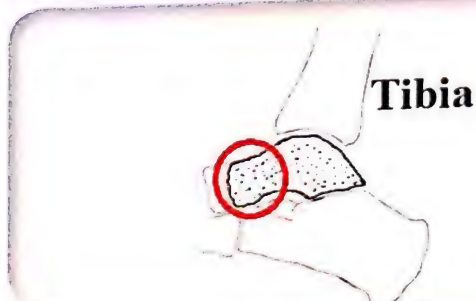
65. Action (Arrow) shown in Photograph is due to action of
- Tibialis anterior
 - Tibialis posterior
 - Soleus
 - Peroneus longus



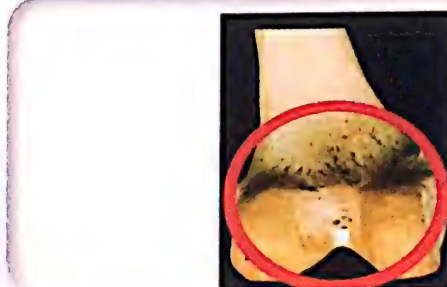
- ★ 66. True about Vein (Arrow) shown in Photograph
- Begins at lateral end of Dorsal venous arch
 - Runs anterior to Medial malleolus
 - Accompanied by Sural nerve
 - Terminates into Popliteal vein



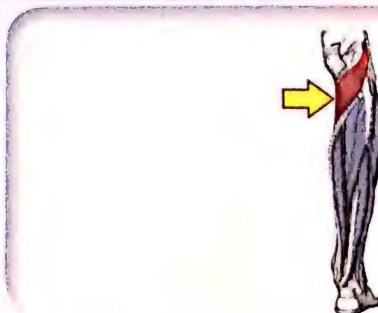
67. Ligament below Head (Encircled) of bone shown in Photograph is
- Deltoid ligament
 - Cervical ligament
 - Spring ligament
 - Talonavicular ligament



68. End (Encircled) of Bone in Photograph develops from ossification centres
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4



- ★ 69. All are true regarding muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph except [Recent Question 2013]
- Flexion of knee
 - Unlocking of knee
 - Insertion on medial meniscus
 - Intracapsular



Ans.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------|
| 65 | a. Tibialis anterior (Action: Dorsiflexion of foot) | |
| 66 | b. Runs anterior to Medial malleolus (Vein shown: Great Saphenous vein) | |
| 67 | c. Spring ligament (Bone: Talus) | 68 a. 1 (Lower end of femur) |
| 69 | c. Insertion on medial meniscus (Muscle: Popliteus) | |

Lower Limb

70. Nerve supplying the Area (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Superficial peroneal nerve
- c. Deep peroneal nerve
- d. Saphenous nerve



71. Movement (Arrow) shown in Photograph occur mainly due to muscle

- a. Gluteus major
- b. Tensor fascia lata
- c. Pectineus
- d. Psoas major



72. Blood supply to Part of bone (Arrow) shown in Photograph is mainly by

- a. Medial epiphyseal artery
- b. Lateral epiphyseal artery
- c. Ligamentum teres artery
- d. Profunda femoris artery



* 73. Ligament (Arrow) in Popliteal region shown in Photograph is pierced by [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Anterior branch of Popliteal A
- b. Medial inferior genicular branch of Popliteal A
- c. Medial superior genicular branch of Popliteal A
- d. Medial genicular branch of Popliteal A



* 74. Nutrient artery to the bone (Arrow) shown in Photograph is derived from [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Anterior tibial artery
- b. Posterior tibial artery
- c. Popliteal artery
- d. Peroneal artery



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 70 c. Deep peroneal nerve (Area shown: First web space of toe) | 72 d. Profunda femoris artery (Part shown: Head of femur) |
| 71 d. Psoas major (Movement: Flexion at hip joint) | |
| 73 d. Medial genicular branch of Popliteal A (Ligament: Oblique popliteal ligament) | |
| 74 d. Peroneal artery (Bone shown: Fibula) | |

75. Movement (Arrow) of Joint (Encircled) shown in Photograph is caused by

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Vastus lateralis
- c. Vastus medialis
- d. Hamstrings



76. Nerve (Arrow) shown in Photograph supplies all except

- a. Gastrocnemius
- b. Plantaris
- c. Peroneus longus
- d. Tibialis posterior



77. Identify the Foot condition shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Talipes calcaneus
- b. Talipes varus
- c. Talipes equinus
- d. Talipes valgus



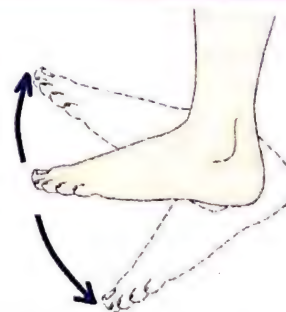
78. Identify the Dermatome (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. L3
- b. L4
- c. L5
- d. S1



79. Movements (Arrows) shown in Photograph is due to Segmental innervation

- a. L3 L4
- b. L4 L5
- c. L5 S1
- d. L2 L3



Ans.

- 75 d. Hamstrings (Movement: Flexion at Knee joint)
 77 b. Talipes varus
 79 b. L4 L5 (Movements: Dorsiflexion, Plantar flexion)

- 76 c. Peroneus longus (Nerve shown: Tibial nerve)
 78 d. S1

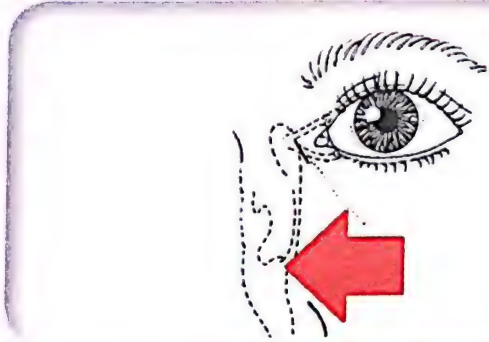
80. Line (purple) shown in Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Nelaton line
- b. Byrant's line
- c. Shenton's line
- d. Pectineal line



81. Identify the Valve (Red arrow) shown in the Photograph

- a. Valve of Heister
- b. Valve of Hasner
- c. Valve of Rosenmuller
- d. Heimlich valve



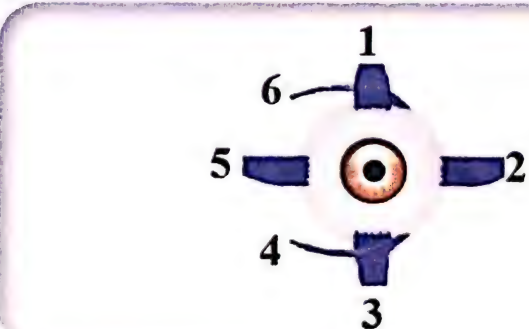
82. Muscles supplied by Nerve (Arrow) shown in Photograph include all except

- a. Thyroarytenoid
- b. Interarytenoid
- c. Cricothyroid
- d. Vocalis



83. Action of muscle numbered 4 (See Photograph) is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Adduction
- b. Depression
- c. Intorsion
- d. Extorsion



84. Nerve supply of area (Encircled) shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Buccal branch of Mandibular nerve
- b. Orbital branch of Maxillary nerve
- c. Inferior orbital nerve
- d. External nasal branch of Anterior ethmoidal N



Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--------------------|
| 80 | c. Shenton's line | 81 | b. Valve of Hasner |
| 82 | c. Cricothyroid (Nerve shown: Recurrent laryngeal nerve) | | |
| 83 | d. Extorsion (Muscle: Inferior oblique muscle) | | |
| 84 | d. External nasal branch of Anterior ethmoidal nerve (Area shown: Tip of nose) | | |

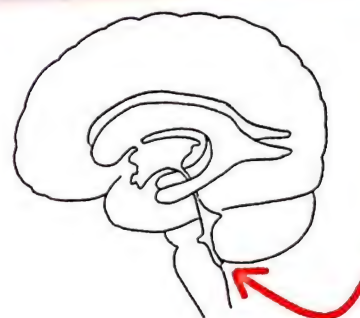
85. Suture (Arrow) shown in the Photograph closes by the age of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 6 months
- b. 2 years
- c. 3 years
- d. 6 years



86. Identify the Foramen (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Foramen of Luschka
- b. Foramen of Monro
- c. Foramen of Magendie
- d. Foramen of Morgagni



87. Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph develops from
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Infundibulum
- b. Rathke's pouch
- c. Neuroectoderm
- d. All of the above



88. Angle with horizontal plane made by Structure shown in Photograph is

- a. 15 degrees
- b. 30 degrees
- c. 45 degrees
- d. 60 degrees



89. Nerve supply in Larynx above the Level of structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Superior laryngeal nerve
- b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. External laryngeal nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve



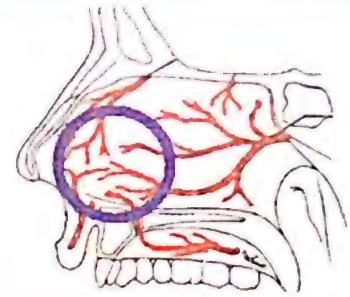
Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 85 | d. 6 years (Metopic suture) | 86 | c. Foramen of Magendie |
| 87 | b. Rathke's pouch (Structure shown: Anterior Pituitary) | 88 | c. 45 degrees (Structure shown: Tympanic membrane) |
| 89 | a. Superior laryngeal nerve (Structure shown: Vocal cords) | | |

90. Area (Encircled) as shown in Photograph is supplied by all of following EXCEPT

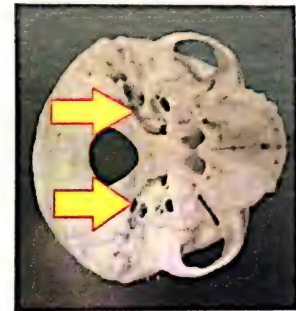
[Recent Question 2012]

- Septal branch of Superior labial artery
- Nasal branch of Sphenopalatine artery
- Anterior ethmoidal artery
- Palatine branch of Sphenopalatine artery



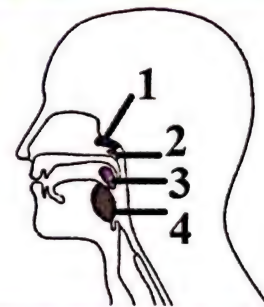
91. All given structures pass through Foramen (Arrows) in Photograph EXCEPT

- Emissary vein
- Vagus nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Internal jugular vein



* 92. Identify Gerlach Tonsil shown (Arrow) in the Photograph given

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



93. Muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph is supplied by

[Recent Question 2014]

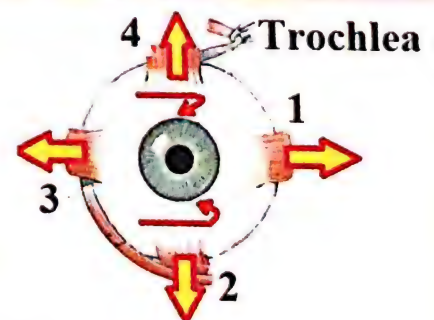
- Facial nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Ansa cervicalis



94. Muscle NOT supplied by Oculomotor nerve is

[Recent Question 2012]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Ans.

90 d. Palatine branch of Sphenopalatine artery (Area shown: Little's area of Nasal septum)

91 c. Mandibular nerve (Foramen: Jugular foramen)

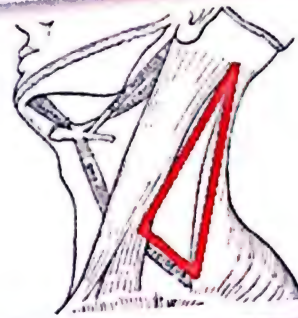
92 b. 2 (Gerlach/ Tubal/ Eustachian tonsil)

93 a. Facial nerve (Muscle: Stylohyoid)

94 c. 3 (Lateral rectus muscle)

95. All are Contents of triangle shown in Photograph except

- a. Greater auricular nerve
- b. Lesser occipital nerve
- c. Suprascapular nerve
- d. Occipital artery



96. Most prominent process (Arrow) shown in Photograph is of vertebra

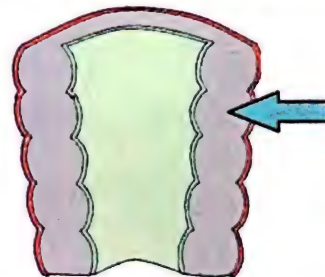
- a. C6
- b. C7
- c. T1
- d. L5



97. Structure is derived from the Pharyngeal arch (Blue arrow) shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Malleus
- b. Incus
- c. Stapes
- d. Maxilla



98. Structure shown (Arrow) in Photograph is Embryologically derived from

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 3rd pharyngeal arch
- b. 4th pharyngeal arch
- c. 5th pharyngeal arch
- d. 6th pharyngeal arch



99. Which of the Spaces shown in Photograph are present at birth?

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 2 & 3
- c. 3 & 4
- d. 1 & 4



Ans.

95 c. Suprascapular nerve (Triangle: Occipital triangle)

97 c. Stapes (2nd Pharyngeal arch)

99 c. 3 & 4 (Paranasal sinuses: 1 Frontal, 2 Sphenoid, 3 Ethmoid, 4 Maxillary)

96 b. C7 (Spinous process)

98 b. 4th pharyngeal arch (Structure: Epiglottis)

100. Diverticulum (Box) shown in Photograph is derived from

- Wolffian duct
- Mullerian duct
- Vitellointestinal duct
- Stenson duct

Small Intestine



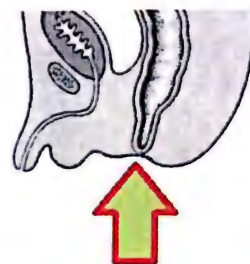
* 101. Structure (Box) shown in Photograph develops from Aortic arch artery

- Right first
- Right third
- Left third
- Left fourth



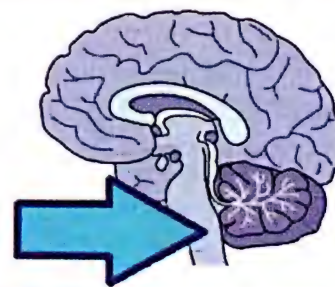
102. True about Membrane (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

- Perforates at 6 weeks
- Develops from Anterior Cloacal membrane
- Lies at proximal part of Proctodeum
- Covers Urogenital sinus



103. Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph arise from

- Prosencephalon
- Mesencephalon
- Rhombencephalon
- All of the above



104. Ocular structure (Arrow) in Photograph develops from

[Recent Question 2014]

- Endoderm
- Mesoderm
- Surface ectoderm
- Neuroectoderm



Ans.

100 c. Vitellointestinal duct (Diverticulum: Meckel's Diverticulum)

101 d. Left fourth (Structure; Aortic arch)

103 c. Rhombencephalon (Structure: Medulla oblongata)

104 c. Surface ectoderm (Structure shown: Crystalline lens)

102 c. Lies at proximal part of Proctodeum (Anal membrane)

105. Abdominal organ (Box) shown in Photograph embryologically develop from
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Cloaca
- b. Hind gut
- c. Allantoic remnants
- d. Urogenital sinus



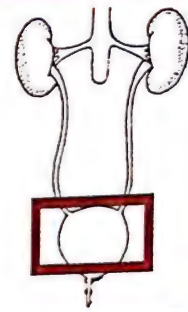
106. Structure (Encircled) shown in Photograph comprise
[Recent Question 2012 - 13- 14]

- a. 1 artery + 1 vein
- b. 2 arteries + 1 vein
- c. 1 artery + 2 veins
- d. 2 arteries + 2 veins



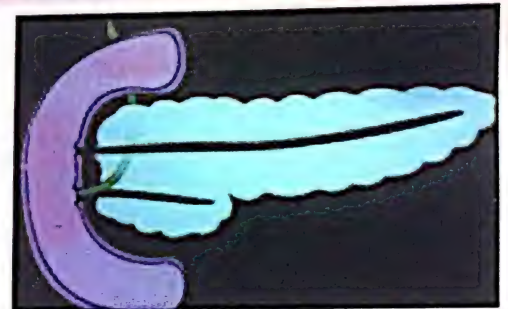
107. Structure (Box) shown in Photograph develops from

- a. Endoderm
- b. Mesoderm
- c. Ectoderm
- d. Neural crest cells



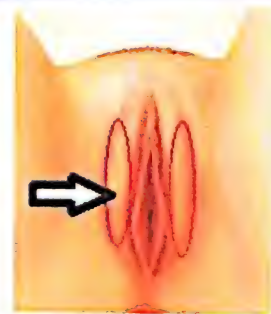
108. Condition of Pancreas shown in Photograph occur due to

- a. Duplication
- b. Failure of fusion of dorsal and ventral buds
- c. Formation of more than two buds
- d. Formation of a single bud



109. Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph develop from
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Urogenital sinus
- b. Mullerian duct
- c. Genital ridge
- d. Genital swelling



Ans.

- 105 a. Cloaca (Structure shown: Rectum)
- 107 a. Endoderm (Structure: Urinary bladder)
- 108 b. Failure of fusion of dorsal and ventral buds (Condition: Pancreas divisum)
- 109 d. Genital swelling (Structure: Labia majora)

106 b. 2 arteries + 1 vein (Structure: Umbilical cord)

110. Portion (Box) of organ in Photograph develops from
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Lingual swellings
- b. Tuberculum impar
- c. Hypobranchial eminence
- d. Tongue bud



111. Structure shown in Photograph develops from

- a. Endoderm
- b. Ectoderm
- c. Somite
- d. None



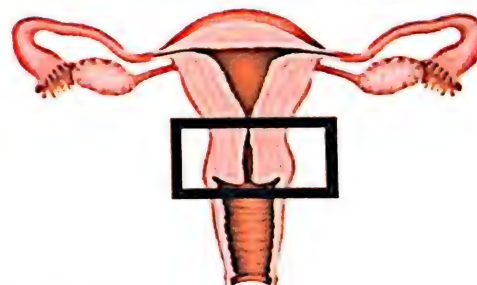
112. Organ (Encircled) shown in Photograph develops from

- a. Foregut
- b. Midgut
- c. Hindgut
- d. Endodermal cloaca



113. Ratio of Connective tissue : Smooth muscle in Organ (Box) shown in Photograph is

- a. 1 : 1
- b. 3 : 1
- c. 5 : 1
- d. 8 : 1



114. True about Muscle shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Spindle shaped
- b. Large central nucleus
- c. No gap junctions
- d. Arrange in sheets



Ans.

110 c. Hypobranchial eminence (Portion: Posterior third of tongue)

111 c. Somite (Structure shown: Human vertebra)

112 b. Midgut (Organ shown: Small intestine)

113 d. 8 : 1 (Organ shown: Cervix)

114 b. Large central nucleus (Muscle: Cardiac muscle)

115. Lining of Structures (Arrows) shown in Brain is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Squamous
- b. Cuboidal
- c. Columnar
- d. Transitional



116. Wall (Arrow) of Organ shown in Photograph is derived from

- a. Endoderm
- b. Mesoderm
- c. Endoderm and Mesoderm
- d. Mesoderm and Ectoderm



117. Lining of follicles in Gland shown in Photograph is type of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Squamous
- b. Cuboidal
- c. Transitional
- d. Pseudostratified columnar



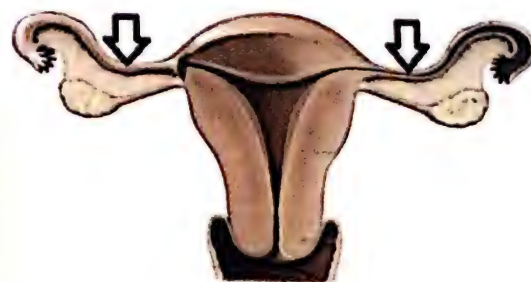
118. Epithelial lining of Structure (Box) shown in Photograph is

- a. Simple columnar epithelium
- b. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- c. Stratified squamous epithelium
- d. Ciliated columnar epithelium



119. Type of Epithelium seen in Part (Arrows) of organ shown in Photograph is

- a. Simple columnar
- b. Ciliated columnar
- c. Pseudostratified columnar
- d. Simple cuboidal



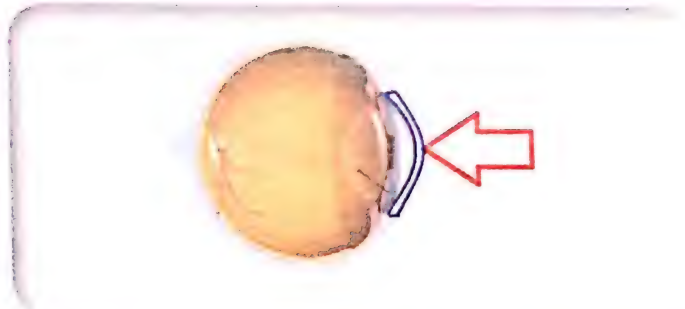
Ans.

- 115 c. Columnar (Structures shown: Ventricles in brain)
 117 b. Cuboidal (Thyroid gland)
 119 b. Ciliated columnar (Part shown: Fallopian tube)

- 116 c. Endoderm and Mesoderm (Structure: Vaginal wall)
 118 b. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium (Structure: Trachea)

120. Part (Arrow) of eye shown in Photograph is lined by *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Simple columnar
- b. Ciliated columnar
- c. Squamous keratinised
- d. Squamous non-keratinised



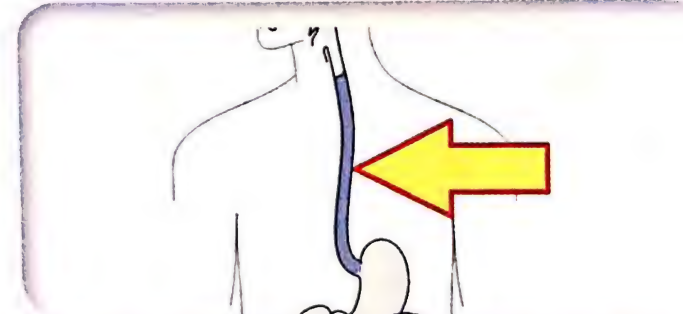
121. Bone depicted in Photograph lies at the level of *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. C3
- b. C5
- c. C7
- d. T2



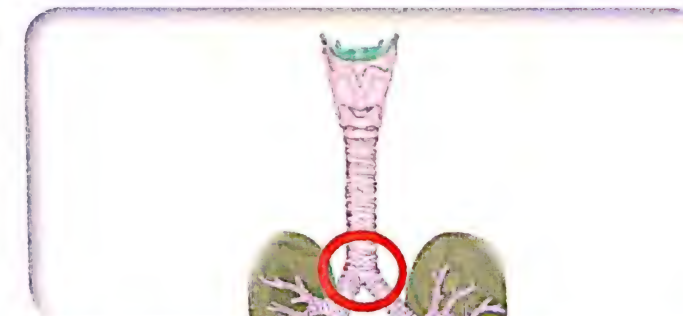
122. Length of Organ (Arrow) shown in Photograph is *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. 10 cms
- b. 15 cms
- c. 25 cms
- d. 40 cms



123. Level of Angle (Encircled) shown in Photograph is

- a. T3
- b. T4
- c. T6
- d. T9



124. Length of Organ (Box) shown in Photograph is

- a. 10-15 mm
- b. 15-20 mm
- c. 20-25 mm
- d. 35-40 mm



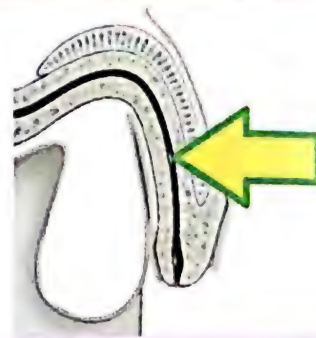
Ans.

- 120 d. Squamous non-keratinised (Part shown: Cornea)
 122 c. 25 cms (Oesophagus)
 124 d. 35-40 mm (Organ shown: Anal canal)

- 121 a. C3 (Bone: Hyoid)
 123 b. T4 (Angle shown: Carina)

125. Length of Fibromuscular tube (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

- a. 3-5 cms
- b. 5-10 cms
- c. 10-15 cms
- d. 15-20 cms



126. Structure (Box) shown in Photograph is a Land-mark for

- a. Origin of Superior mesenteric A
- b. Origin of Inferior mesenteric A
- c. Termination of Pre-sacral nerve
- d. None of the above



127. Opening of Vein (Arrow) in Heart as shown in Photograph is at the level of

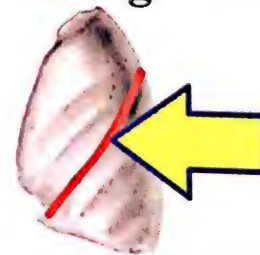
- a. T1
- b. T3
- c. T4
- d. T5



128. Identify marking (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Horizontal fissure
- b. Oblique fissure
- c. Vertical fissure
- d. Spiral fissure

Lung



129. Sign shown in Photograph occur due to paralysis of

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Gluteus medius
- c. Piriformis
- d. Obturator externus



Ans.

- 125 d. 15-20 cms (Fibromuscular tube: Male urethra)
- 126 c. Termination of Pre-sacral nerve (Structure shown: Sacral promontory)
- 127 d. T5 (Vein shown: Superior vena cava)
- 128 b. Oblique fissure (Lung)
- 129 b. Gluteus medius (Sign shown: Trendelenburg's sign)

*130. Constrictions of organ shown in Photograph is seen at all places except

- Opening of angle of trigone
- Brim of lesser pelvis
- Pelviureteric junction
- Ischial spine



131. Most common fractured among the Group of bones (Encircled) as shown in Photograph is

- Scaphoid
- Lunate
- Hamate
- Capitate



132. Injury to nerve results in Deformity (Encircled) as shown in Photograph

- Radial
- Ulnar
- Median
- Axillary



133. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph occur due to Palsy of nerve [Recent Question 2012]

- Optic
- Oculomotor
- Facial
- Glossopharyngeal



134. Identify the Fracture (Line) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Subcapital fracture
- Transcervical fracture
- Inter-trochanteric fracture
- Sub-trochanteric fracture



Ans.

130 d. Ischial spine (Organ: Ureter)

132 c. Median (Deformity: Ape-hand deformity)

134 a. Subcapital fracture

131 a. Scaphoid (Group of bones: Carpal bones)

133 b. Oculomotor (Condition shown: Ptosis)

135. Identify the Uterine anomaly shown in Photograph

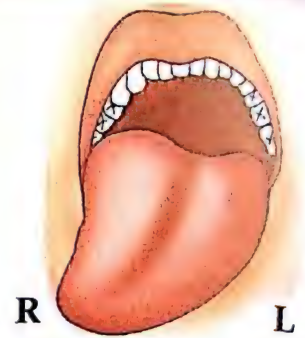
- a. Didelphic
- b. Arcuate
- c. Unicornuate
- d. Bicornuate



136. Condition shown in Photograph occurs due to Paralysis of

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Right Glossopharyngeal N
- b. Left Glossopharyngeal N
- c. Right Hypoglossal N
- d. Left Hypoglossal N



137. Anterior relations of Organ shown in Photograph include all except

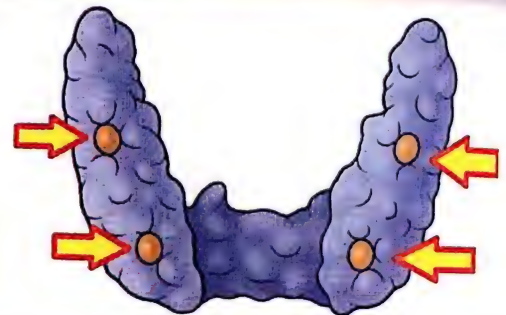
- a. Left suprarenal gland
- b. Spleen
- c. Stomach
- d. Hepatic flexure of colon



Left Kidney

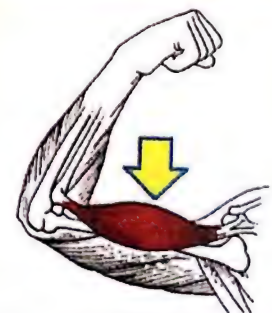
138. Arterial supply of Organ (Arrows) shown in Photograph is

- a. Superior thyroid artery
- b. Middle thyroid artery
- c. Inferior thyroid artery
- d. Common carotid artery



139. Muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph is supplied by nerve

- a. Radial
- b. Median
- c. Musculocutaneous
- d. Axillary



Ans.

- 135 d. Bicornuate
 137 d. Hepatic flexure of colon
 139 c. Musculocutaneous (Muscle: Biceps brachii)

- 136 c. Right Hypoglossal N
 138 c. Inferior thyroid artery (Organ: Parathyroid glands)

* 140. Weight of a Normal Gland (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 2 grams
- b. 8 grams Prostate gland.
- c. 16-20 grams
- d. 40 grams



** 141. Protrusion of Organ shown in Photograph is NOT possible in damage of

- a. Styloglossus
- b. Hyoglossus
- c. Palatoglossus
- d. Genioglossus



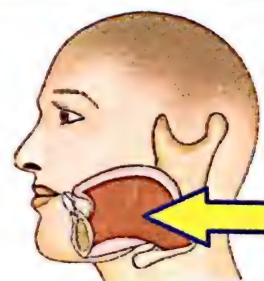
142. Movement (Encircled) shown in Photograph occur due to action of

- a. Platysma
- b. Procerus
- c. Frontalis
- d. Zygomaticus major



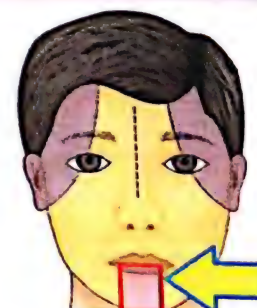
143. Identify the Muscle (Arrow) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Genioglossus
- b. Hyoglossus
- c. Palatoglossus
- d. Styloglossus



144. Lymphatic drainage of Area (Arrow) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Preauricular LN
- b. Submandibular LN
- c. Submental LN
- d. Occipital LN



Ans.

140 b. 8 grams (Prostate gland)

142 d. Zygomaticus major (Movement shown: Smile)

144 c. Submental LN

141 d. Genioglossus (Organ shown: Tongue)

143 a. Genioglossus

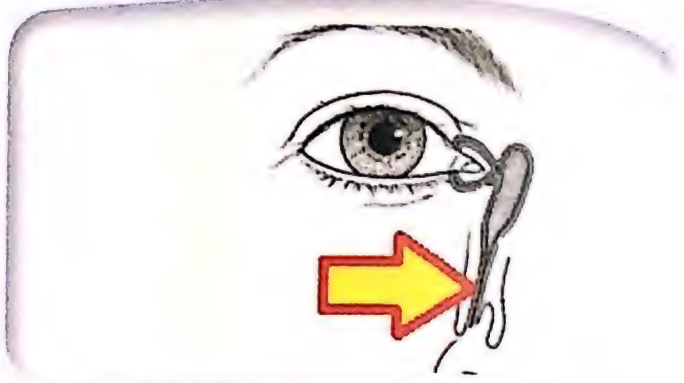
145. Tributaries of Venous sinus (Encircled) shown in Photograph include all except

- a. Superior cerebral vein
- b. Inferior cerebral vein
- c. Sphenoparietal sinus
- d. Central vein of Retina



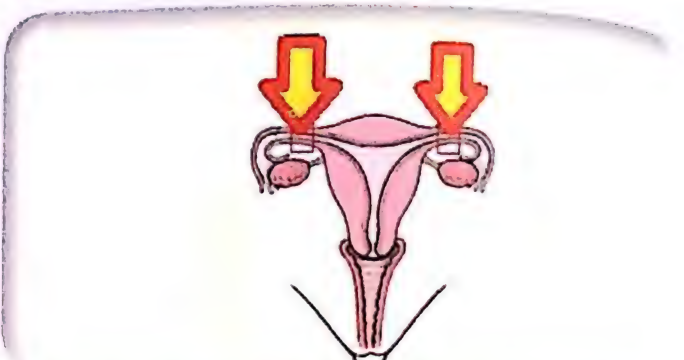
146. Duct (Arrow) shown in Photograph opens into
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Superior meatus
- b. Middle meatus
- c. Inferior meatus
- d. All of the above



147. Order of structures from Lateral-to-Medial in Organ (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Ampulla-Infundibulum-Isthmus-Interstitial
- b. Infundibulum-Ampulla-Isthmus-Interstitial
- c. Isthmus- Infundibulum-Ampulla-Interstitial
- d. Ampulla-Isthmus-Infundibulum-Interstitial



148. Artery palpable at Anterior border of Muscle (Encircled) shown in Photograph is

- a. Superficial temporal A
- b. Occipital A
- c. Facial A
- d. External carotid A



149. Injury (Arrow) shown in Photograph most commonly result in Injury to nerve

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Axillary nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Median nerve



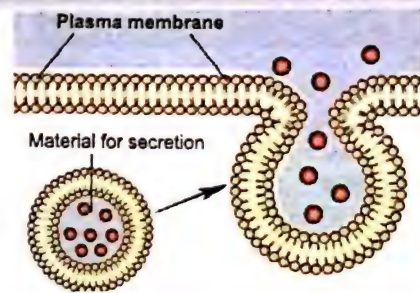
Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 145 a. Superior cerebral vein (Venous sinus: Cavernous) | 146 c. Inferior meatus (Duct: Nasolacrimal duct) |
| 147 b. Infundibulum-Ampulla-Isthmus-Interstitial (Organ: Fallopian tube) | |
| 148 c. Facial A (Muscle shown: Masseter) | |
| 149 b. Axillary nerve (Injury shown: Fracture Surgical neck of humerus) | |

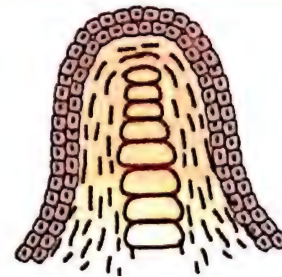
1. Law shown in the Photograph is known as
 a. Boyle's law [Recent Question 2014]
 b. Charles' law
 c. Avogadro law
 d. Dalton's law

$$P \propto \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow PV = x$$

2. Process of Vesicular transport shown in Photograph is
 a. Vesicle transport
 b. Endocytosis
 c. Exocytosis
 d. Transcytosis



3. Identify the Type of Cutaneous receptor shown in the Photograph
 a. Merkel's disc
 b. Pacinian corpuscle
 c. Ruffini's corpuscle
 d. Krause's bulb



- ★ 4. Formula shown in Photograph is related to
 [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Airflow resistance
 b. Rate of blood flow
 c. Measurement of Blood pressure
 d. None of the above

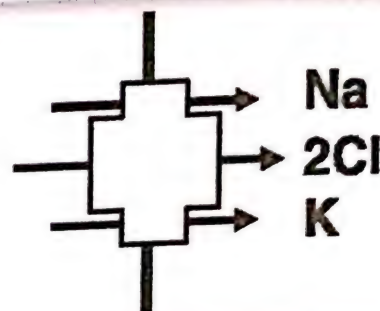
$$Q = \frac{\pi P r^4}{8 \eta l}$$

Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. Boyle's law (Description: x is a constant value representative of the pressure and volume of the gas system) | 4. b. Rate of blood flow (Formula shown: Hagen-Poiseuille equation) |
| 2. c. Exocytosis (Description: Substances synthesized within secretory cells are secreted out of cell) | |
| 3. a. Merkel's disc (Sensory modality: Touch) | |

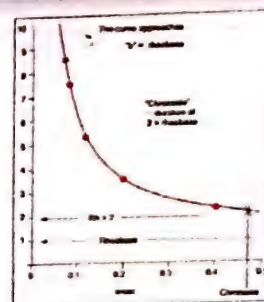
- ★ 5. Cotransporter shown in the Photograph contains
[Recent Question 2014]

- 5 transmembrane spanning proteins
- 7 transmembrane spanning proteins
- 9 transmembrane spanning proteins
- 12 transmembrane spanning proteins



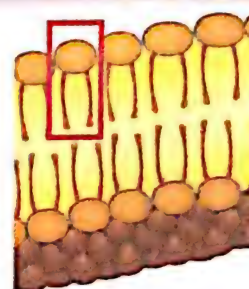
6. Identify the Diagram as shown in the Photograph

- Nerve action potential
- Monophasic action potential
- Cardiac muscle action potential
- Strength-duration curve



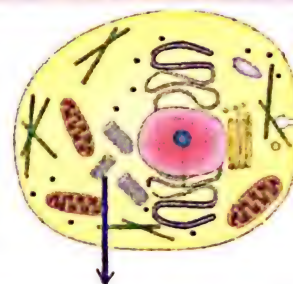
7. Molecule (Box) of Cell membrane shown in Photograph is

- Carbohydrate moiety
- Protein
- Glycoprotein
- Phospholipid



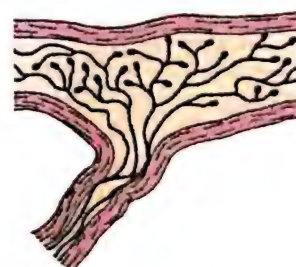
- ★ 8. Structure (Arrow) shown in the Animal cell Photograph is

- Golgi apparatus
- Mitochondria
- Lysosomes
- Centrioles



9. Cutaneous receptor type shown in Photograph

- Merkel's disc
- Krause bulbs
- Ruffini's corpuscles
- Pacinian corpuscles



Ans.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 5. d. 12 transmembrane spanning proteins | 6. d. Strength-duration curve |
| 7. d. Phospholipid | 8. d. Centrioles |
| 9. c. Ruffini's corpuscles (Sensory modality: Warmth) | |

Special Senses

35

10. Cutaneous receptor type shown in Photograph sense for
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Pain
- b. Warmth
- c. Cold
- d. Pressure



11. Physiological response to heat as shown in Photograph is due to

- a. Norepinephrine
- b. Epinephrine
- c. Acetylcholine
- d. Histamine



12. Chart shown in the Photograph is used for testing of

- a. Visual acuity
- b. Colour vision
- c. 2 point discrimination
- d. Astigmatism



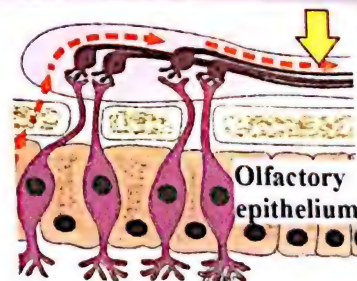
13. Cell type (Boxes) shown in Photograph of Retinal structure

- a. Rods
- b. Amacrine cells
- c. Bipolar cells
- d. Ganglion cells



14. Identify the Nerve (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- a. Cranial nerve I
- b. Cranial nerve II
- c. Cranial nerve III
- d. Cranial nerve V



Ans.

- 10. d. Pressure (Receptor shown: Pacinian corpuscle)
- 12. b. Colour vision (Chart shown: Ishihara's chart)
- 14. a. Cranial nerve I (Nerve shown: Olfactory nerve)

- 11. c. Acetylcholine (Physiological response shown: Sweating)
- 13. c. Bipolar cells

15. Area of Tongue (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is zone for taste

- a. Sweet
- b. Salt
- c. Sour
- d. Bitter



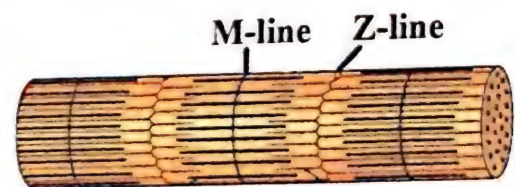
16. Area of Tongue (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is zone for taste

- a. Sweet
- b. Salt
- c. Sour
- d. Bitter



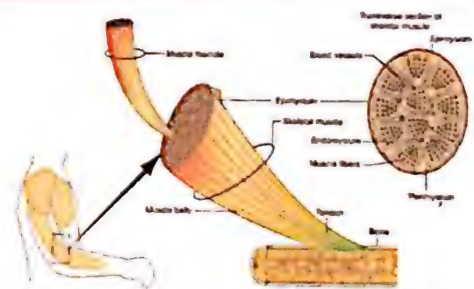
17. Protein connecting the Two lines shown in the Fibril (Photograph) [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Actin
- b. Kinin
- c. Titin
- d. Desmin



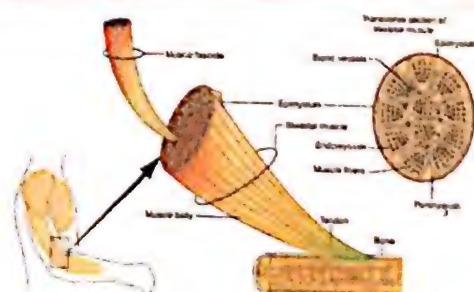
18. Blood supply of Muscle shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. 100-200 ml per min
- b. 500-600 ml per min
- c. 800-900 ml per min
- d. 1000-1200 ml per min



19. Muscle shown in the Photograph predominantly use [Recent Question 2013]

- a. GLUT 1
- b. GLUT 2
- c. GLUT 3
- d. GLUT 4



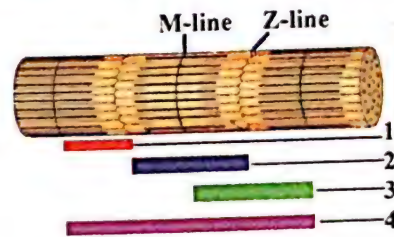
Ans.

- 15. b. Salt
- 17. c. Titin (Fibril shown: Myofibril)
- 19. d. GLUT 4 (Muscle shown: Skeletal muscle)

- 16. d. Bitter
- 18. c. 800-900 ml per min (Muscle shown: Skeletal muscle)

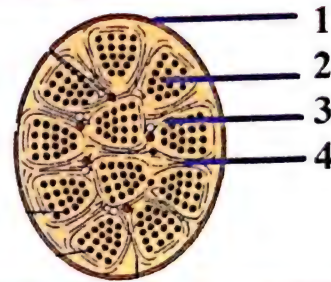
20. Identify Sarcomere as shown in the Photograph of Myofibril

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



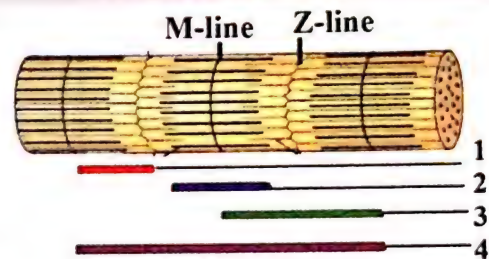
21. In Transverse section of Muscle Photograph, 1 represents

- Endomysium
- Perimysium
- Epimysium
- Muscle fibrest



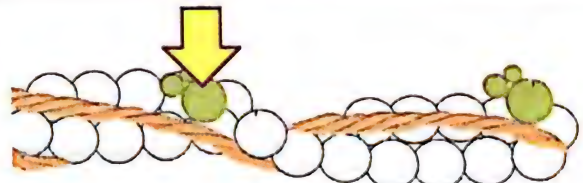
22. Identify A-band as shown in the Photograph of Myofibril

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



23. Protein (Arrow) shown in the Thin filament shown in Photograph is

- Titin
- Troponin
- Nebulin
- Dystrophin



Actin filament

24. Protein (Arrow) shown in the Thin filament shown in Photograph is

- Titin
- Actinin
- Tropomyosin
- Desmin



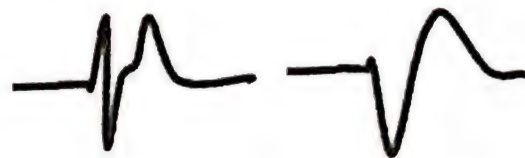
Actin filament

Ans.

20. b. 2 (Description: Structural/ functional unit of muscle fibre between 2 successive Z-lines)
21. c. Epimysium (Description: Epimysium is Connective tissue layer around muscle fibre; 1 Epimysium, 2 Muscle fibre, 3 Endomysium, 4 Perimysium)
22. b. 2 (Description: Dark band containing thick myosin filaments)
23. b. Troponin (Description: Regulatory protein in Actin filament)
24. c. Tropomyosin (Description: Regulatory protein of rod shaped molecule with double-helix pattern)

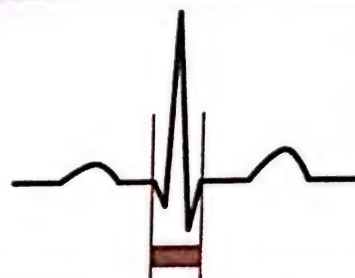
25. Hyperkalemia ECG changes (Photograph) do not include
[Recent Question 2013]

- Prolonged PR interval
- Wider QRS
- Inverted T waves
- ST segment depression/ elevation



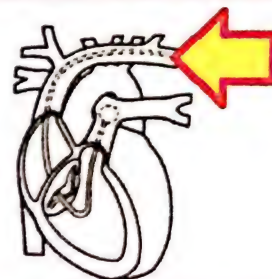
26. Complex shown in the Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2013]

- Atrial depolarization
- Conduction through AV node
- Ventricular depolarization
- Ventricular repolarization



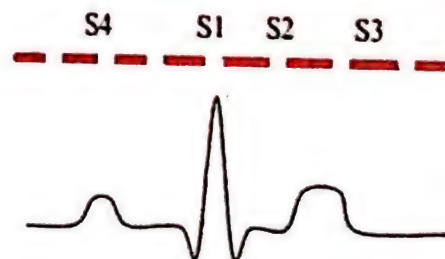
27. Pressure of Vessel shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- 120/80 mm Hg
- 25/0 mm Hg
- 25/8 mm Hg
- 120/0 mm Hg



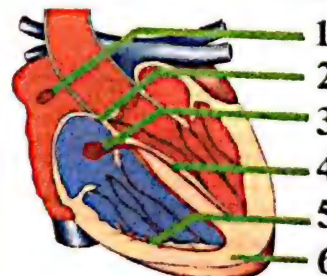
28. S2 shown in the Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2014]

- Atrial contraction
- Right ventricular filling
- Inthrushing of blood
- Closure of Aortic valve



29. Impulse is generated at fastest rate in in Structure of heart (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2013]

- 1
- 3
- 4
- 5



Ans.

25. c. Inverted T waves (Hyperkalemia has Tall, tented T waves)
 26. c. Ventricular depolarization (Complex shown: QRS complex in ECG)
 27. c. 25/8 mm Hg (Vessels shown: Pulmonary artery)
 28. d. Closure of Aortic valve (S2: Heart Sound 2)
 29. a. 1 (Description: 1 SA node, 2 Atrial muscle, 3 AV node, 4 Bundle branch, 5 Purkinje fibres, 6 Ventricular muscle)

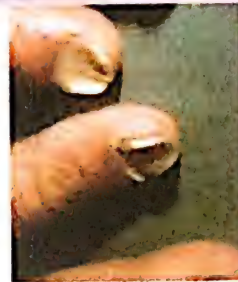
30. Disease shown in Peripheral smear (Photograph) provides a person protection against
[Recent Question 20143]

- a. Vivax malaria
- b. Falciparum malaria
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Syphilis



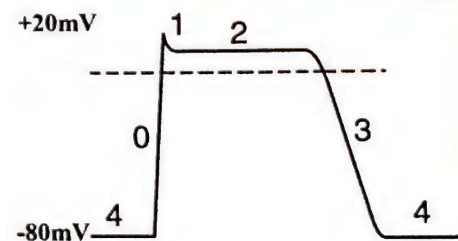
31. Identify the Nails disorder as shown in the Photograph

- a. Anonychia
- b. Koilonychia
- c. Leuconychia
- d. Anonychia



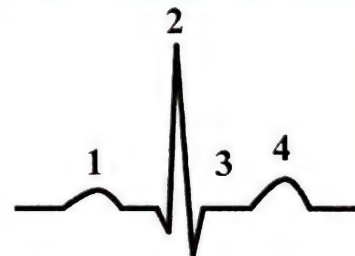
32. Phase 2 of Action potential shown in Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Na^+ influx
- b. Cl^- influx
- c. K^+ efflux
- d. Ca^{2+} influx



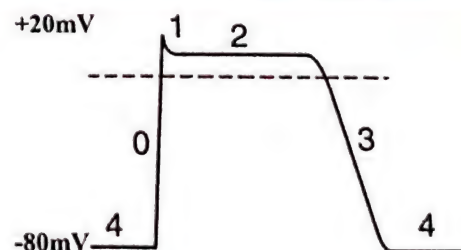
33. Atrial depolarization in ECG is represented by
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



34. Identify Phase 1 as shown in the Photograph of Cardiac muscle Action potential

- a. Rapid depolarization
- b. Rapid repolarisation
- c. Slow repolarization
- d. Complete repolarization

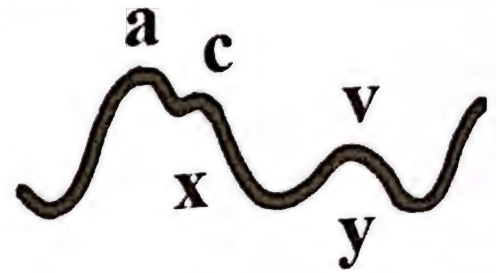


Ans.

- 30. b. Falciparum malaria (Disease shown: Sickle cell anemia)
- 31. b. Koilonychia (Description: Spoon-shaped nails seen in Iron deficiency anemia)
- 32. b. Cl^- influx (Action potential shown: Cardiac muscle; 0 Rapid depolarization, 1 Rapid repolarisation, 2 Plateau, 3 Slow repolarization, 4 Complete repolarization)
- 33. a. 1 (Description: P wave in ECG)
- 34. b. Rapid repolarisation (Action potential shown: Cardiac muscle; 0 Rapid depolarization, 1 Rapid repolarisation, 2 Plateau, 3 Slow repolarization, 4 Complete repolarization)

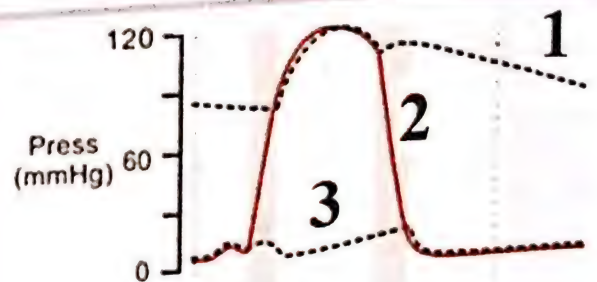
35. a-wave in Waveform shown in the Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Atrial filling
- b. Atrial contraction
- c. Ventricular filling
- d. Bulging of Tricuspid valve in Right atrium



36. Identify 1 in the Cardiac cycle diagram Photograph

- a. Left atrial pressure
- b. Left ventricular pressure
- c. Aortic pressure
- d. None of the above



37. Identify the Blood Cell type shown in the Photograph

- a. RBC
- b. Monocyte
- c. Eosinophil
- d. Neutrophil



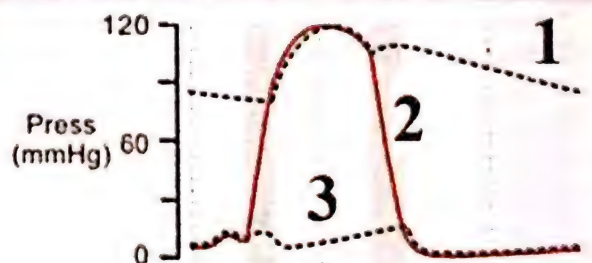
38. Normal value of Interval shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 0.12-0.20 seconds
- b. 0.08-0.12 seconds
- c. 0.40-0.45 seconds
- d. 0.80-0.95 seconds



39. Identify 2 in the Cardiac cycle diagram Photograph

- a. Left atrial pressure
- b. Left ventricular pressure
- c. Aortic pressure
- d. None of the above



Ans.

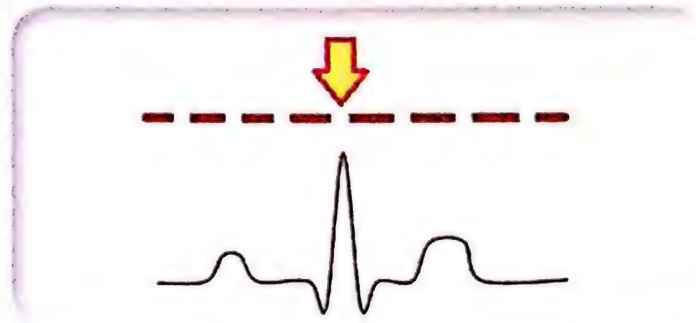
- 35. b. Atrial contraction (Description: Waveform shown is JVP)
- 36. c. Aortic pressure (Description: 1 AP, 2 LVP, 3 LAP)
- 38. c. 0.40-0.45 seconds (Interval shown: QT interval on ECG)

37. c. Eosinophil

39. b. Left ventricular pressure (Description: 1 AP, 2 LVP, 3 LAP)

40. Identify the Heart sound (Arrow) corresponding to ECG pattern

- a. HS1
- b. HS2
- c. HS3
- d. HS4



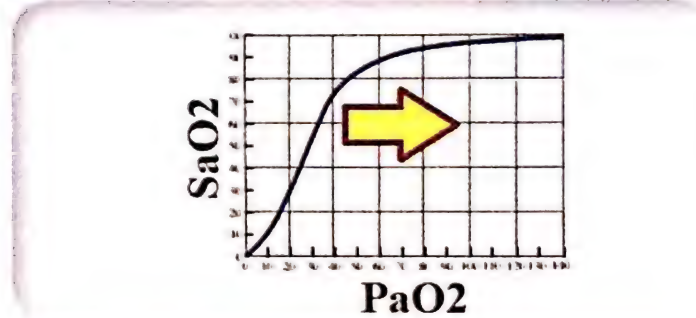
41. Through procedure shown in Photograph, one can measure [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Residual volume
- b. FRC
- c. Total lung capacity
- d. Tidal volume



42. Shift (Arrow) of Curve (Photograph) is NOT due to [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Increased hydrogen ions
- b. Decreased carbon dioxide
- c. Increased temperature
- d. Increased BPG



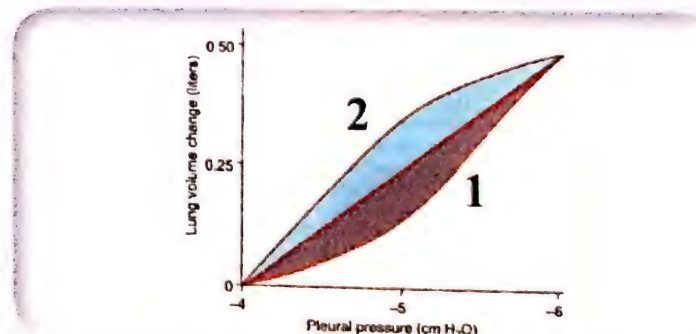
43. Surfactant start appearing in Part of lungs shown in Photograph at

- a. 12 weeks POG
- b. 20 weeks POG
- c. 28 weeks
- d. 32 weeks



44. Identify '1' in the Photograph depicting Compliance of Lungs

- a. Inspiration
- b. Expiration
- c. Inspiration Air filled
- d. Expiration Air filled

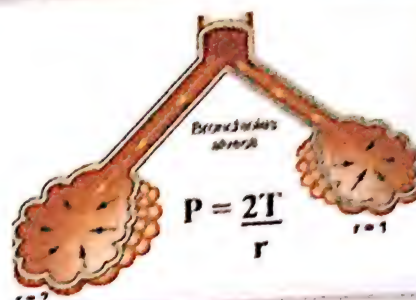


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 40. a. HS1 | 44. a. Inspiration |
| 41. d. Tidal volume (Procedure shown: Spirometry can measure TV, IRV, ERV, VC/FEV1) | |
| 42. b. Decreased carbon dioxide (Curve shown: Oxygen hemoglobin dissociation curve) | |
| 43. b. 20 weeks POG (Part of lungs shown: Alveoli) | |

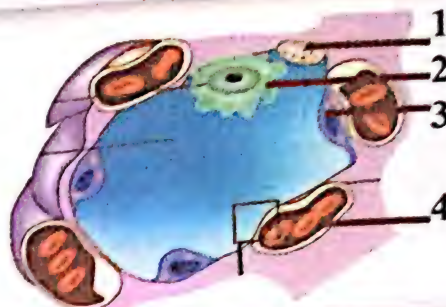
45. Law in Respiration as shown in the Photograph is related to

- Respiratory obstruction
- Respiration during sleep
- Pleural pressure
- Surface tension



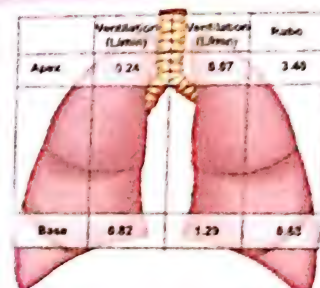
46. In Alveolus Photograph, Surfactant is secreted by

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



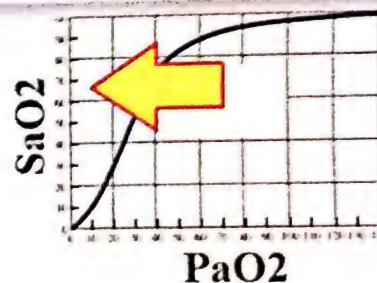
47. Normal value of Ratio shown in the Photograph is

- 0.2
- 0.42
- 0.84
- 1.68



48. Curve shows a direction change as shown in the Photograph in

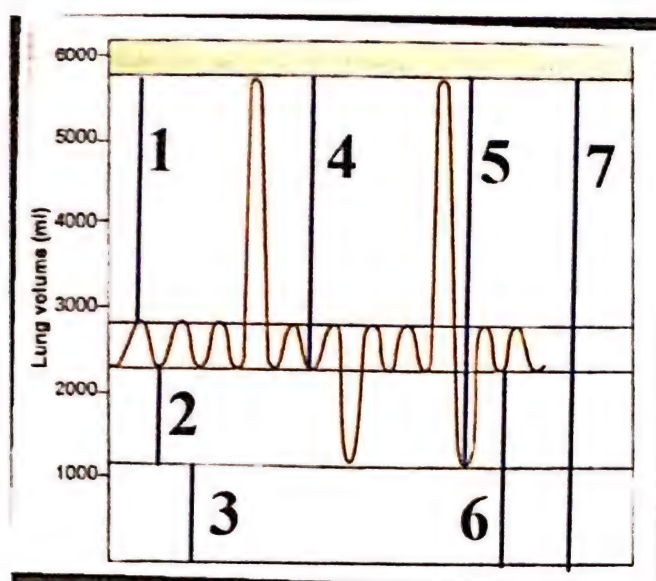
- Reduced pH
- Decreased PO₂
- Increased PCO₂
- Decreased 2, 3 DPG



Ans.

- d. Surface tension (Law shown: Law of Laplace)
- a. 1 (Description: 1 Type II Pneumocyte, 2 Macrophage, 3 Type I Pneumocyte, 4 RBC)
- c. 0.84 (Ratio shown: Ventilation : Perfusion ratio)
- d. Decreased 2, 3 DPG (Shift shown: Left shift of Oxygen dissociation curve)

Figure P1 (Q49-52)



49. Normal value of '5' shown in Pulmonary capacities Figure P1 is
 a. 1200 ml
 b. 2500 ml
 c. 3600 ml
 d. 4600 ml
50. '3' as shown in Figure P1 is the Volume of lungs after
 a. Maximum inspiration
 b. Maximum expiration
 c. Normal inspiration
 d. Normal expiration
51. Identify '1' as shown in Pulmonary capacities Photograph
 a. Inspiratory reserve volume
 b. Expiratory reserve volume
 c. Vital capacity
 d. Functional residual capacity
52. Identify '5' as shown in Pulmonary capacities Photograph
 a. Inspiratory capacity
 b. Expiratory reserve volume
 c. Vital capacity
 d. Functional residual capacity
53. Disease seen in Occupation group shown in Photograph occur due to
 a. High temperature
 b. Low temperature
 c. High pressure
 d. Low pressure



Ans.

49. d. 4600 ml (Description: 1 IRV, 2 ERV, 3 RV, 4 IC, 5 VC, 6 FRC, 7 TLC)
 50. b. Maximum expiration (3: Residual Volume)
 51. a. Inspiratory reserve volume
 52. d. Low pressure (Disease: Caisson's decompression sickness seen in Deep sea divers)

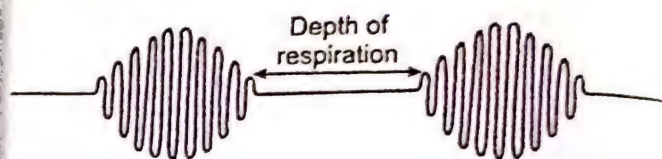
54. Physiological problems in Person shown in Photograph include all except

- Low blood volume
- Low cardiac output
- Increased muscle strength
- Loss of bone calcium & phosphorus



55. Identify the Type of Breathing shown in the Photograph

- Normal breathing
- Biot's breathing
- Kussmaul's breathing
- Cheyne-Stokes breathing



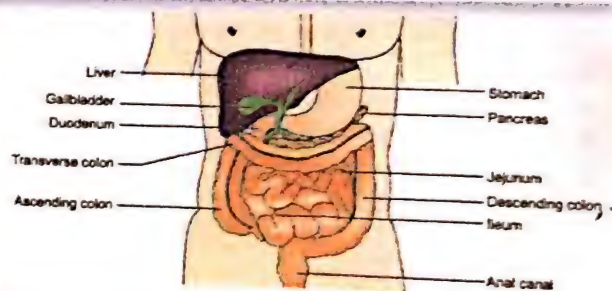
★ 56. Upper part of tract shown in Photograph is up to level of

- Pharynx
- Larynx
- Vocal cords
- Bronchi



57. Iron is mainly absorbed in Part of System (Photograph) [Recent Question 2013]

- Stomach
- Duodenum
- Jejunum
- Colon



58. Most important site in Organ (Photograph) for production of Gastrin [Recent Question 2012]

- Cardia
- Fundus
- Antrum
- Duodenum



Ans.

- c. Increased muscle strength (Person shown: Astronaut)
- d. Cheyne-Stokes breathing (Description: Gradual waxing and waning followed by period of apnoea)
- c. Vocal cords (Tract shown: Respiratory tract)
- c. Antrum (Organ shown: Stomach)
- b. Duodenum (System shown: GIT)

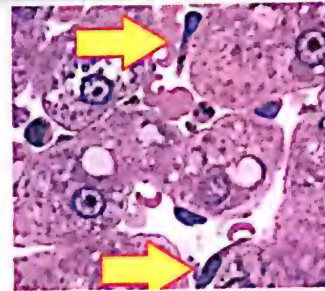
- ★ 59. Blood supply of organ shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 500 ml per min
- b. 1500 ml per min
- c. 3000 ml per min
- d. 5000 ml per min



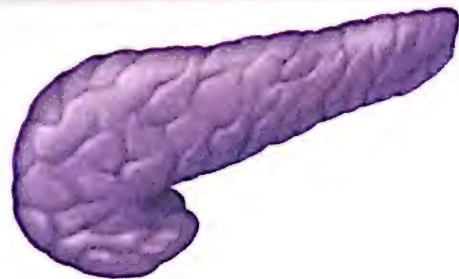
60. Cells (Arrows) shown in the Histosection of Liver (Photograph) are
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Dendritic cells
- b. B cells
- c. T cells
- d. Macrophages



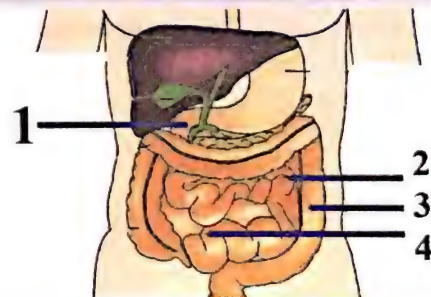
61. Juice rich in water/ electrolytes, poor in enzymes is secreted from Organ shown in Photograph by
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Gastrin
- b. Secretin
- c. Cholecystokinin
- d. Pancreatozymin



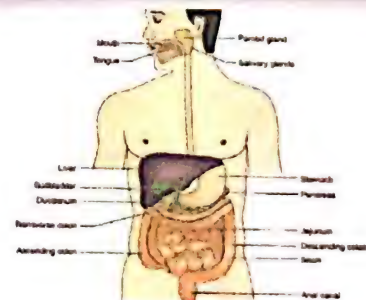
- ★ 62. Marked electrolyte imbalance is caused by Resection of segment of GIT
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



63. Pacemaker of System shown in the Photograph is located in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Esophagus
- b. Stomach
- c. Duodenum
- d. Jejunum

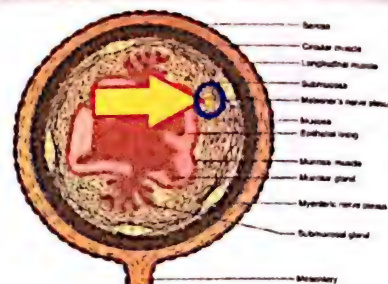


Ans.

59. b. 1500 ml per min (Organ shown: Liver; Blood supply 58 ml/100 gm/ min)
 60. d. Macrophages (Cells shown: Kupfer cells - Stellate specialized macrophages located in the liver lining the walls of the sinusoids that form part of the reticuloendothelial system)
 61. b. Secretin (Organ shown: Pancreas)
 62. b. 2 (Description: 1 Duodenum, 2 Jejunum, 3 Descending colon, 4 Ileum)
 63. b. Stomach (System shown: GIT; GIT pacemaker is located on Greater curvature of Upper part of Distal stomach, Middle 1/3rd)

64. In GIT shown in Photograph, Submucosal plexus is
[Recent Question 2013]

- Myenteric plexus
- Auerbach's plexus
- Meissner's plexus
- Extrinsic nerves



65. Condition shown in the Photograph occurs due to

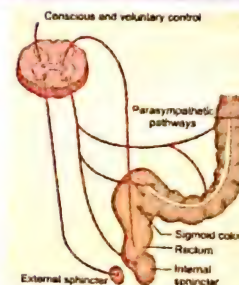
- Failure of LES to contract
- Failure of LES to relax
- LES carcinoma
- LES inflammation



LES

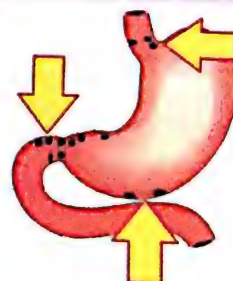
66. Identify the Reflex shown in the Photograph

- Deglutition reflex
- Vomiting reflex
- Acid reflux
- Defecation reflex



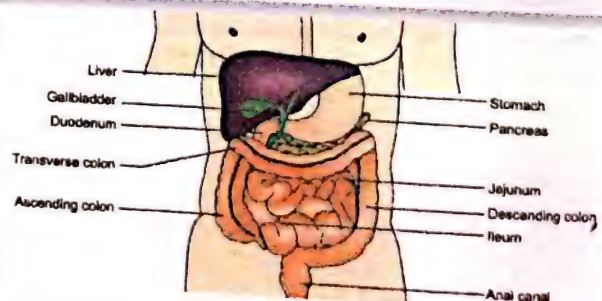
67. In the Photograph of Organ shown, Arrows represents sites of

- Gastric carcinoma
- Gastric ulceration
- Fat absorption
- Pepsin production



68. Pacemaker of System shown in Photograph is formed by
[Recent Question 2013]

- P-cells
- Oxyntic cells
- Cajal cells
- Parietal cells



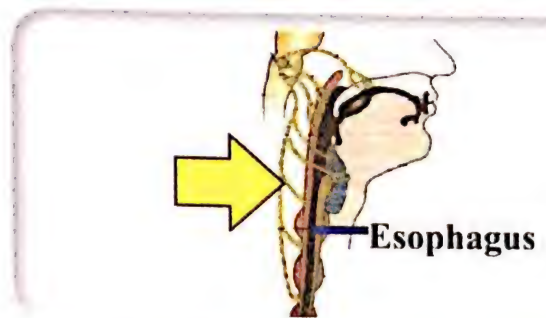
Ans.

- c. Meissner's plexus (Section shown: Physiological anatomy of GIT)
- b. Failure of LES to relax (Condition shown: Achalasia cardia – Lower esophageal sphincter)
- d. Defecation reflex (Description: Increase in intra-rectal pressure to 20-25 cms H₂O)
- b. Gastric ulceration

68. c. Cajal cells

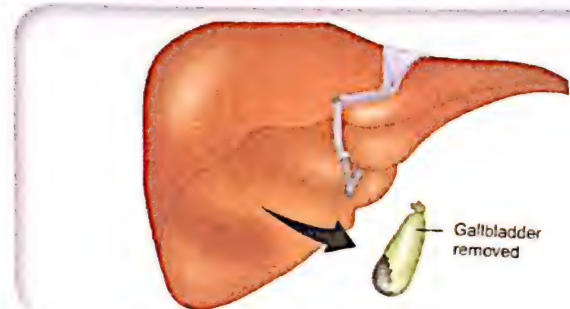
69. Nerve (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b. Vagus nerve
- c. Hypoglossal nerve
- d. Vestibulo-cochlear nerve



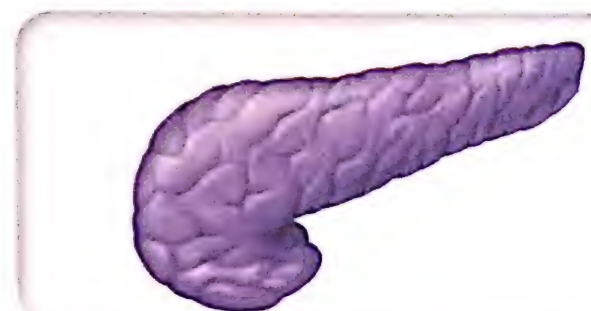
70. Process depicted in the Photograph is known as

- a. Hepatectomy
- b. Cholecystectomy
- c. Cholescystostomy
- d. Liver biopsy



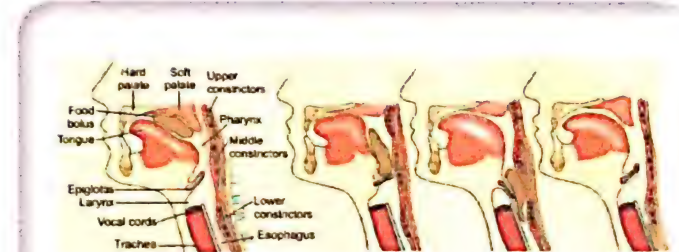
71. Enzymes secreted by Organ shown in Photograph include all EXCEPT

- a. Alpha-amylase
- b. Lipase
- c. Gelatinase
- d. Colipase



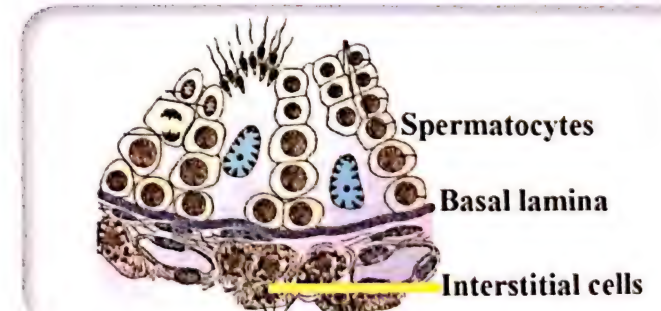
72. Photograph depict in chronology the Stages of

- a. Mastication
- b. Deglutition
- c. Coughing
- d. Gag reflex



73. Barrier shown in the Photograph is formed by
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Basal lamina & Interstitial cells
- b. Basal lamina & Adjacent Sertoli cells
- c. Basal lamina & Spermatogonia
- d. Basal lamina & Leydig cells



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 69. b. Vagus nerve | 70. b. Cholecystectomy (Description: Surgical removal of Gall bladder) |
| 71. c. Gelatinase (Organ shown: Pancreas) | 72. b. Deglutition |
| 73. b. Basal lamina & Adjacent Sertoli cells (barrier shown: Blood- testes barrier) | |

74. Temperature change (Arrows) in Graph of Menstrual cycle is due to [Recent Question 2012]

- LH
- FSH
- Estrogen
- Progesterone



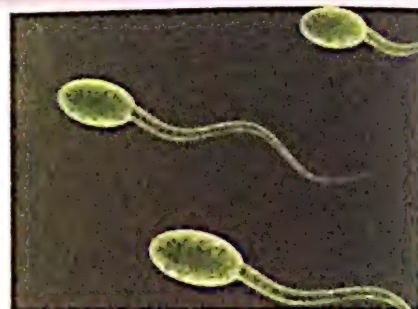
75. Change (Arrow) in Hormone levels during Menstruation (Photograph) is due to [Recent Question 2013]

- Increased estrogen, Decreased progesterone
- Increased estrogen, Increased progesterone
- Decreased estrogen, Decreased progesterone
- Decreased estrogen, Increased progesterone



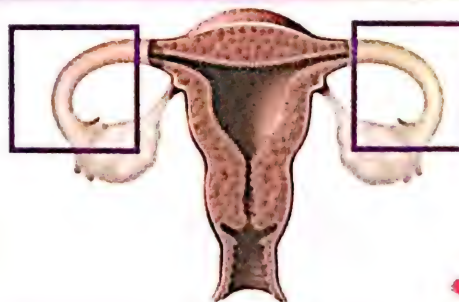
76. Motility of Cells shown in the Photograph is increased in following condition [Recent Question 2013]

- Increased temperature
- Seminiferous tubules
- Acidic environment
- Vaginal secretions



77. Fertilization occurs in Part of Structure (Box) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Interstitium
- Ampulla
- Isthmus
- Fimbriae



78. Identity the Laboratory procedure shown in the Photograph

- VIA test
- Pap smear
- Punch biopsy
- Cone biopsy



Ans.

- d. Progesterone (Description: Temperature increase of 0.5 degrees Post Ovulation is due to Progesterone)
- a. Increased estrogen, Decreased progesterone (Change shown: LH surge)
- d. Vaginal secretions (Cells shown: Sperms)
- b. Ampulla (Structure shown: Fallopian tube)
- b. Pap smear (Method: Using Ayre's spatula)

79. Cell (Photograph) remain fertile for in female genital tract
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 6-8 hours
- b. 12-24 hours
- c. 24-48 hours
- d. 72-96 hours



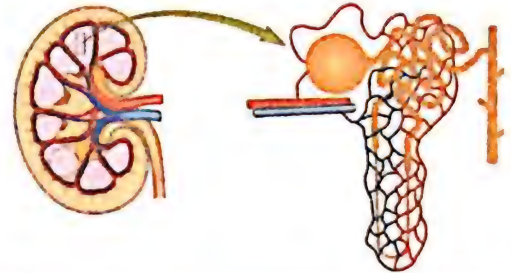
80. Normal count of Cell shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 20-40 million/ ml
- b. 40-60 million/ ml
- c. 60-80 million/ ml
- d. 90-100 million/ ml



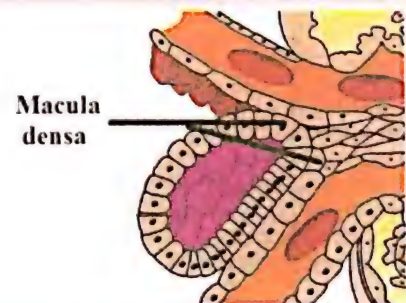
81. Minimal resorption occurs for.... in System shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Sodium
- b. Glucose
- c. Urea
- d. Bicarbonate



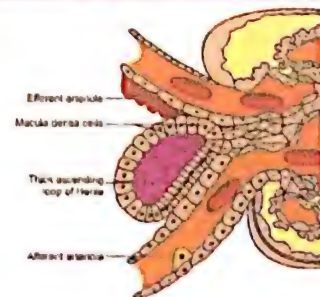
82. Cells shown in the Photograph are part of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. PCT
- b. DCT
- c. Glomerulus
- d. Renal arteriole



83. Apparatus of Kidney shown in Photograph does not include
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Lacis cells
- b. Macula densa
- c. JG cells
- d. Glomerular mesangial cells

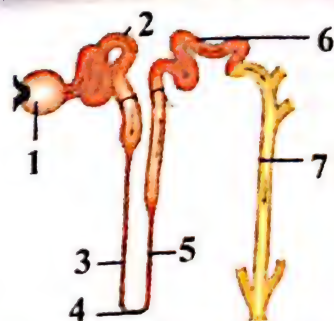


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 79. c. 24-48 hours (Cell shown: Sperm) | 80. d. 90-100 million/ ml (Cell shown: Sperm) |
| 81. c. Urea (System shown: Renal system) | 82. b. DCT |
| 83. d. Glomerular mesangial cells (Apparatus shown: Juxta-glomerular apparatus) | |

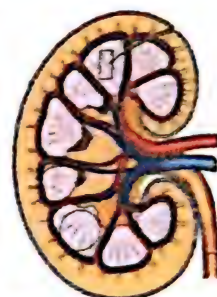
84. '5' segment of Nephron shown in the Photograph has
[Recent Question 2013]

a. $\text{Na}^+ \text{Cl}^-$ cotransporter
b. $\text{Na}^+ 2\text{Cl}^- \text{K}^+$ cotransporter
c. ENaC channel
d. Na^+ Aminoacid cotransporter



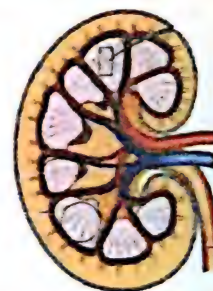
85. Renin is secreted by Part of organ shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

a. JG cells
b. Macula densa
c. Mesangial cells
d. Glomerulus



86. Lacis cells are located in Part of Organ (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2013]

a. PCT
b. Distal tubule
c. JGA
d. Loop of Henle



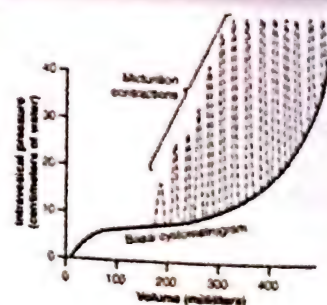
87. Total number of Units (Photograph) in Kidney are

a. 0.1-0.2 million
b. 0.2-0.5 million
c. 0.5-1.0 million
d. 1.0-1.5 million



88. Curve shown in the Photograph is known as

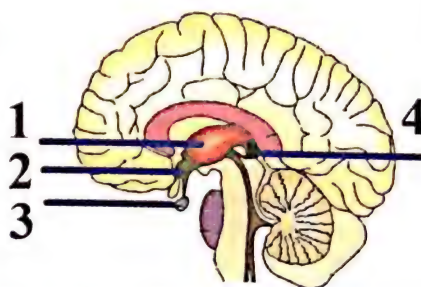
a. Nephrograph
b. Cystometrograph
c. Pyelograph
d. None of the above



Ans.

84. b. $\text{Na}^+ 2\text{Cl}^- \text{K}^+$ cotransporter (1 Bowman's capsule, 2 Proximal tubule, 3 Descending limb, 4 Loop of Henle, 5 Ascending limb, 6 Distal tubule, 7 Collecting tubule)
85. a. JG cells (Organ shown: Kidney)
86. c. JGA (Organ shown: Kidney)
87. d. 1.0-1.5 million (Unit shown: Nephron)
88. b. Cystometrograph (Description: To assess how r bladder and sphincter behave while one store and pass urine)

Figure P2 (Q89-92)



89. Prolactin is synthesized in Gland as shown in 91. Figure P2
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Melatonin is produced by part of Gland '4' in Figure P2
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Glial cells
- b. Pinealocytes
- c. Oncocytes
- d. Zymogen cells

90. ADH hormone is secreted by Structure in 92. Figure P2
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Body temperature regulation centre is located (Figure P2)
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. None of the above

93. In Condition shown in Photograph, Leptin levels are
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Low
- b. Normal
- c. High
- d. Low to normal



94. Half life of Molecule shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 1 hour
- c. 12 hours
- d. 24 hours

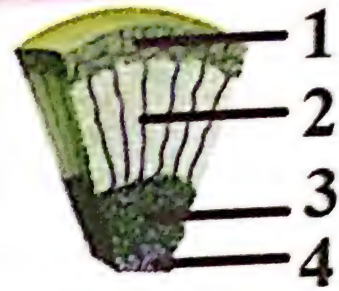


Ans.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 89. c. 3 (Description: 1 Thalamus, 2 Hypothalamus, 3 Pituitary gland, 4 Pineal gland) | 94. a. 5 minutes |
| 90. c. 3 (Description: 1 Thalamus, 2 Hypothalamus, 3 Pituitary gland, 4 Pineal gland; ADH is formed in hypothalamus, Secreted by Posterior Pituitary) | |
| 91. b. Pinealocytes (Description: 1 Thalamus, 2 Hypothalamus, 3 Pituitary gland, 4 Pineal gland) | |
| 92. b. 2 (Description: 1 Thalamus, 2 Hypothalamus, 3 Pituitary gland, 4 Pineal gland) | |
| 93. c. High (Condition shown: Obesity) | |

95. In cut-section of Adrenal (Photograph), destruction of Zone '1' will lead to depletion of
[Recent Question 2012]

a. Cortisol
b. Testosterone
c. Aldosterone
d. Catecholamines



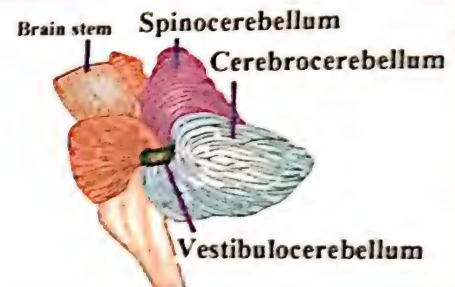
96. Identify the Peptide shown in the Photograph based on the structure
[Recent Question 2013]

a. Proinsulin
b. Insulin
c. Collagen
d. Pepsin



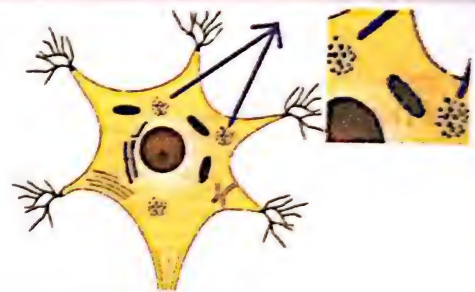
97. Planning & programming is function of part of Structure (Photograph) [Recent Question 2013]

a. Spinocerebellum
b. Neocerebellum
c. Vestibulocerebellum
d. Flocculonodular lobe



98. Bodies (Arrow) shown in the Cell type given in Photograph are actually [Recent Question 2014]

a. Golgi apparatus
b. Mitochondria
c. Lysosomes
d. Endoplasmic reticulum



99. Area number for Somatosensory area include
[Recent Question 2014]

a. 4 & 6
b. 1, 2 & 3
c. 5 & 7
d. 16 & 18

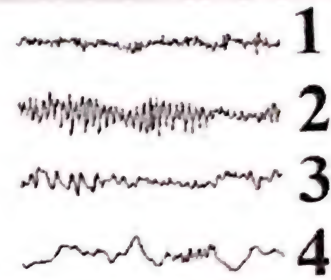


Ans.

95. c. Aldosterone (Description: 1 Zona glomerulosa, 2 Zona fascicularis, 3 Zona reticularis, 4 Adrenal medulla)
96. b. Insulin (Description: 2 polypeptide chains – A chain 21 amino acids, B chain 30 amino acids)
97. b. Neocerebellum (Structure shown: Cerebellum; Neocerebellum is Cerebrocerebellum)
98. d. Endoplasmic reticulum (Bodies shown: Nissl bodies in a Neuron cell) 99. b. 1, 2 & 3 (Description: Brodmann's areas of Cerebral cortex)

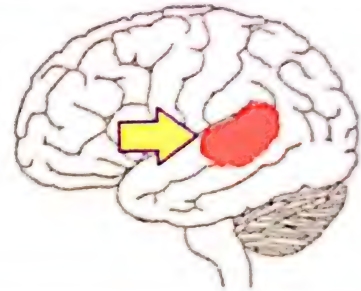
100. In EEG (Photograph), Waves '3' are seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- Stage 1 sleep
- Stage 2 sleep
- Stage 3 sleep
- Stage 4 sleep



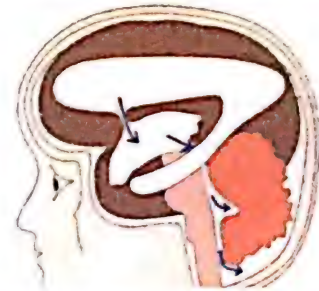
101. Area (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is located in
[Recent Question 2012]

- Inferior frontal gyrus
- Superior temporal gyrus
- Inferior temporal gyrus
- Cingulate gyrus



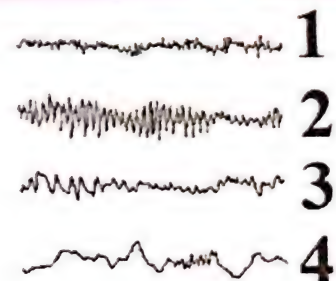
102. Total volume of Fluid (Arrows) shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- 50 ml
- 100 ml
- 150 ml
- 200 ml



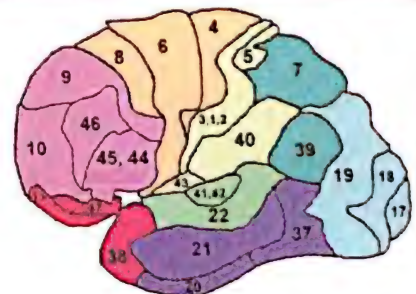
103. Frequency of Waves '3' as shown in EEG Photograph is

- 2-4 Hz
- 4-8 Hz
- 8-12 Hz
- 12-16 Hz



104. Area number for Motor area include
[Recent Question 2014]

- 4 & 6
- 1, 2 & 3
- 5 & 7
- 16 & 18



Ans.

100. a. Stage 1 sleep (Description: 1 Beta wave, 2 Alpha wave, 3 Theta waves, 4 Delta waves)
 101. b. Superior temporal gyrus (Area shown: Wernicke's area)
 102. c. 150 ml (Fluid shown: Cerebrospinal fluid)
 103. b. 4-8 Hz (Description: 1 Beta wave, 2 Alpha wave, 3 Theta waves, 4 Delta waves)
 104. a. 4 & 6 (Description: Brodmann's areas of Cerebral cortex)

105. Part of organ shown in Photograph NOT involved in NREM sleep
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Thalamus
- b. Dorsal raphe nucleus
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Basal forebrain



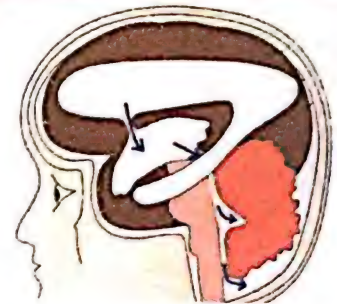
106. Blood supply of Organ shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 55 ml per 100 gm per min
- b. 150 ml per 100 gm per min
- c. 750 ml per 100 gm per min
- d. 1500 ml per 100 gm per min



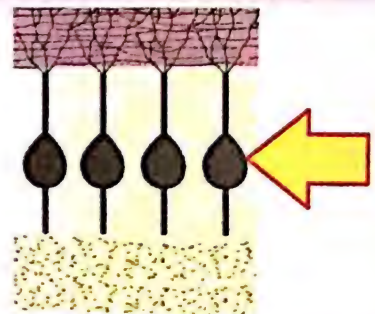
107. Rate of secretion of Fluid shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 50-100 ml per day
- b. 100-150 ml per day
- c. 200-300 ml per day
- d. 500-550 ml per day



108. Identify the Cell type layer (Arrow) shown in Photograph of Cerebellar cortex

- a. Molecular layer
- b. Purkinje cell layer
- c. Granular cell layer
- d. Climbing fibres



109. Identify the Type of Neuron shown in the Photograph

- a. Unipolar
- b. Bipolar
- c. Multipolar
- d. None of the above

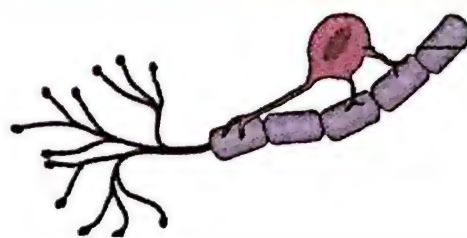


Ans.

- 105. b. Dorsal raphe nucleus (Description: DRN is involved in wakefulness)
- 106. a. 55 ml per 100 gm per min (Organ shown: Brain; Total 750 ml per min)
- 107. d. 500-550 ml per day (Fluid shown: Cerebrospinal fluid)
- 108. b. Purkinje cell layer (Description: Biggest neurons in body with Extensive dendrites)
- 109. a. Unipolar (Description: Both axon and dendrite arise from one pole)

110. Identify the Type of Neuroglial cell shown in the Photograph

- a. Astrocyte
- b. Oligodendrocyte
- c. Microglia
- d. Ependymal cell



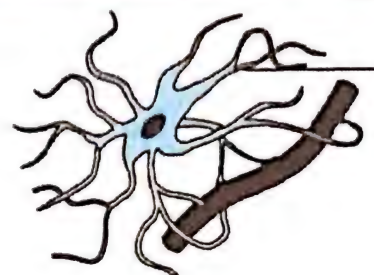
111. Identify the Type of Neuroglial cell shown in the Photograph

- a. Astrocyte
- b. Oligodendrocyte
- c. Microglia
- d. Ependymal cell



112. Identify the Type of Neuroglial cell shown in the Photograph

- a. Astrocyte
- b. Oligodendrocyte
- c. Microglia
- d. Ependymal cell



Ans.

- 110. b. Oligodendrocyte (Function: Provide myelination around nerve fibers in CNS)
- 111. c. Microglia
- 112. a. Astrocyte

1. DNA of the Organelle shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Linear
- b. Open circular
- c. Closed circular
- d. Nicked circular



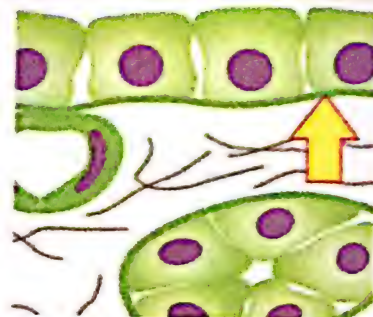
2. Contribution of Scientists (Photograph) in Field of Biochemistry

- a. Synthesis of Gene
- b. Extraction of Enzyme
- c. DNA as a genetic material
- d. Structure of DNA



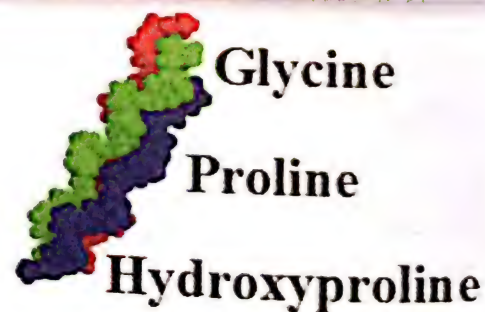
3. Type of Collagen found in Membrane (Arrow) in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV



4. Most common type of Protein (Photograph) found in Human body
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV

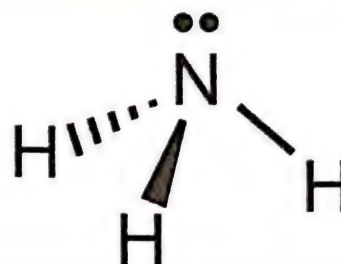


Ans.

1. c. Closed circular (Organelle shown: Mitochondria)
2. d. Structure of DNA (Scientists shown: Watson & Crick – Double helix model of DNA)
3. d. Type IV (Membrane shown: Basement membrane – Thin delicate membrane of protein fibres and mucopolysaccharides separating an epithelium from underlying tissue)
4. a. Type I (Protein shown: Collagen)

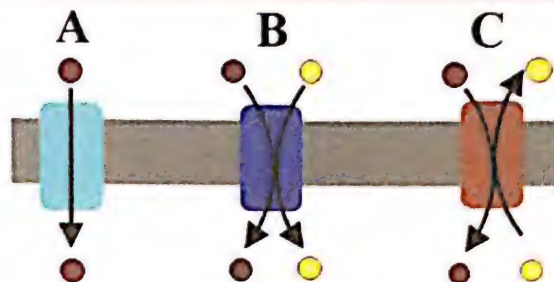
5. Source of the Substance (Photograph) in Urine is
[Recent Question 2012]

- Arginase
- Glutaminase
- Glutamate dehydrogenase
- Urease



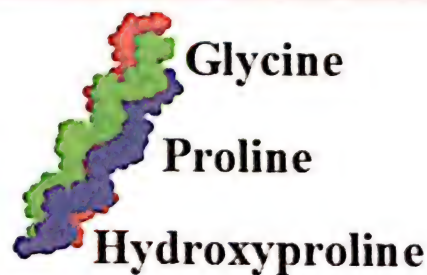
6. Identify the Type of transport mechanism 'B' as shown in Photograph

- Uniport
- Symport
- Antiport
- Exocytosis



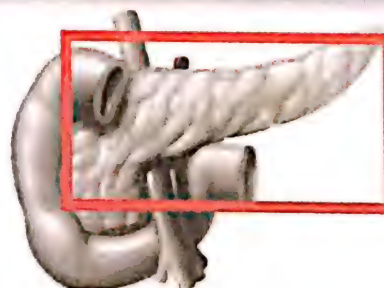
7. Folds in Molecule shown in the Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2012]

- Glycine
- Alanine
- Arginine
- Histidine



8. Glucose is transported in Organ (Box) shown in Photograph via
[Recent Question 2013]

- GLUT 1
- GLUT 2
- GLUT 3
- GLUT 4



9. Immediate main source of Energy for tissue shown (Photograph) is
[Recent Question 2012]

- GTP
- ATP
- Creatinine phosphate
- Fatty acid



Ans.

- b. Glutaminase (Substance shown: Ammonia.)
- b. Symport (Description: Transporter carries 2 molecules in same direction)
- a. Glycine (Molecule shown: Collagen)
- b. GLUT 2 (Organ shown: Pancreas)
- b. ATP (Tissue shown: Muscle)

10. Reaction NOT seen in Organelle shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- ETC
- TCA cycle
- Ketogenesis
- Glycolysis



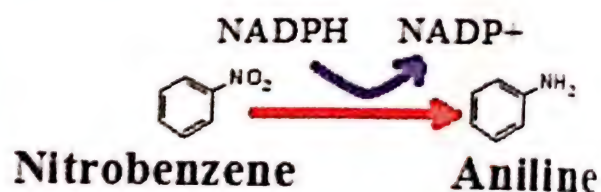
11. Contribution of Scientist (Photograph) in Field of Biochemistry

- DNA as genetic material
- Gene synthesis
- Recombinant DNA technology
- Human genome project



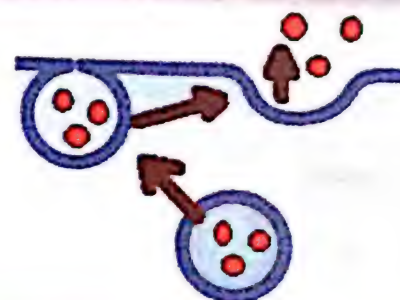
12. Type of reaction shown in the Photograph is

- Oxidative reaction
- Reduction reaction
- Hydrolysis
- Sulfur conjugation



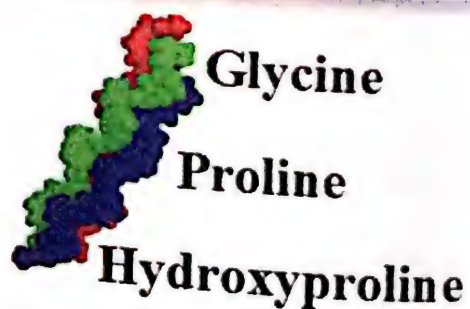
13. Identify the Transport mechanism shown in the Photograph

- Pinocytosis
- Phagocytosis
- Endocytosis
- Exocytosis



14. Sheets are produced by Type of molecule shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- I
- II
- IV
- VI



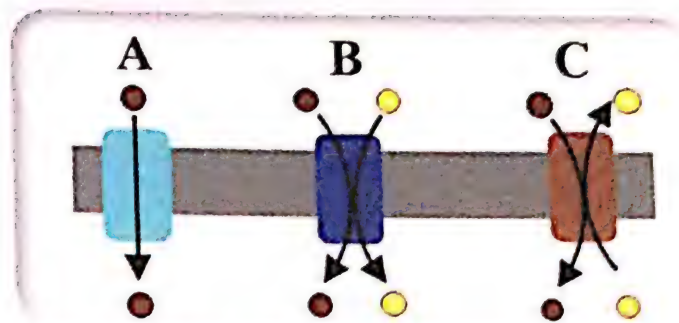
Ans.

- d. Glycolysis (Organelle shown: Mitochondrion; Glycolysis occur in Cytosol)
- b. Gene synthesis (Scientist shown: Hargobind Khorana)
- d. Exocytosis (Description: Externalisation of contents of vesicles)
- c. IV (Molecule shown: Collagen; Sheets are produced by Types IV, VIII, X)

12. b. Reduction reaction

15. Example of 'C' transport mechanism shown in Photograph

- $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ pump
- Sodium dependent Glucose transport
- Calcium pump
- Amino acid transport

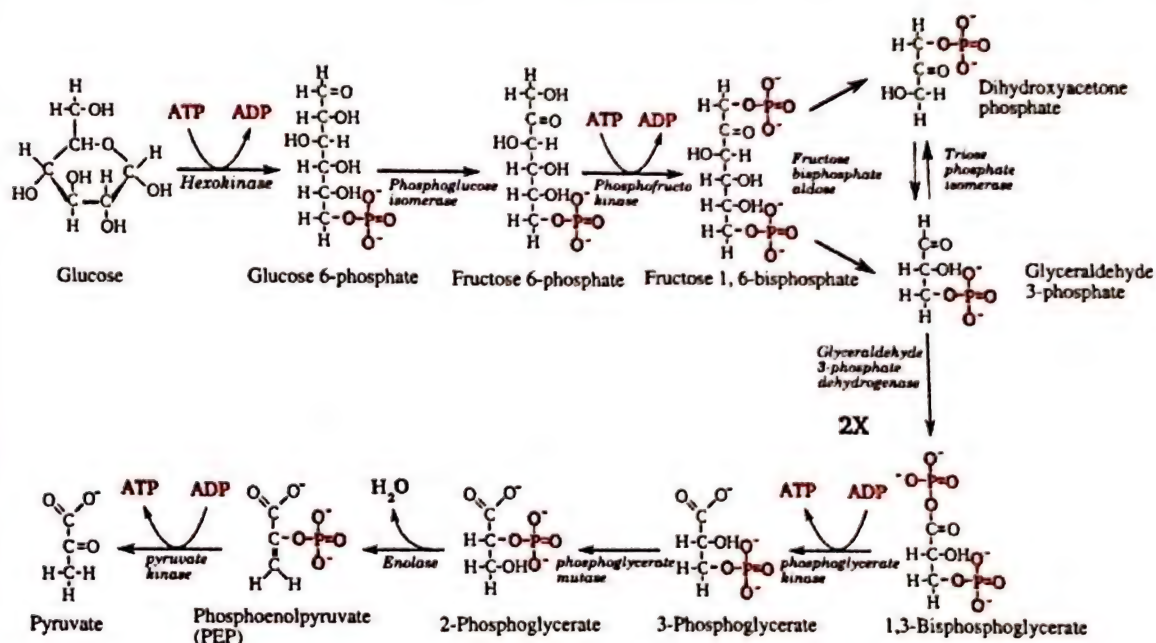


16. Poisoning of Element shown in Photograph can cause

- Plumbism
- Saturnism
- Erethism
- Phossy jaw



Figure B1 (17-24)



17. Enzyme of Pathway (Figure B1) common to Gluconeogenesis

[Recent Question 2014]

- Pyruvate kinase
- PFK
- Hexokinase
- Phosphoglycerate kinase

18. NOT true about Pathway shown (Figure B1)

[Recent Question 2014]

- Provide nutrition to cancer cells
- Substrate level phosphorylation at P. kinase
- 2-carbon end-product is formed
- NADPH formed by G-3-P dehydrogenase

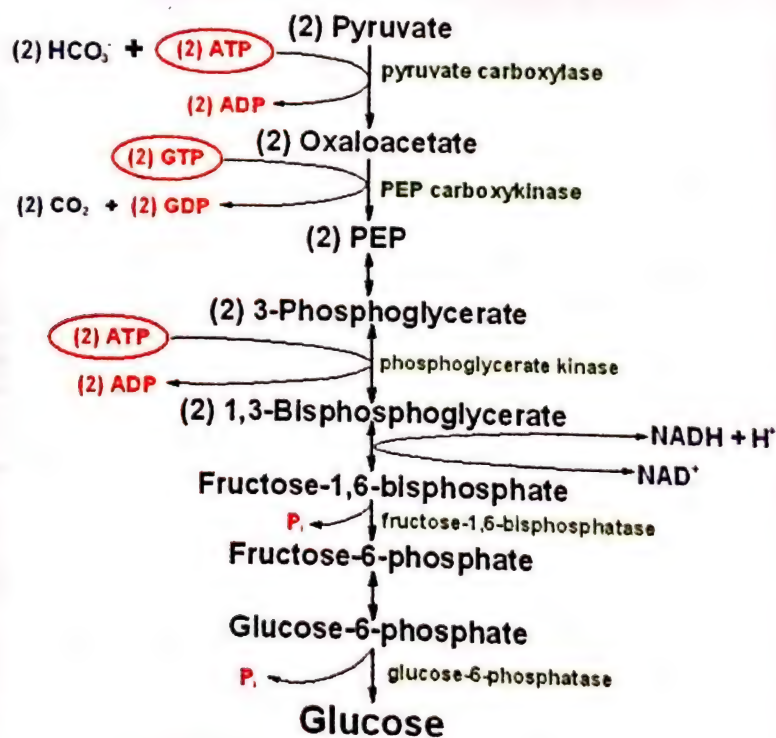
Ans.

- a. $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ pump (Mechanism shown: Antiport – Carry 2 solutes of ions in opposite direction)
- c. Erethism (Triad of Oral lesions, Tremor, Psychological changes)
- d. Phosphoglycerate kinase (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
- c. 2-carbon end-product is formed (Pathway shown: Glycolysis; 3-carbon end-product Lactate/ Pyruvate is produced)

Carbohydrates & Carbohydrate Metabolism

19. Inorganic Phosphate is used by in Pathway (Figure B1) [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Enolase
 b. Pyruvate kinase
 c. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
 d. Aldolase
20. True about Pathway shown (Figure B1) is [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Hexokinase produce ATP
 b. 1 cycle produce 2 ATPs
 c. Directly produced 2 molecules of Lactate
 d. Aldolase produce irreversible polymerisation
21. Dead-end metabolite in Pathway shown (Figure B1) is [Recent Question 2014]
 a. Pyruvate
 b. Lactate
 c. 2,3 Bisphosphoglycerate
 d. 3-Phosphoglycerate
22. Substrate level phosphorylation in Pathway (Figure B1) is seen in [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Pyruvate kinase
 b. Enolase
 c. Phosphoglyceromutase
 d. Hexokinase
23. NADH is produced at step in Pathway (Figure B1) [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Pyruvate kinase
 b. Enolase
 c. Glyceraldehyde-3-P-Dehydrogenase
 d. PFK-1
24. Most important Rate limiting step of pathway (Figure B1) [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Pyruvate kinase
 b. Enolase
 c. Glucokinase
 d. Phosphofructokinase

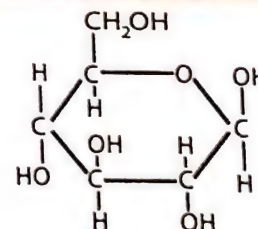
Figure B2 (25-30)



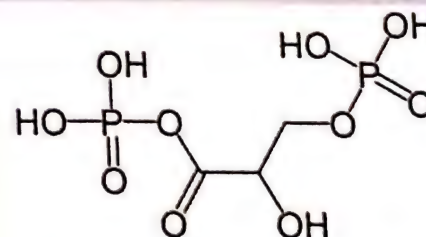
Ans.

19. c. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
 20. b. 1 cycle produce 2 ATPs (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
 21. b. Lactate (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
 22. a. Pyruvate kinase (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
 23. c. Glyceraldehyde-3-P-Dehydrogenase (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)
 24. d. Phosphofructokinase (Pathway shown: Glycolysis)

25. NOT a Key enzyme of Pathway shown (Figure B2) [Recent Question 2013]
- Pyruvate carboxylase
 - PEP carboxykinase
 - Pyruvate kinase
 - Glucose-6-phosphatase
26. Pathway shown (Figure B2) is seen in [Recent Question 2012]
- Only Cytoplasm
 - Only Mitochondrion
 - Partial Mitochondrion, partly Cytoplasm
 - None of the above
27. NOT a substrate for Pathway shown (Figure B2)
- Lactate
 - Alanine
 - Glycerol
 - Even chain fatty acids
28. Activation of pathway shown (Figure B2) is done by all EXCEPT
- Glucagon
 - Insulin
 - Adrenalin
 - Cortisol
29. Major site of Pathway shown in Figure B2 in human body is
- Liver
 - Kidney
 - Spleen
 - Lungs
30. Enzyme in Pathway (Figure B2) that requires Biotin & ATP
- Pyruvate carboxylase
 - PEP carboxykinase
 - Fructose, 1-6 Bisphosphatase
 - Glucose 6-phosphatase
31. Epimers of Sugar shown in Photograph include [Recent Question 2012]
- Glyceraldehyde
 - Fructose
 - Mannose
 - Cellulose
32. Intermediate of Glycolysis shown in Photograph occur in [Recent Question 2013]
- Liver
 - RBCs
 - Kidney
 - Brain



Glucose

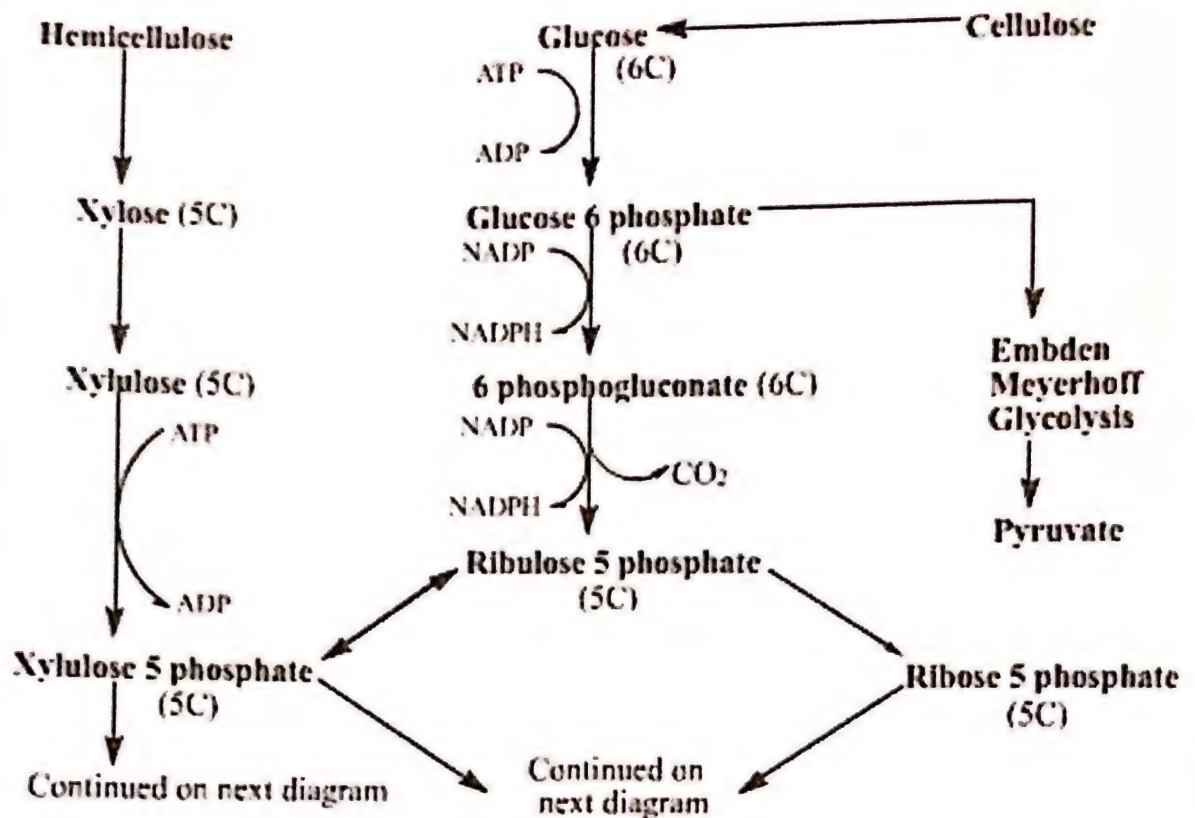


2, 3 bisphosphoglycerate

Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 25. c. Pyruvate kinase (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis) | 26. c. Partial Mitochondrion, partly Cytoplasm (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis) |
| 27. d. Even chain fatty acids (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis; Substrates – Lactate, Gluogenic amino acids, Glycerol, Propionyl CoA) | |
| 28. b. Insulin (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis) | 29. a. Liver (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis; Major site Liver, Minor site Renal cortex. |
| 30. a. Pyruvate carboxylase (Pathway shown: Gluconeogenesis) | 31. c. Mannose (Sugar shown: Glucose) 32. b. RBCs |

Figure B3 (33-38)



33. Pathway shown in the Photograph produces
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. ATP
- b. NADPH
- c. ADP
- d. Acetyl CoA

35. Pathway shown in Figure B3 is seen in the following organ(s)

- a. Liver
- b. Adipose tissue
- c. Adrenal cortex
- d. All of the above

34. Rate limiting step of Pathway (Figure B3) is catalyzed by

- a. Glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase
- b. Gluconolactone hydrolase
- c. 6-phospho-gluconate dehydrogenase
- d. Transketolase

36. True statement regarding pathway shown in Figure B3

- a. ATP utilised
- b. ATP produced
- c. ATP both utilized and produced
- d. ATP neither utilized nor produced

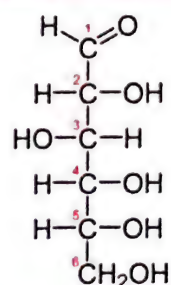
Ans.

- 33. b. NADPH (Pathway shown: Pentose Phosphate pathway/ Hexose monophosphate shunt pathway)
- 34. a. Glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase (Pathway shown: Pentose Phosphate pathway/ Hexose monophosphate shunt pathway)
- 35. d. All of the above (Pathway shown: PPP/ HMP shunt pathway – Liver, Adrenal cortex, Adipose tissue, Mammary glands, Ovary, Testes, RBC, lens of eye)
- 36. d. ATP neither utilized nor produced (Pathway shown: PPP/ HMP shunt pathway)

37. Significance of pathway shown in Figure B3 include all EXCEPT
- Free radical scavenging
 - RBC membrane integrity
 - Energy production
 - Generation of reducing equivalents
38. True regarding pathway shown in Figure B3
- Glucose shunted through this pathway
 - Monophosphates only as intermediates
 - Direct oxidative pathway of glucose metabolism
 - All of the above

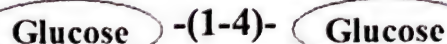
39. Identify the Carbohydrate molecule shown in Photograph

- D-glucose
- D-mannose
- D-galactose
- D-ribose



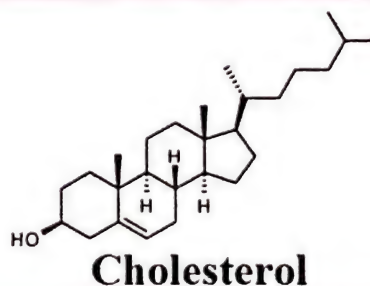
40. Identify the Disaccharide shown in the Photograph

- Sucrose
- Lactose
- Maltose
- Isomaltose



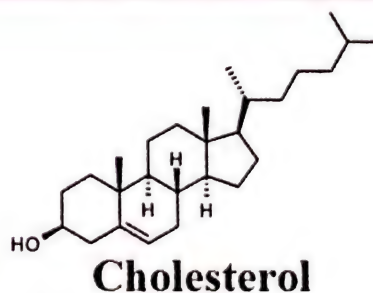
41. Rate-limiting step in Synthesis of Molecule shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- HMG CoA synthase
- Mevalonate kinase
- HMG CoA reductase
- Squalene synthetase



42. Not included in transport of Organic molecule (Photograph) [Recent Question 2012]

- Liver
- Kidney
- Intestine
- Fat



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 37. c. Energy production (Pathway shown: PPP/ HMP shunt pathway) | 39. a. D-glucose |
| 38. d. All of the above (Pathway shown: PPP/ HMP shunt pathway) | 41. c. HMG CoA reductase |
| 40. c. Maltose | |
| 42. b. Kidney | |

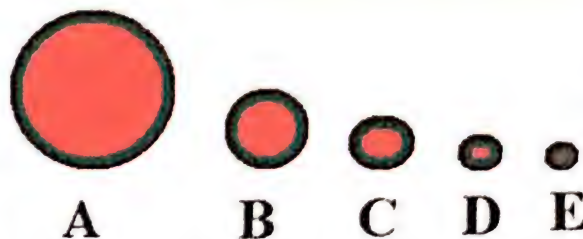
43. Plant shown in Photograph is richest source of
- SFA
 - MUFA
 - PUFA
 - Arachidonic acid



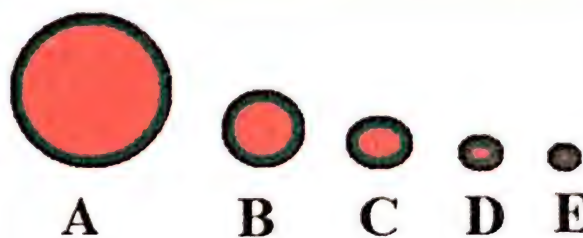
44. All of the following can lead to Condition shown in Photograph except
- Choline
 - Alcohol
 - Obesity
 - PEM



45. In Comparative sizes of Lipoproteins (Photograph), 'A' represents
- LDL
 - HDL
 - VLDL
 - Chylomicrons



46. In Comparative sizes of Lipoproteins (Photograph), 'E' represents
- LDL
 - HDL
 - VLDL
 - Chylomicrons



47. In Photograph of Chylomicron structure, 'X' represents
- Apo A
 - Apo CII
 - Apo B48
 - Triglycerides



Ans.

43. c. PUFA (Plant shown: Safflower)
 45. d. Chylomicrons (Description: Diameter 500 nm)
 47. c. Apo B48

44. a. Choline (Condition shown: Fatty liver)
 46. b. HDL (Description: Diameter 15 nm)

48. In Photograph of LDL structure, Box represents

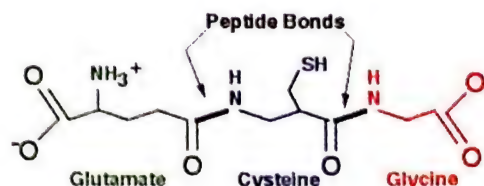
- Cholesterol
- Triglyceride
- Apo B100
- Phospholipid



49. Identify the Peptide shown in the Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

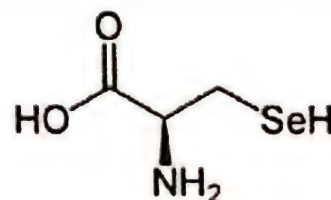
- Carnitine
- Collagen
- Glutathione
- Ubiquinone



50. 21st Amino acid shown in Photograph is derived from

[Recent Question 2013]

- Alanine
- Arginine
- Glycine
- Cysteine



51. Identify the Peptide shown in the Photograph

- Proinsulin
- Insulin
- Collagen
- Pepsin



52. Conversion of Amino acids as shown in Photograph require

- Threonine aldolase
- NH₃
- THFA
- Vitamin B12



Ans.

48. c. Apo B100

50. d. Cysteine (Amino acid shown: Seleno-cysteine)

51. b. Insulin (Description: 2 polypeptide chains – A chain 21 amino acids, B chain 30 amino acids)

52. c. THFA (Description: Tetra hydro folic acid – N5, N10 THFA Interconversion.)

49. c. Glutathione (Description: Tripeptide, Antioxidant)

53. Amino acid 'X' shown in the Reaction (Photograph) is

- a. Alanine
- b. Aspartate
- c. Phenylalanine
- d. Arginine

Amino acid 'X' $\xrightleftharpoons{\text{NO synthase}}$ NO

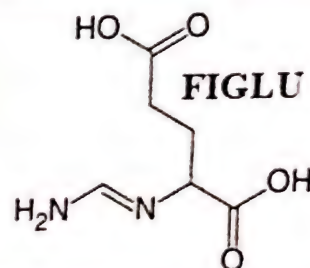
54. Enzyme catalyzing reaction shown in the Photograph is

- a. Phenylalanine hydroxylase
- b. Tyrosine hydroxylase
- c. DOPA decarboxylase
- d. Transaminase

Phe \rightarrow Tyr

55. Intermediate of Histidine metabolism (Photograph) is excreted in deficiency of

- a. Thiamine
- b. Riboflavin
- c. Biotin
- d. Folic acid



56. Substance shown in the Photograph is derived from

- a. Phenylalanine
- b. Tyrosine
- c. Tryptophan
- d. Lysine

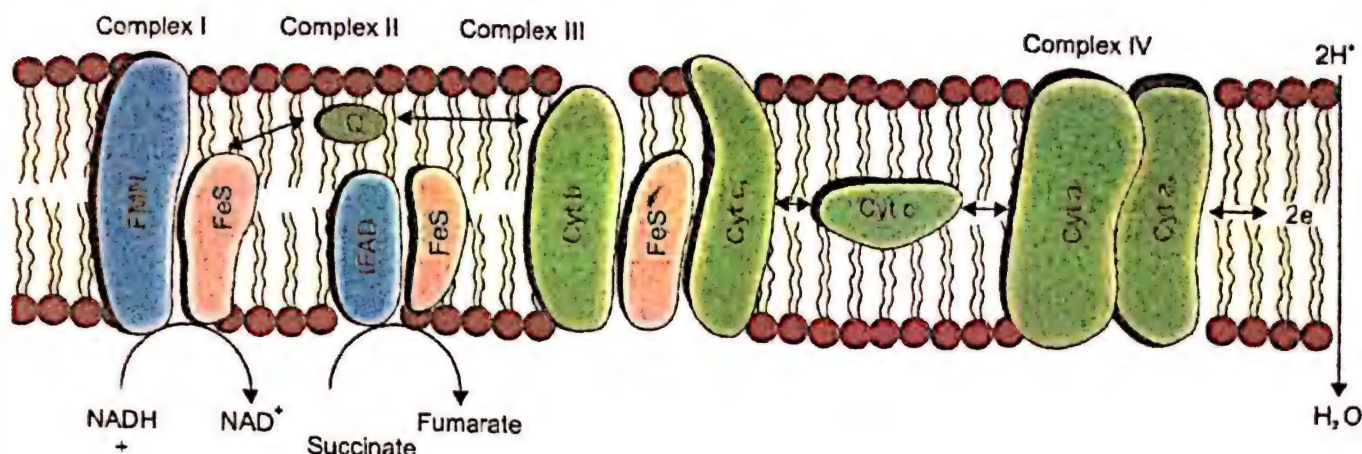


Ans.

- 53. d. Arginine (Reaction: Nitric oxide synthase reaction)
- 55. d. Folic acid (Description: FIGLU Foriminoglutamic acid)
- 56. c. Tryptophan

54. a. Phenylalanine hydroxylase

Figure B4 (57-64)



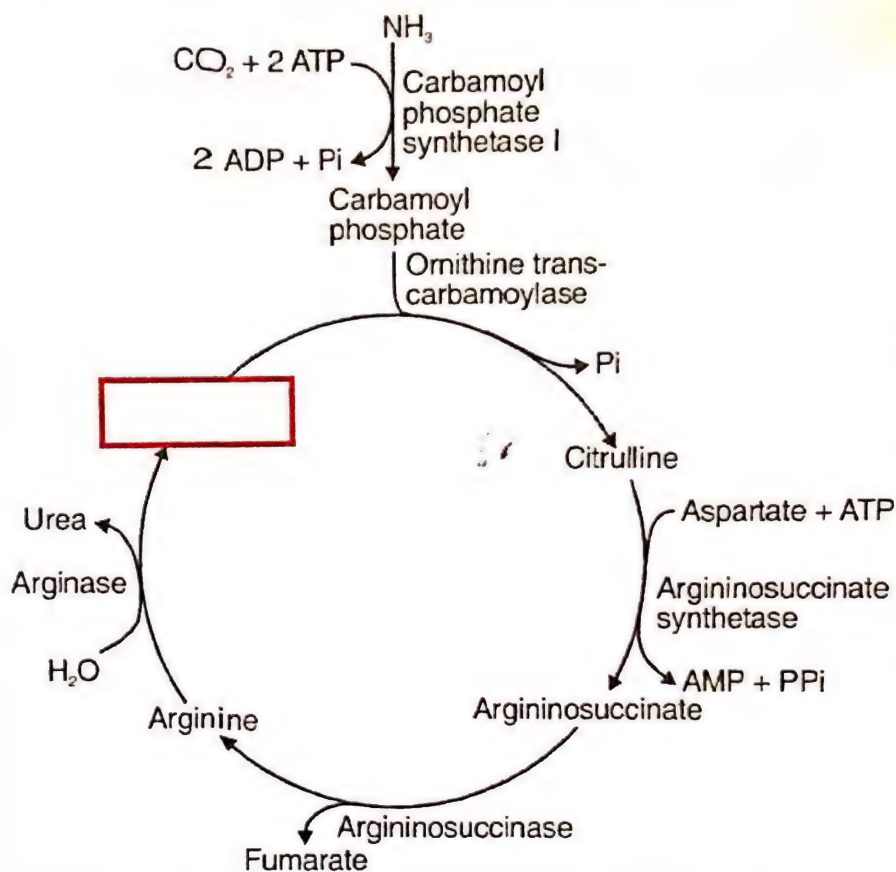
57. Cyanide affects the Chain shown in Figure B4 by
[Recent Question 2013]
- Non-competitive reversible inhibition
 - Competitive reversible inhibition
 - Suicide irreversible inhibition
 - Non-competitive Irreversible inhibition
58. Complex of Chain (Figure B4) that directly reacts with O_2
[Recent Question 2014]
- I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
59. Uncoupler of the Chain shown in the Figure B4
[Recent Question 2012]
- H_2S
 - 2,4 Dinitrophenol
 - Antimycin a
 - Barbiturates
60. NADH generates ATPs in Chain shown in Figure B4
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
61. Enzymes of Chain shown on the Figure B4 are mainly located at
- Mitochondrion Outer membrane
 - Mitochondrion Inner membrane - Outer surface
 - Mitochondrion Inner membrane - Inner surface
 - Mitochondrion Soluble matrix
62. Complex - I shown in the Chain in Figure B4 is
- NADH Co-Q reductase
 - Succinate-Q-reductase
 - Cytochrome reductase
 - Cytochrome oxidase

Ans.

57. d. Non-competitive Irreversible inhibition (Chain shown: Respiratory chain/ Electron transport chain)
58. d. IV (Chain shown: Electron transport chain)
59. b. 2,4 Dinitrophenol (Chain shown: Electron transport chain; Uncouplers: 2-4 DNP, Thermogenin, Thyroxine, 2-4 Dinitrocresol, CCCP)
60. c. 3 (Chain shown: Electron transport chain; Current accepted value 2.5 ATPs, Older value 3 ATPs)
61. c. Mitochondrion Inner membrane - Inner surface (Chain shown: Respiratory chain/ Electron transport chain)
62. a. NADH Co-Q reductase (Chain shown: Electron transport chain)

63. Complex - III shown in the Chain in Figure B4 is
- NADH Co-Q reductase
 - Succinate-Q-reductase
 - Cytochrome reductase
 - Cytochrome oxidase
64. Complex - IV shown in the Chain in Figure B4 is
- NADH Co-Q reductase
 - Succinate-Q-reductase
 - Cytochrome reductase
 - Cytochrome oxidase

Figure B5 (65-70)



65. In Cycle shown (Figure B5), Hydrolysis of Arginine forms (Box) [Recent Question 2014]
- Lysine
 - Agmatine
 - Ornithine
 - Urocanic acid
66. Amino acid used by Liver in Cycle shown in Figure B5 is [Recent Question 2013]
- Glutamine
 - Glutamate
 - Aspartate
 - Fumarate

Ans.

63. c. Cytochrome reductase (Chain shown: Electron transport chain)
 64. d. Cytochrome oxidase (Chain shown: Electron transport chain)
 65. c. Ornithine (Cycle shown: Urea cycle)
 66. c. Aspartate (Cycle shown: Urea cycle)

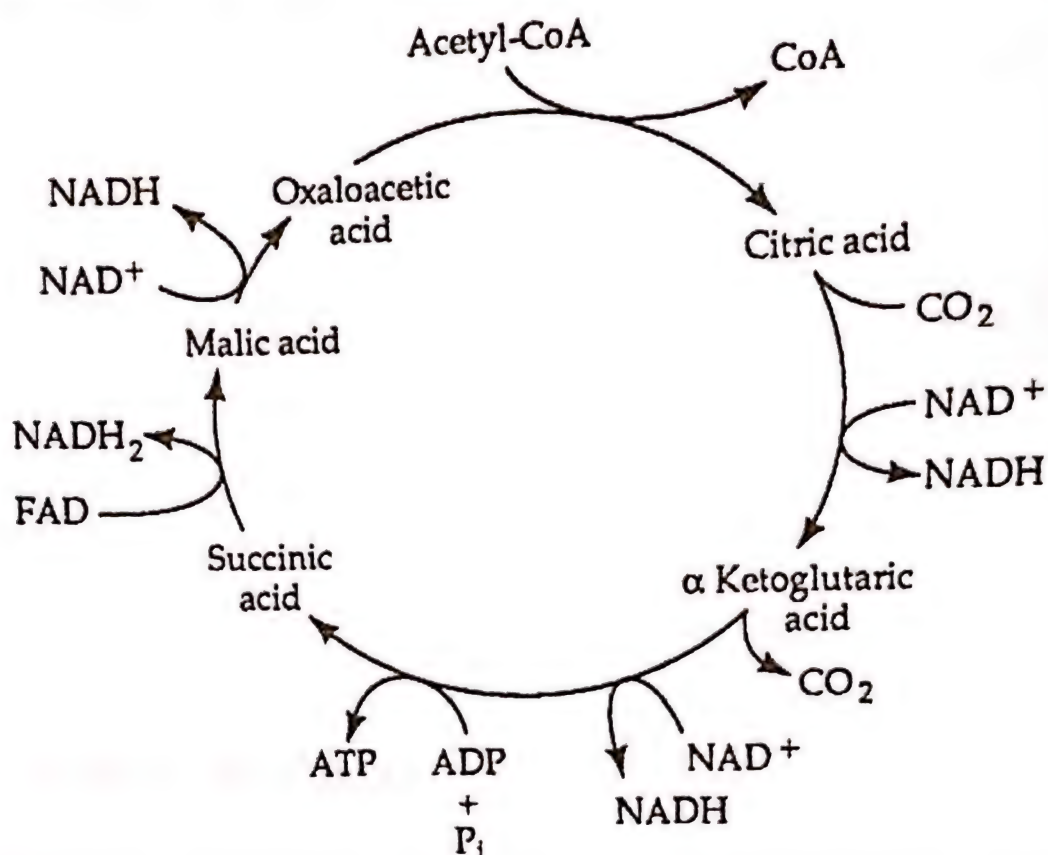
67. Cycle shown in the Figure B5 is also known as
 a. Arginine cycle
 b. Citrulline cycle
 c. Fumarate cycle
 d. Ornithine cycle
68. Two nitrogen atoms of Urea in Cycle (Figure B5) are derived from
 a. Aspartate only
 b. Ammonia only
 c. Aspartate & Ammonia
 d. None
69. Rate limiting step in Cycle shown in Figure B5 is
 a. CPS-I
 b. Ornithine trans carbamoylase
 c. Arginosuccinase
 d. Arginase
70. Cycle shown in the Figure B5 forms a 'Bi cycle' with
 a. Fatty acid cycle
 b. Electron transport chain
 c. TCA cycle
 d. Gluconeogenesis
71. Vitamin involved in Conversion reaction shown in Photograph
 a. B₁
 b. B₂
 c. B₉
 d. B₁₂
72. Transport shown in the Photograph is done by amino acid [Recent Question 2012]
 a. Lysine
 b. Arginine
 c. Alanine
 d. Glutamate



Ans.

67. d. Ornithine cycle (Description: Urea cycle also known as Ornithine cycle as Ornithine is First member of cycle)
 68. c. Aspartate & Ammonia (Description: Urea cycle gets 1 nitrogen atom each from Aspartate & Ammonia)
 69. a. CPS-I (Cycle shown: Urea cycle) 70. c. TCA cycle
 71. c. B9 (Description: N5, N10 methylene THFA – DHFA Interconversion)
 72. c. Alanine (Transport: Ammonia from Muscle to Liver)

Figure B6 (73-80)

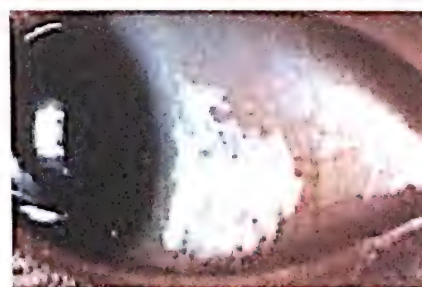
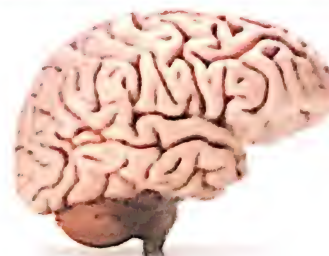


73. Number of ATPs produced per turn of Cycle (Figure B6) [Recent Question 2013]
 a. 6
 b. 10
 c. 12
 d. 24
74. Vitamin NOT required in the Cycle shown in Figure B6 is [Recent Question 2013]
 a. Thiamine
 b. Riboflavin
 c. Niacin
 d. Folic acid
75. Methionine can enter Cycle shown in Figure B6 at level of [Recent Question 2014]
 a. Fumarate
 b. Oxaloacetate
 c. Succinyl CoA
 d. Citrate
76. Cycle shown in Figure B6 is Amphibolic because [Recent Question 2012]
 a. Both Exergonic & Endergonic reactions occur
 b. Metabolites used in other pathways
 c. Proceed in both Forward & backward directions
 d. Few enzymes used in backward direction

Ans.

73. b. 10 (Cycle shown: Krebs' cycle)
 74. d. Folic acid (Cycle shown: Citric acid cycle, Vitamins required B1, B2, B3, B5)
 75. c. Succinyl CoA (Description: Citric acid cycle; Isoleucine, Methionine, Valine enter at level of Succinyl CoA)
 76. a. Both Exergonic & Endergonic reactions occur (Pathway shown: Citric acid cycle)

77. Total number of Dehydrogenases in Cycle shown in Figure B6 in Figure B6 [Recent Question 2012]
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
78. Only irreversible step in the Cycle shown in Figure B6 is formation of
- Citric acid
 - Alpha-ketoglutaric acid
 - Succinic acid
 - Oxaloacetic acid
79. Inhibitors of the Cycle shown in Figure B6 include all except
- Aconitase
 - Arsenite
 - Malonate
 - ADP
80. Enzymes of Cycle shown in Figure B6 are located in
- Nucleus
 - Cytoplasm
 - Mitochondria
 - None of the above
81. Deficiency causing manifestation (Arrows) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]
- Vitamin Thiamine
 - Vitamin Riboflavin
 - Vitamin Niacin
 - Vitamin Ascorbic acid
82. Organ shown in the Photograph utilize during Starvation [Recent Question 2014]
- Glycogen
 - Fatty acids
 - Ketone bodies
 - Glucose
83. Condition seen in Photograph is due to deficiency of
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin B₂
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin K



Ans.

77. d. 4 (Cycle shown: Krebs cycle; Dehydrogenases: Isocitrate D, Alpha-ketoglutarate D, Succinic D, Malate D)
 78. c. Succinic acid (Cycle shown: Krebs' cycle)
 79. d. ADP (Cycle shown: Krebs' cycle; ADP is positive modifier of Alpha-ketoglutarate formation)
 80. c. Mitochondria (Cycle shown: Krebs cycle)
 81. b. Vitamin Riboflavin (Features: Cheilosis, Glossitis)
 82. c. Ketone bodies (Organ shown: Brain)
 83. a. Vitamin A (Condition shown: Bitot spots – Xerophthalmia)

84. Procedure shown (Photograph) lead to Deficiency of Vitamin

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. B1
- b. B2
- c. B6
- d. B12



85. Condition seen in Photograph is due to deficiency of

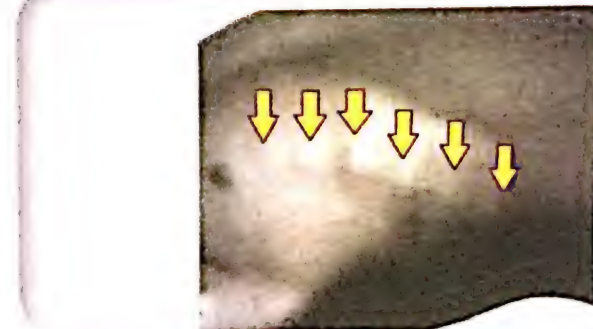
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Thiamine
- b. Niacin
- c. Ascorbate
- d. Cyanocobalamine



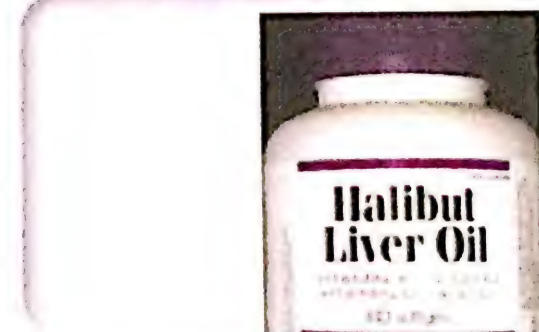
86. Identify the Vitamin deficiency based on Sign (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B₃
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D



87. Substance shown in Photograph is the Richest source of

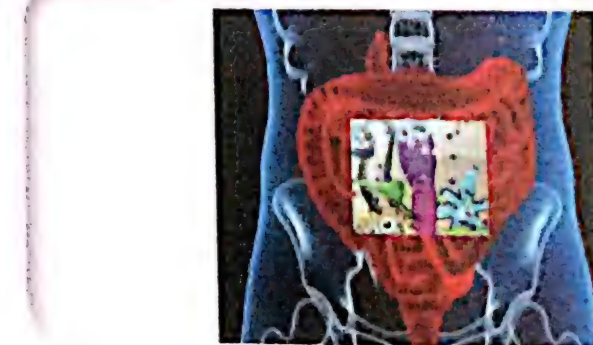
- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin D
- c. Both Vitamin A & Vitamin D
- d. Vitamin E



88. Bacteria shown in Photograph synthesize Vitamins

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. B₁₂ & C
- b. C & K
- c. B₁₂ & K
- d. E & K



Ans.

- 84. d. B₁₂ (Procedure shown: Gastrectomy)
- 86. d. Vitamin D (Sign: Rickety rosary)
- 88. c. B₁₂ & K (Bacteria shown: Intestinal bacteria)

- 85. b. Niacin (Condition shown: Casal's necklace, Pellagra)
- 87. c. Both Vitamin A & Vitamin D

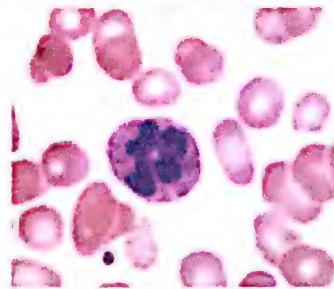
89. Eye change (Arrows) shown in Photograph is seen in Vitamin deficiency

- a. B₁
- b. B₂
- c. B₃
- d. B₁₂



90. Anemia shown in Photograph of Smear is found in deficiency of

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B₆
- c. Vitamin B₁₂
- d. Vitamin C



91. Conversion ratio of reaction (Photograph) in body is

- a. 1 : 60
- b. 60 : 1
- c. 1 : 40
- d. 40 : 1



92. Vitamin required for Conversion reaction (Photograph) as shown is

- a. Thiamine
- b. Folate
- c. Riboflavin
- d. Pyridoxine



93. Food item shown in photograph is the richest source of

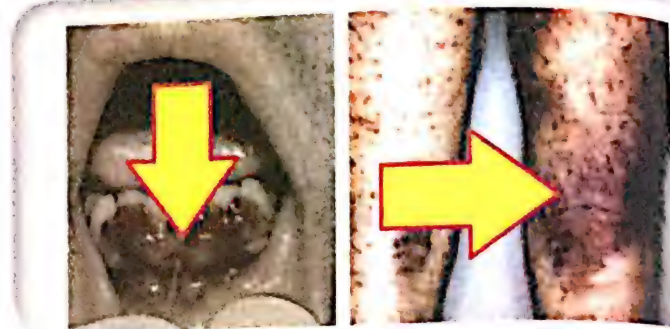
- a. Vitamin B₃
- b. Vitamin A
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin E



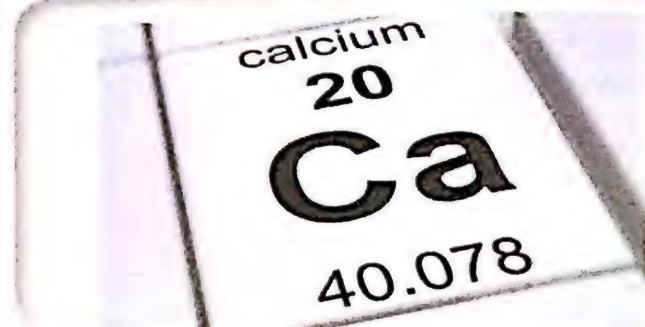
Ans.

89. b. B₂ (Eye change shown: Increased circumcorneal vascularisation)
 90. c. Vitamin B₁₂ (Description: Megaloblastic anemia – Hypersegmented neutrophils)
 91. b. 60 : 1 (Description: 60 mg Tryptophan is converted to 1 mg Niacin)
 92. d. Pyridoxine (Description: Conversion requires Pyridoxal phosphate) 93. c. Vitamin C (Food item shown: Amla – Indian gooseberry)

94. Manifestations (Arrows) shown in Photograph are seen in
- Beri beri
 - Scurvy
 - Rickets
 - Pernicious anemia



95. Absorption of Mineral shown in Photograph is increased by all except
- Oxalates
 - Vitamin D
 - Parathyroid hormone
 - Lysine



96. Condition shown in Photograph occur due to
- [Recent Question 2013]*
- Low levels of Potassium
 - Hypermagnesemia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - Hypophosphatemia



97. In disease shown in Photograph, translocation on Codon 6 is due to Substitution of
- [Recent Question 2012, 2014]*
- Valine for Isoleucine
 - Valine for Glutamate
 - Glutamate for Valine
 - Isoleucine for Valine



98. Which of the following is Not present in Hereditary material shown in Photograph?
- [Recent Question 2012]*
- Thymine
 - Adenine
 - Cytosine
 - Uracil

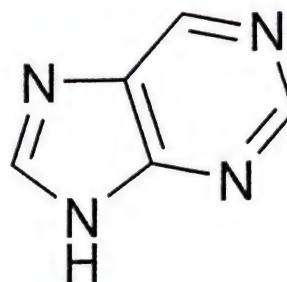


Ans.

94. b. Scurvy (Vitamin C deficiency; Features: Bleeding gums, Easy bruisability, Fractures)
 95. a. Oxalates (Description: Phytates, Oxalates, Phosphorus, Malabsorption syndrome are inhibitors)
 96. c. Hypocalcemia (Condition shown: Carpopedal spasm/ Tetany)
 97. b. Valine for Glutamate (Disease shown: Sickle cell anemia) 98. d. Uracil (Material shown: DNA)

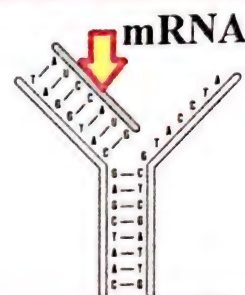
99. Organic compound shown in Photograph is formed by
[Recent Question 2014]

- Aspartate, Glycine, Uric acid
- Glucosamine, Uronic acid
- Glutamate, Cysteine, Glycine
- Aspartate, Glycine, Glutamine



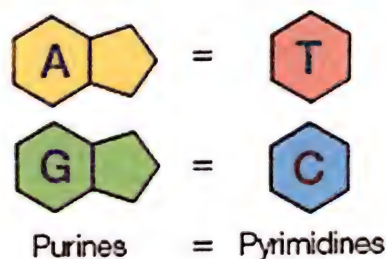
100. Attached to 3' end of Molecule shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- CCA
- Intron
- Poly A tail
- 7-methylguanosine



101. Rule shown in Photograph was given by
[Recent Question 2013]

- Watson & Crick
- Chargaff
- H. Khorana
- Lederberg & Tatum



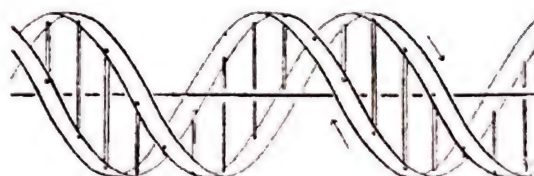
102. Collection of.....in Connective tissues cause Condition (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2014]

- Xanthurenate
- Glyoxylate
- Homogentisic acid
- Phenylpyruvate



103. Model shown in Photograph is for Type of DNA
[Recent Question 2012]

- A
- B
- C
- Z



Ans.

99. d. Aspartate, Glycine, Glutamine (Compound shown: Purine)

100. c. Poly A tail

101. b. Chargaff

102. c. Homogentisic acid (Condition: Ochronosis)

103. b. B (model shown: Watson Crick Double Helix DNA)

104. Termination nucleotide sequence among following is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. AUG
- b. UAA
- c. AUA
- d. AGG

ATG
TGT, TGC
GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG
GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG
CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG
ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG
TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG,
TAT, TAC

105. Sequence shown in the Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

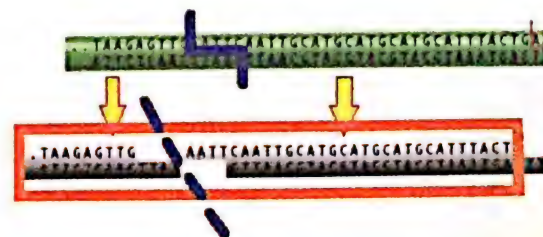
- a. Silencer region
- b. Promoter region
- c. Enhancer region
- d. Palindromic region

Tata Box



106. Fragments (Box) shown in Photograph are separated by
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Paper chromatography
- b. Agarose gel electrophoresis
- c. Thin layer chromatography
- d. Ultracentrifugation



107. Sequence (Box) shown in Photograph is related to

- a. Transcription
- b. Translation
- c. DNA replication
- d. Okazaki fragments

Shine-Dalgarno sequence

mRNA 5' - A G G A G G U - (5-10 nt) - AUG ...
3' - AUUCCUCCACUAG...
16S rRNA

108. Disorder shown in Photograph is related to
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Mismatch repair
- b. Base excision repair
- c. Nucleotide excision repair
- d. SOS repair



UV Rays

Ans.

104. b. UAA (Termination codons: UAA, UAG, UGA)

105. b. Promoter region (Description: Hogness box 25 base pairs upstream from Transcription initiation site)

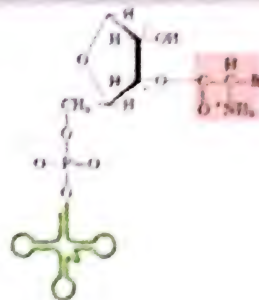
106. b. Agarose gel electrophoresis (Fragments shown: DNA restriction fragments.)

107. b. Translation

108. c. Nucleotide excision repair (Disorder shown: Xeroderma pigmentosum)

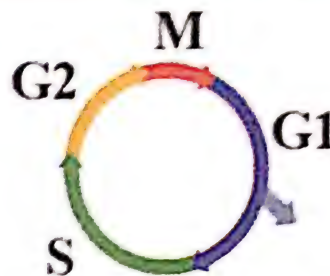
109. Aminoacyl-molecule shown in Photograph is not required in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Proline
- b. Lysine
- c. Hydroxylysine
- d. Methionine



110. DNA replication occurs in part of cycle (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. S phase
- b. G2 phase
- c. M phase
- d. G1 phase



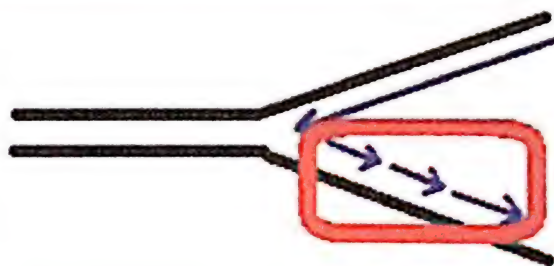
111. Total types of Sequence of Nucleotides shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 60
- b. 61
- c. 62
- d. 64

ATG
TGT, TGC
GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG
GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG
CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG
ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG
TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG,
TAT, TAC

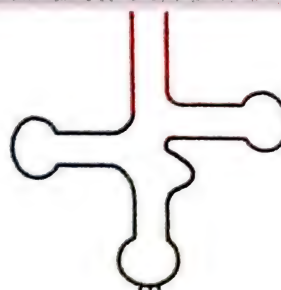
112. Fragments (Box) shown in Photograph are formed during
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Transcription
- b. Translation
- c. DNA replication
- d. None of the above



113. Model shown in Photograph is Structure of

- a. m RNA
- b. r RNA
- c. t RNA
- d. DNA



Ans.

109. c. Hydroxylysine (Molecule shown: Amino-acyl t-RNA)

110. a. S phase (Cycle shown: Cell cycle)

111. d. 64 (Sequences shown: Codons)

112. c. DNA replication (Fragments shown: Okazaki fragments – RNA primers extended by DNA polymerase III into short pieces of DNA)

113. c. t RNA (Description: Clover leaf model)

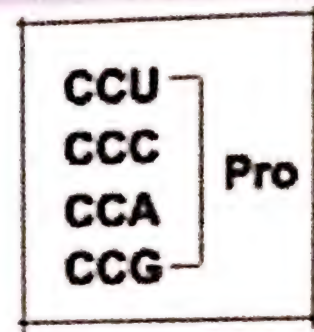
114. Most common Start nucleotide sequence a shown in Photograph is

- a. AUG
- b. UAA
- c. UAG
- d. UGA

ATG
TGT, TGC
GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG
GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG
CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG
ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG
TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG,
TAT, TAC

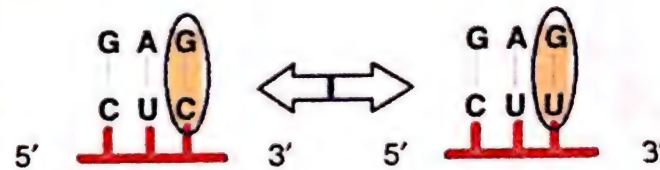
115. Property of Genetic code depicted in Photograph is

- a. Non-overlapping
- b. Unambiguous
- c. Degeneracy
- d. Universality



116. Property of Genetic code depicted in Photograph is

- a. Non-overlapping
- b. Unambiguous
- c. Universality
- d. Wobbling



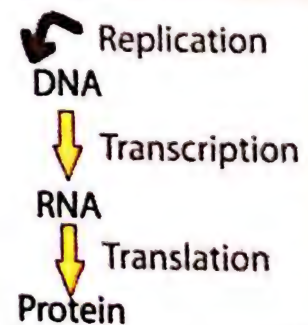
117. Identify the Method shown in the Photograph

- a. Chromosome banding
- b. Karyotyping
- c. PCR
- d. DNA Fingerprinting



118. Theory of Molecular Biology shown in Photograph is know as

- a. Hardy Weinberg Law
- b. Laplace Law
- c. Central Dogma
- d. Mendel' Law



Ans.

- 114. a. AUG (Description: Start/ Initiation codon)
- 115. c. Degeneracy (Description: One amino acid has more than one codon)
- 116. d. Wobbling (Description: Reduced stringency between 3rd base of Codon & its' complimentary nucleotide sequence in Anticodon)
- 117. b. Karyotyping (Description: test to examine chromosome of cells)
- 118. c. Central Dogma

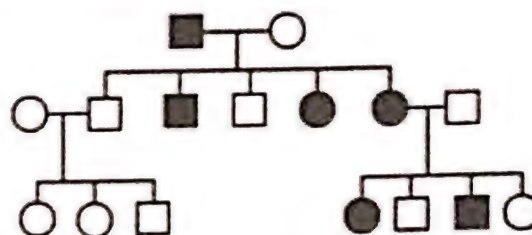
119. Type of Inheritance pattern shown in Photograph is

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



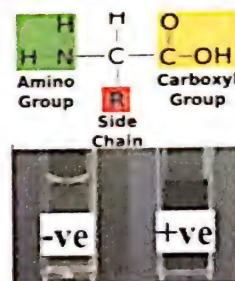
120. Type of Inheritance pattern shown in Photograph is

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



121. Test shown in the Photograph is Positive for
[Recent Question 2014]

- Bile salts
- Lipids
- Amino acids
- Nucleic acid



122. Test shown in the Photograph is Positive for
[Recent Question 2012, 13]

- Bilirubin in urine
- Sugar in urine
- Protein in urine
- Ketone bodies in urine



123. Test shown in Photograph is used for
[Recent Question 2013]

- Bile salts in urine
- Bile pigments in urine
- Reducing sugars in urine
- Ketone bodies in urine

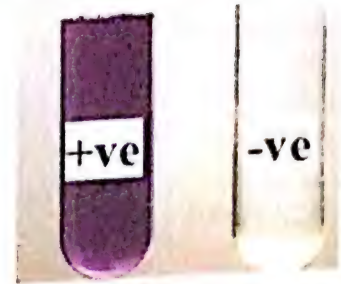


Ans.

119. a. Autosomal dominant 120. c. X-linked dominant
121. c. Amino acids (Test shown: Ninhydrin test; Structure shown: Amino acid)
122. d. Ketone bodies in urine (Test shown: Rothera's test) 123. c. Reducing sugars in urine (Test shown: Benedict's test)

124. Lilac/ Purple color (+ve) in Photograph based on Peptide bonds is

- Ninhydrin test
- Biuret test
- Sakaguchi test
- Millon's test



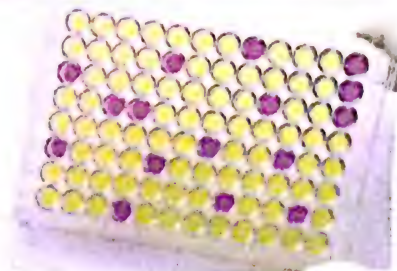
125. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for

- Radioimmunoassay
- Spectrophotometry
- ELISA
- Electrophoresis



126. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for

- Radioimmunoassay
- Spectrophotometry
- ELISA
- pH measurement



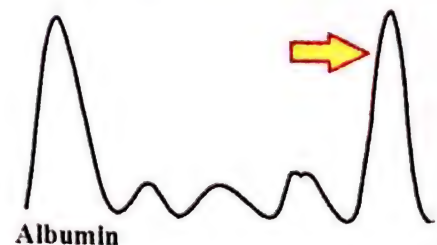
127. Instrument shown in Photograph is known as

- Chromatograph
- Spectrophotometer
- ELISA
- Calorimeter



128. Arrow in Immunoelectrophoresis pattern shown in Photograph indicate

- Alpha-1
- Alpha-2
- Beta
- Gamma



Ans.

124. b. Biuret test
126. c. ELISA
128. d. Gamma

125. d. Electrophoresis (Instrument shown: Electrophoresis apparatus)
127. b. Spectrophotometer

Miscellaneous

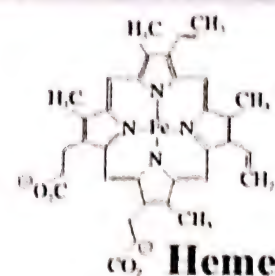
129. Disease (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is a disorder of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Purine
- b. Pyrimidine
- c. Glycogen
- d. Fatty acid oxidation



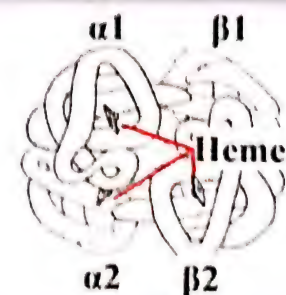
130. Compound shown in the Photograph is a type of
Porphyrin
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV



131. True statement about Molecule shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Made of 4 polypeptides of each unit
- b. 2alpha, 2beta subunits have O₂ attached to each
- c. Each molecule binds to only one O₂ molecule
- d. Each molecule has One heme molecule



132. Condition shown in Photograph is due to deficiency of

- a. Niacin
- b. Iron
- c. Zinc
- d. Selenium



133. Base pitch of Helix of Molecule shown in Photograph is

- a. 2.8
- b. 3.4
- c. 4.5
- d. 6.5

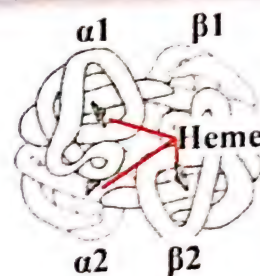


Ans.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <p>129. a. Purine (Condition shown: Gout)</p> <p>131. a. Made of 4 polypeptides of each unit (Molecule shown: Hemoglobin)</p> <p>132. c. Zinc (Condition shown: Acrodermatitis enteropathica)</p> <p>133. b. 3.4 (Molecule shown: DNA; Base pitch: number of base pairs per turn of helix)</p> | <p>130. c. Type III</p> |
|--|-------------------------|

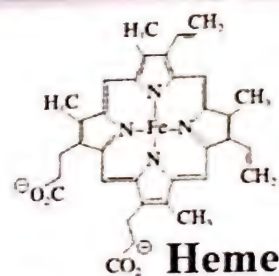
134. 1 gram of Molecule shown in Photograph contains..... mg of iron [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 2 mg
- b. 3.4 mg
- c. 7.6 mg
- d. 10 mg



135. Rate limiting enzyme in Synthesis of Compound (Photograph) [Recent Question 2013]

- a. HMG CoA reductase
- b. ALA dehydratase
- c. Uroporphyrinogen I synthase
- d. ALA synthase



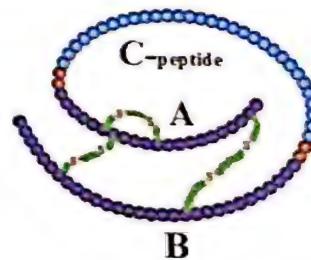
136. Scientist shown in the Photograph is credited with

- a. Pasteurization
- b. Autoimmunity
- c. HIV virus
- d. TB bacillus



137. Molecule shown in Photograph is a precursor of

- a. Insulin
- b. Glucagon
- c. Somatostatin
- d. Lipase



138. Peptide hormone shown in Photograph activate all EXCEPT [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Lipoprotein lipase
- b. Pyruvate kinase
- c. Hormone sensitive lipase
- d. Acetyl CoA carboxylase



Ans.

134. b. 3.4 mg (Molecule shown: Hemoglobin)
 136. b. Autoimmunity (Scientist shown: Paul Ehrlich)
 138. c. Hormone sensitive lipase

135. d. ALA synthase
 137. a. Insulin (Molecule shown: Pro-insulin)

Miscellaneous

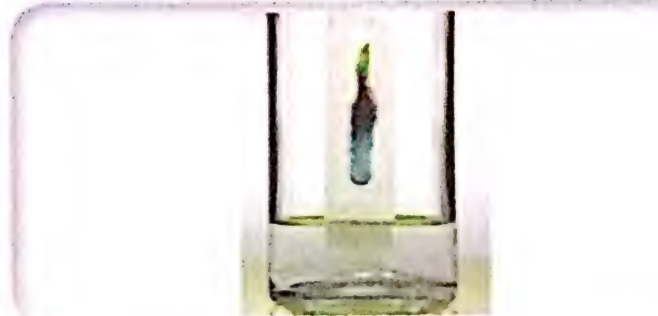
139. Scientists shown in Photograph are credited with discovery of

- a. DNA Double helix
- b. HIV Virus
- c. Penicillin
- d. Genetic code



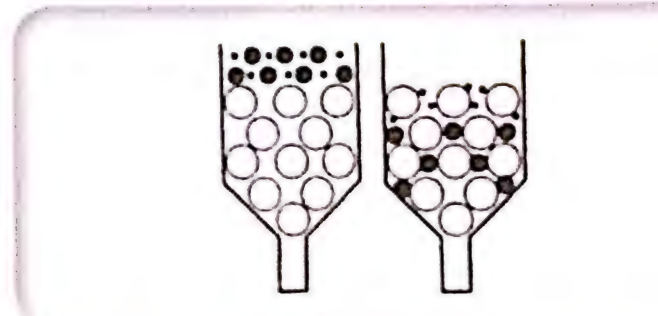
140. Technique depicted in Photograph is known as

- a. Immunoelectrophoresis
- b. Spectrophotometry
- c. Paper chromatography
- d. Thin layer chromatography



141. Technique depicted in Photograph is known as

- a. Thin layer chromatography
- b. Immunoelectrophoresis
- c. Ion exchange chromatography
- d. Sephadex chromatography



142. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Glucometer
- b. pH meter
- c. Spectrophotometer
- d. Serum bilirubin meter



143. Identify the Technique shown in the Photograph

- a. In situ hybridization
- b. Microarray
- c. ELISA
- d. Western blot assay



Ans.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 139. b. HIV Virus (Scientists shown: Gallo-Sinnousi-Montagnier) | 140. c. Paper chromatography |
| 141. d. Sephadex chromatography (Description: Gel filtration chromatography) | |
| 142. b. pH meter | 143. b. Microarray |

PARA-CLINICAL SUBJECTS

PATHOLOGY & HAEMATOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
General Pathology & Cellular Pathology	1-16
Hemodynamic Disorders	17-24
Immunology	25-40
Neoplasia & Tumors	41-72
Systemic Pathology	73-96
Haematology	97-120
Miscellaneous	121-128

PHARMACOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
General Principles of Pharmacology	1-16
Drugs of Choice and Systemic/ Clinical Pharmacology	17-54

MICROBIOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
History and General Microbiology	1-24
Disinfection and Sterilization	25-32
Bacteriology	33-72
Virology	73-104
Mycology	105-120
Immunology	121-136
Applied Microbiology	137-144
Medical Parasitology	145-168
Miscellaneous	169-174

PARA-CLINICAL SUBJECTS

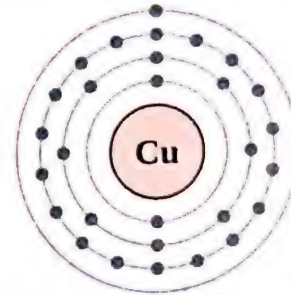
FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
	1-8
General Forensic Medicine	9-16
Laws, Legal Procedures	17-32
Identification, Death, Post-mortem Changes, Autopsy	33-64
Injuries, Drowning, Asphyxia & Wounds	65-72
Sex, Sexual Disorders & Offences, Pregnancy & Childbirth	73-80
Forensic Laboratory	81-88
General Principles of Toxicology	89-119
Drugs & Poisons	

PATHOLOGY & HAEMATOLGY

1. Ion shown in the Photograph is mainly transported by

- Albumin
- Haptoglobulin
- Globulin
- Caeruloplasmin



2. Pigment (Arrows) shown in Photograph of Skin section is stained by

- Oil red stain
- Gomori Methamine Silver stain
- Masson Fontana stain
- PAS stain



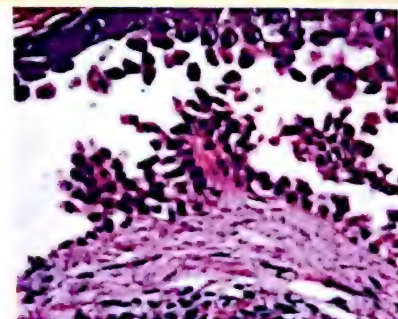
3. In Cell-death, Body shown in Photograph is derived from
[Recent Question 2014]

- Nucleus
- Cell membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Mitochondria



4. Skin sample shown in Photograph actually represent

- Diffuse epidermal hyperplasia
- Loss of intercellular connections
- Intercellular edema of epidermis
- Abnormal keratinization



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. d. Caeruloplasmin | 2. c. Masson Fontana stain (Pigment shown: Melanin) |
| 3. b. Cell membrane (Body shown: Myelin figure) | |
| 4. b. Loss of intercellular connections (Sample shown: Acantholysis) | |

5. **Stain shown in Photograph is most likely**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. ZN stain
- b. Fontana stain
- c. Albert stain
- d. Nigrosin stain



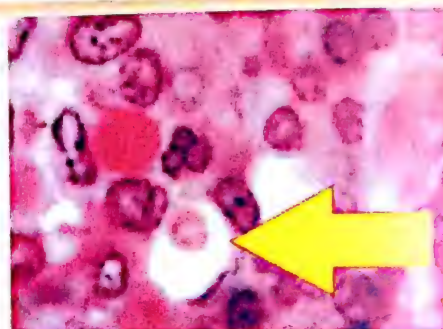
6. **Condition (Photograph) mainly occur due to**
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Histamine
- b. IL-1
- c. Enkephalin
- d. Endoephein



7. **Cell (Arrow) shown in Liver parenchyma of a case of Hepatitis in Photograph is**
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Councilman body
- b. Russel body
- c. Cowdry body
- d. Miculicz cell



8. **Aggregates of 'tau protein' seen in Hippocampus of an old person (Photograph) is**
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Miculicz cells
- b. Senile plaques
- c. Neurofibrillary tangles
- d. Alcoholic/ Mallory hyaline bodies



9. **Process shown in the Photograph was discovered by**

- a. Virchow
- b. Celsus
- c. Cohnheim
- d. Metchnikoff



Ans.

- 5. d. Nigrosin stain (Feature: A type of Negative stain)
- 6. b. IL-1
- 7. a. Councilman body (Description: Eosinophilic granule surrounded by clear halo in Apoptosis)
- 8. c. Neurofibrillary tangles (Disease: Alzheimer's disease)
- 9. d. Metchnikoff (Process: Phagocytosis)

10. Cell shown in Photograph are seen in Stem cells of

- a. Skin
- b. Cornea
- c. Liver
- d. Bone

Oval cell



11. Identify the Scientist shown in the Photograph

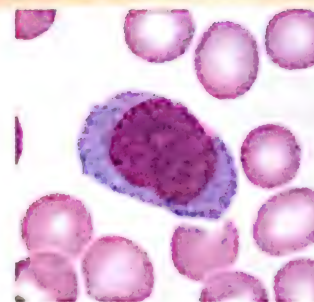
- a. Rudolf Virchow
- b. Paul Ehrlich
- c. Metchnikoff
- d. Celsus



12. Half-life of Blood cell shown in the Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1 hour
- b. 1 day
- c. 1 week
- d. 1 month



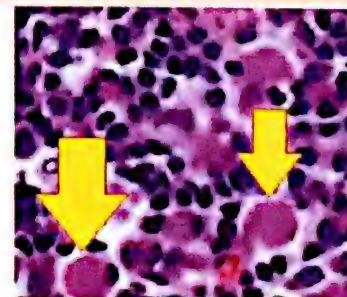
13. Main structural Triple helix protein in animals shown in Photograph is

- a. Fibrillin
- b. Elastin
- c. Collagen
- d. Reticulin



14. Cells (Arrows) shown in a Bone marrow of a Case of Multiple myeloma (Photograph) is

- a. Howell Jolly body
- b. Heinz body
- c. Dohle body
- d. Russel body

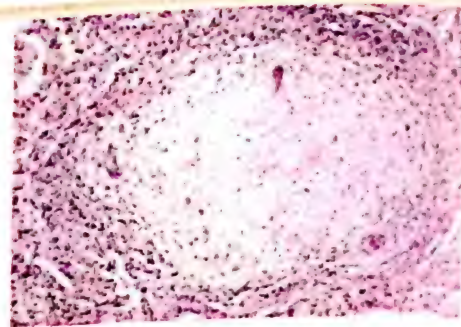


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. c. Liver | 11. b. Paul Ehrlich (Contribution: Concept of Autoimmunity) |
| 12. b. 1 day (Blood cell shown: Monocyte) | 13. c. Collagen |
| 14. d. Russel body (Description: Eosinophilic, Immunoglobulin containing inclusions in Plasma cell) | |

15. Identify the Disease shown in Photograph by its' Granuloma
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. TB
- b. Syphilis
- c. Leprosy
- d. Brucellosis



16. Identify cut-open Gall bladder showing Typical appearance
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Megamitochondria
- b. Cholesterol laden macrophages
- c. Lipofuscin accumulation
- d. Bilirubin pigment aggregates



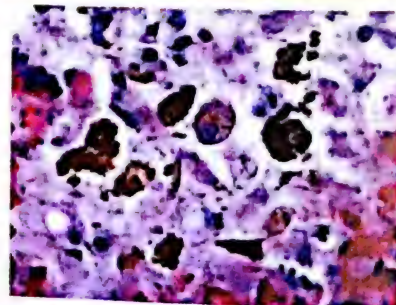
17. In condition shown in Photograph, Immediate hemostasis is achieved by

- a. Fibrin deposition
- b. Vasoconstriction
- c. Platelet adhesion
- d. Thrombosis



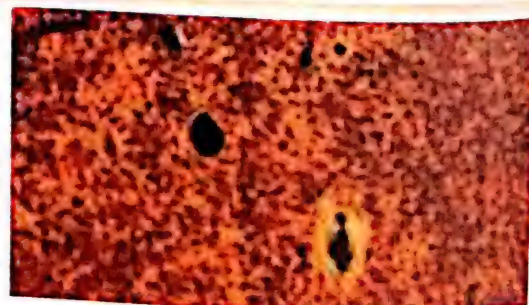
18. Hemosiderin-containing macrophages in Left heart failure (Photograph) are seen in

- a. Heart
- b. Kidney
- c. Lungs
- d. Brain



19. Typical appearance of Liver (Photograph) is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Increased pulmonary pressure
- b. Decreased pulmonary pressure
- c. Right sided heart failure
- d. Left sided heart failure



Ans.

- 15. a. TB (Tubercle: Central necrosis, epithelioid cells, multiple Langhans-type giant cells, lymphocytes)
- 16. b. Cholesterol laden macrophages (Appearance: Strawberry Gallbladder with Cholesterolosis)
- 17. b. Vasoconstriction
- 18. c. Lungs (Description: Heart failure cells)
- 19. c. Right sided heart failure (Appearance shown: Nutmeg liver)

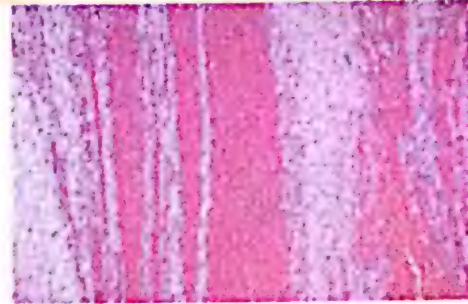
20. Identify the Type of Hemorrhage shown in the Photograph

- a. Petechiae
- b. Purpura
- c. Ecchymosis
- d. Thrombosis



21. Typical alternate lines as seen in the Photograph are found in *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Clot
- b. Thrombus
- c. Infarct
- d. Embolus



22. Disorder that can occur in Person shown in the Photograph is

- a. Systemic embolism
- b. Infusion
- c. Air embolism
- d. Fat embolism



23. Diagnose the Specimen of spleen shown in the Photograph

- a. Hemorrhage
- b. Thrombosis
- c. Embolism
- d. Infarction



24. Identify the Blood cell type shown in the Photograph

- a. Neutrophil
- b. Eosinophil
- c. Monocyte
- d. Erythrocyte

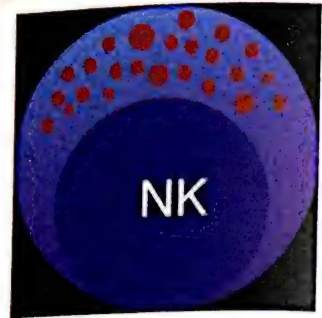


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20. c. Ecchymosis (Description: Subcutaneous hematoma >1-2 cms diameter) | 22. c. Air embolism (Caisson's disease) |
| 21. b. Thrombus (Lines of Zahn) | 24. b. Eosinophil |
| 23. d. Infarction (Pale sharply demarcated area) | |

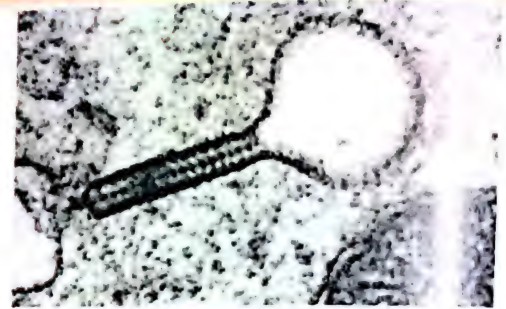
25. Lymphocyte cell shown in the Photograph generally expresses [Recent Question 2012]

- a. CD15, CD55
- b. CD16, CD57
- c. CD16, CD56
- d. CD21, CD66



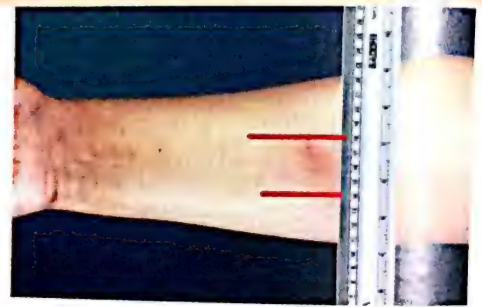
26. Identify the Typical body in Histiocyte as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dohle body
- b. Russel body
- c. Auer rod
- d. Birbeck granule



27. In Tuberculosis, Test shown in Photograph is a type of hypersensitivity [Recent Question 2014]

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV



28. Autoimmune Neuromuscular disorder shown in Photograph is associated with [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Thymoma
- b. Thymic carcinoma
- c. Thyroid hyperplasia
- d. Lymphoma



29. Cytokine (Photograph) characteristically produced in TH1 response is

- a. IL-2
- b. IL-4
- c. IL-5
- d. IL-10



Interleukin

Ans.

- 25. c. CD16, CD56 (Cell shown: Natural Killer cell)
- 27. d. IV (Cell-mediated/ delayed hypersensitivity)
- 29. a. IL-2

- 26. d. Birbeck granule (Shape: Tennis racket shape)
- 28. a. Thymoma (Disorder shown: Myasthenia gravis)

30. Disease condition shown in Photograph is a type of hypersensitivity

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV



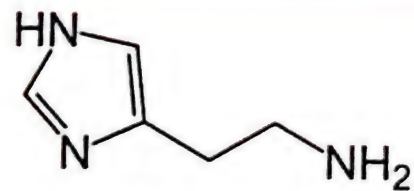
31. Condition shown in Photograph is a type of hypersensitivity

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV



32. Most important source of organic compound shown in Photograph is

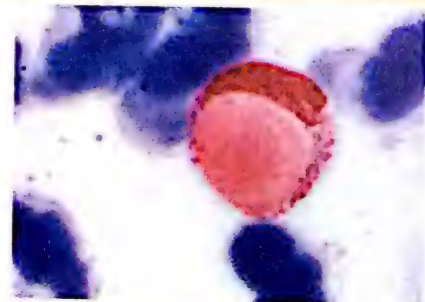
- a. Eosinophil
- b. Neutrophil
- c. Macrophages
- d. Mast cells



Histamine

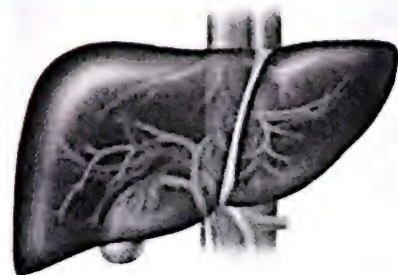
33. Neutrophil phagocytosing denatured nuclear material is seen in

- a. TB
- b. Leprosy
- c. SLE
- d. Malaria



34. Seen in Transplant rejection of Organ (Photograph)

- a. Inflammatory cells in Portal tract
- b. Endothelitis
- c. Nonsuppurative cholangitis
- d. All of the above



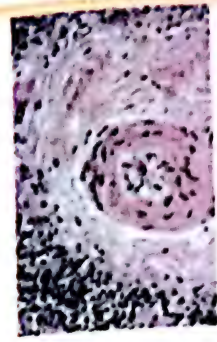
Ans.

- 30. c. III (Immune complex hypersensitivity)
- 32. d. Mast cells
- 34. d. All of the above

- 31. b. II (Erythroblastosis fetalis)
- 33. c. SLE (Cell shown: LE cell)

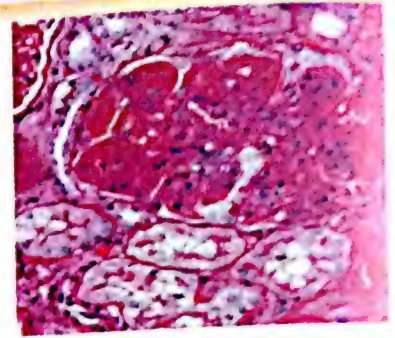
35. Concentric peri-arteriolar fibrosis in Spleen
Photograph indicate [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. SLE
- c. Leprsoy
- d. Malaria



36. Glomerulonephritis seen in a Case of SLE as shown in Photograph is

- a. Mesangial lupus type
- b. Focal proliferative type
- c. Diffuse proliferative type
- d. Membranous type



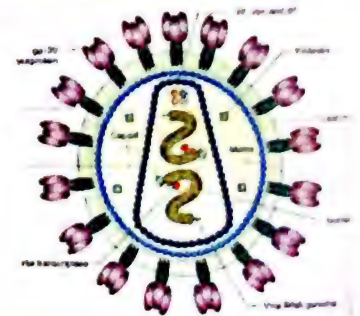
37. Insoluble inappropriately folded protein material (Arrows in Photograph) is seen in

- a. Type I DM
- b. Type II DM
- c. Maturity onset Diabetes
- d. Hypertension



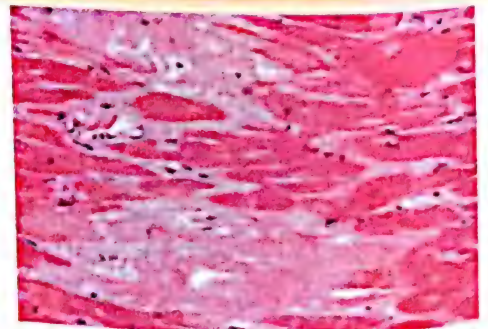
38. Identify the Viral particle shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. HBV
- b. HCV
- c. HSV
- d. HIV



39. Amyloidosis shown in Cardiac muscle is mainly due to fibril

- a. AL
- b. AA
- c. ATTR
- d. AANF

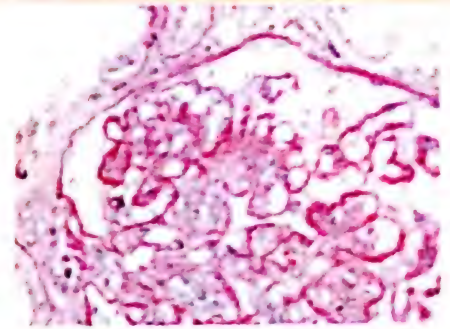


Ans.

- 35. b. SLE (Lesion: Onion skin lesions)
- 36. c. Diffuse proliferative type (Marked increase in cellularity throughout Glomerulus.)
- 37. b. Type II DM (Material shown: Amyloidosis)
- 38. d. HIV
- 39. c. ATTR

40. Typical appearance of Capillary walls in Glomerulus of SLE patient is

- Butterfly lesion
- Crescentic lesions
- Wire-loop lesions
- Onion ring lesions



41. Tumor induced by Chemical element shown in Photograph is

- Astrocytoma
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Angiosarcoma of liver
- Lymphoma



42. Parasite shown in Photograph can predispose to Carcinoma of

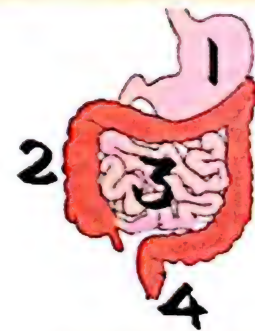
- Bile duct
- Pancreas
- Liver
- Urinary bladder



43. Most common site of GIST in GIT tract as shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



44. Teeth like protrubence (Arrow) in Ovarian tumor tissue in Photograph is seen in

- Mucinous carcinoma
- Teratoma
- Epidermal cystoides adenoma
- Papillary carcinoma

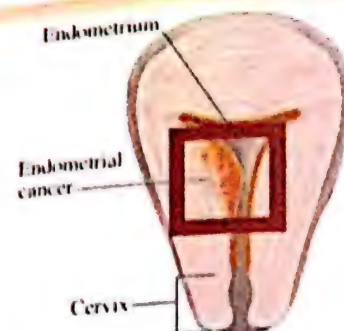


Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 40. c. Wire-loop lesions | 41. c. Angiosarcoma of liver (Element shown: Thorium) |
| 42. d. Urinary bladder (Parasite shown: Schistosoma) | 43. a. 1 (Stomach is MC site of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors) |
| 44. b. Teratoma (Protrubence shown: Rokitansky protuberance) | |

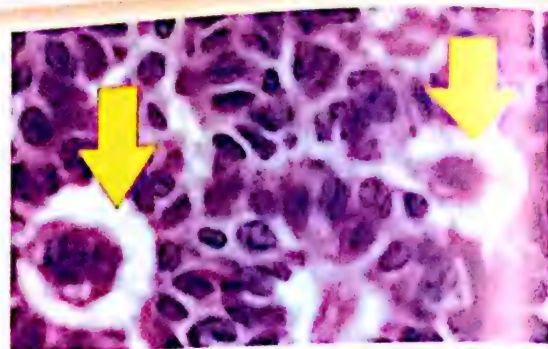
45. Not a Risk factor of Carcinoma of Organ (Box) shown in Photograph

- a. Obesity
- b. Smoking
- c. Infertility
- d. Tamoxifen



46. Typical bodies seen in Ovarian cell follicles (Photograph) is found in [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dysgerminoma
- b. Theca cell tumour
- c. Granulosa cell tumor
- d. Arrhenoblastoma



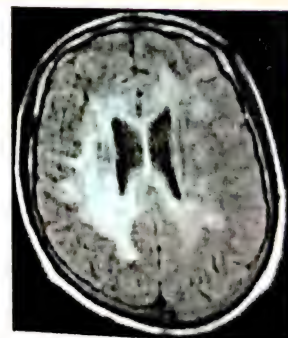
47. Unique nuclei inclusions (Photograph) are characteristic of [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Papillary carcinoma thyroid
- b. Pituitary adenoma
- c. Paraganglioma
- d. Meningioma



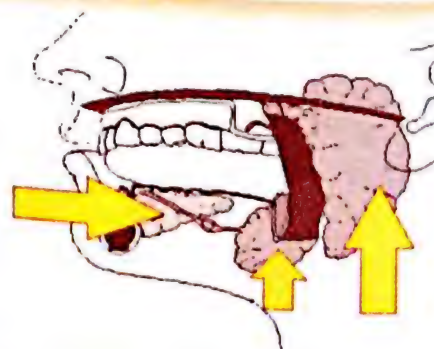
48. Most common Neoplasm in System of HIV patient shown in Photograph is

- a. Medulloblastoma
- b. Astrocytoma
- c. Ependyoma
- d. Primary CNS lymphoma



49. Most common Malignant tumor of Glands shown in Photograph is

- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Adenocystic carcinoma
- c. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- d. Mixed tumor

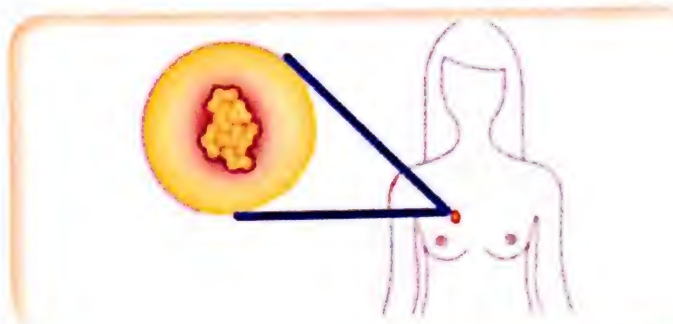


Ans.

- 45. b. Smoking (Smoking has Inverse association with Endometrial carcinoma)
- 46. c. Granulosa cell tumor (Bodies shown: Call Exner bodies)
- 47. a. Papillary carcinoma thyroid (Inclusions shown: Orphan Annie eyed nuclei)
- 48. d. Primary CNS lymphoma
- 49. c. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (Glands shown: Salivary glands)

50. NOT an established risk factor of Carcinoma shown in the Photograph

- a. OCP
- b. Early menstruation
- c. Family history
- d. Late menopause



51. NOT a Risk factor for Carcinoma of Organ shown in Photograph

- a. Typhoid carrier stage
- b. Adenomatous polyps
- c. Choledochal cysts
- d. Oral contraceptive pills



52. Typical shaped scar (Arrow) in Liver as shown in Photograph is found in

- a. Focal nodular hyperplasia
- b. Hepatoblastoma
- c. HCC
- d. Chronic regenerative hyperplasia



53. Marker for the Teratoma as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. CEA
- b. beta HCG
- c. S100
- d. CA-125



54. Marker of Carcinoma of skin shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Vimentin
- b. Desmin
- c. Cytokeratin
- d. Glial fibrillary acid protein

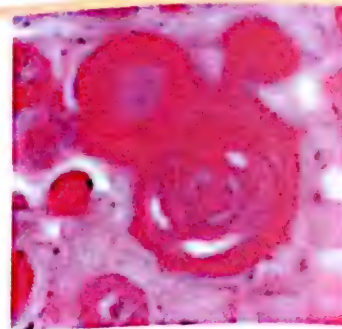


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 50. a. OCP (Carcinoma shown: Breast cancer) | 51. d. Oral contraceptive pills (Organ shown: Gall bladder) |
| 52. a. Focal nodular hyperplasia (Stellate shaped scar) | 53. b. beta HCG (Tumour shown: Sacrococcygeal teratoma) |
| 54. c. Cytokeratin (Carcinoma shown: Squamous cell carcinoma) | |

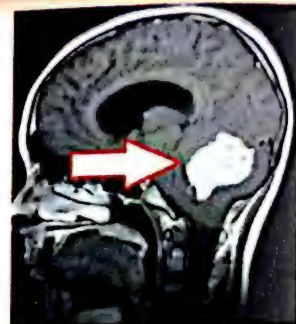
55. **False about Lamellated body shown in Photograph** [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Seen in Meningioma
- b. Seen in Teratoma
- c. Concentric whorled appearance
- d. Contains Calcium deposits



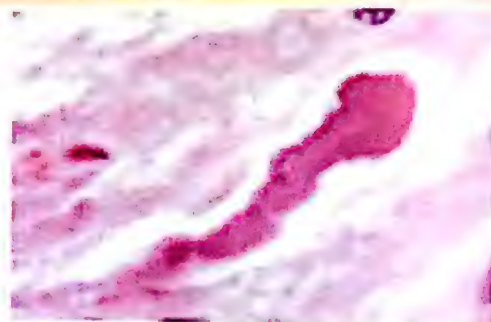
56. **Most common Tumor (Arrow) shown in Part of brain among children is**

- a. Ependyoma
- b. Medulloblastoma
- c. DNET
- d. Astrocytoma



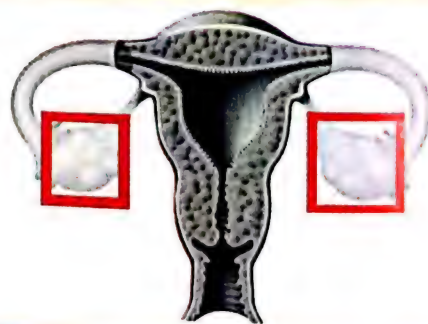
57. **Cork-screw eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusions (Photograph) in Brain is found in**

- a. Glioblastoma
- b. Medulloblastoma
- c. Pilocytic astrocytoma
- d. Ependyoma



58. **Most common Tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is**

- a. Dermoid
- b. Teratoma
- c. Mucinous adenoma
- d. Serous epithelial tumor



59. **Tumor suppressor gene shown in Photograph induce Cell-cycle arrest at** [Recent Question 2014]

- a. G2-M phase
- b. S-G2 phase
- c. G1-S phase
- d. G0 phase



Ans.

- 55. b. Seen in Teratoma (Body shown: Psammoma body)
- 56. d. Astrocytoma (Part shown: Cerebellum)
- 57. c. Pilocytic astrocytoma (Inclusions shown: Rosenthal fibres)
- 58. d. Serous epithelial tumor (Organ shown: Ovaries).

59. c. G1-S phase

Neoplasia & Tumors

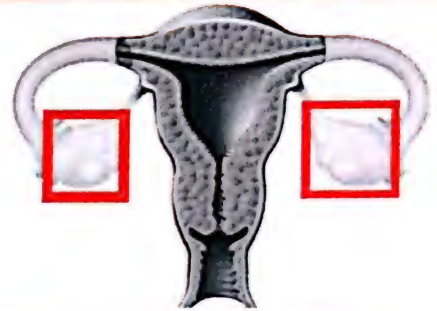
60. Most common site of Carcinoma shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012, 13]

- a. Abdomen
- b. Trunk
- c. Limbs
- d. Face



61. Tumor marker for Carcinoma of Organ shown in Photograph is

- a. PSA
- b. Fibronectin
- c. Acid phosphatase
- d. CA 125



62. Exposure to Carcinogen in Infancy shown through its symbol in Photograph can lead to

- a. Breast cancer
- b. Thyroid carcinoma
- c. Melanoma
- d. Lung carcinoma



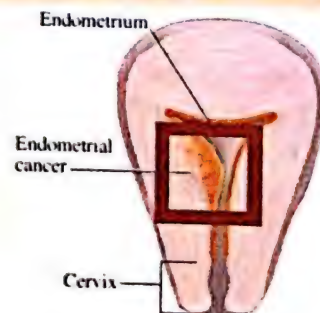
63. Early childhood Tumor shown in Photograph is commonly associated with

- a. Osteosarcoma
- b. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma
- d. Osteoclastoma



64. Tumor suppressor gene in Carcinoma (Box) shown in Photograph

- a. P53
- b. Rb
- c. PTEN
- d. APC



Ans.

60. d. Face (Carcinoma shown: Basal cell carcinoma/ Rodent ulcer)

61. d. CA 125 (Cancer: Ovarian Carcinoma)

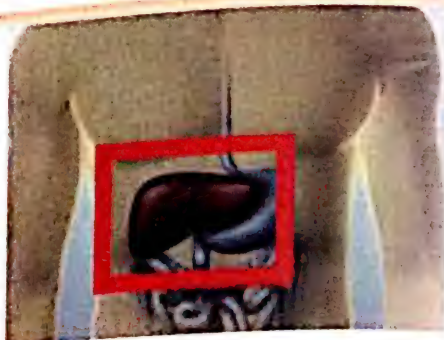
63. a. Osteosarcoma (Tumor shown: Retinoblastoma)

62. b. Thyroid carcinoma (Symbol: radiation hazard)

64. c. PTEN (Carcinoma shown: Endometrial cancer)

65. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Cavernous hemangioma
- b. HCC
- c. Adenoma
- d. Metastasis



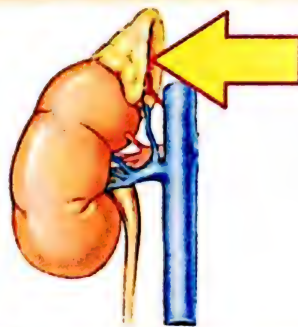
66. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Sarcoma
- c. Melanoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma



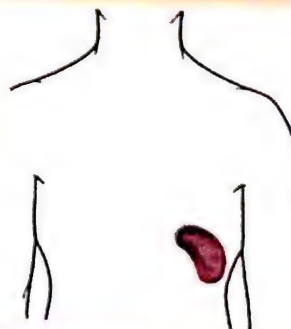
67. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Angiosarcoma
- d. Metastasis



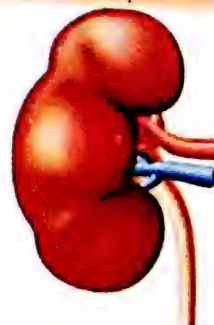
68. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Hemangioma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Angiosarcoma
- d. Metastasis



69. MC tumor of Organ among Adults shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Renal angiomyolipoma
- b. Congenital mesonephric blastoma
- c. Wilm's tumor
- d. Renal cell carcinoma



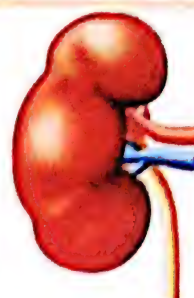
Ans.

- 65. d. Metastasis (Organ shown: Liver)
- 67. d. Metastasis (Organ shown: Adrenal gland)
- 69. d. Renal cell carcinoma (Organ shown: Kidney)

- 66. d. Squamous cell carcinoma (Organ shown: Vagina)
- 68. a. Hemangioma (Organ shown: Spleen)

70. Most common tumor type of organ among Children shown in Photograph

- a. Renal angimyolipoma
- b. Congenital mesonephric balstoma
- c. Wilm's tumor
- d. Renal cell carcinoma



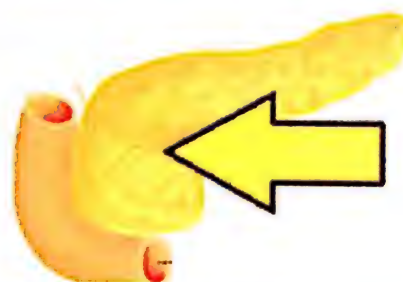
71. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Myxoma
- b. Angiosarcoma
- c. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d. Metastasis



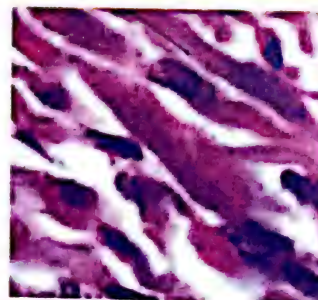
72. Most common tumor of Organ shown in Photograph is

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Adeno-squamous carcinoma
- c. Colloid carcinoma
- d. Hepatoid carcinoma



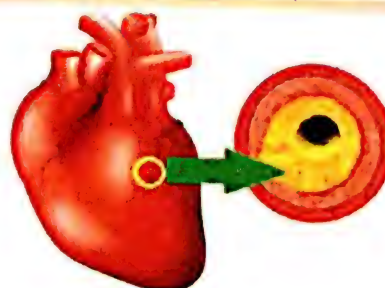
73. Typical cell type shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Trichoepithelioma
- b. Spideroma
- c. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d. Histiocytoma



74. Organism associated with Vascular condition shown in Photograph is

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- d. Chlamydia pneumoniae



Ans.

70. c. Wilm's tumor (Organ shown: Kidney)

72. a. Adenocarcinoma (Organ shown: Pancreas)

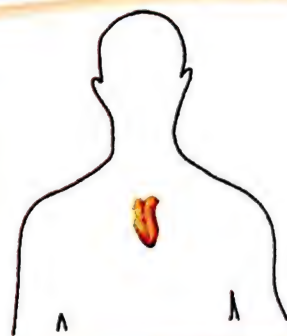
73. c. Rhabdomyosarcoma (Cells seen: Tadpole shaped comma shaped/ Strap cells)

74. d. Chlamydia pneumoniae (Condition shown: Atherosclerosis)

71. d. Metastasis (Organ shown: Heart)

75. Hypoplasia of gland shown in Photograph is associated with

- a. Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome
- b. Digeorge syndrome
- c. IgA deficiency
- d. Agammaglobulinemia



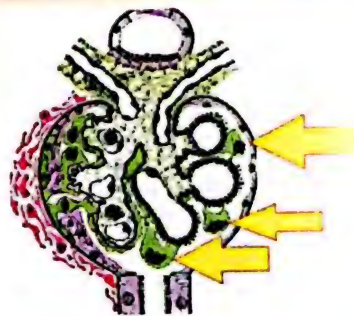
76. True about Vegetations (Encircled) in Libman Sac Endocarditis

- a. Large, fragile
- b. Small, warty along lines of closure
- c. Small/ medium sized, Either/ both sides of valves
- d. Small bland vegetations



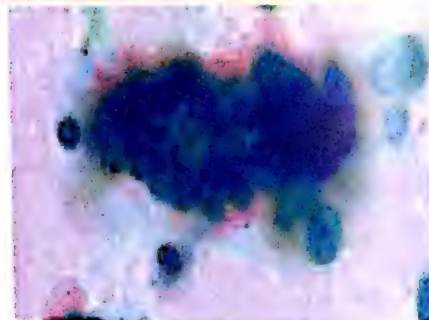
77. Cells (Arrows) shown in Photograph are found in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Bowman's capsule
- b. PCT
- c. DCT
- d. Collecting tubule



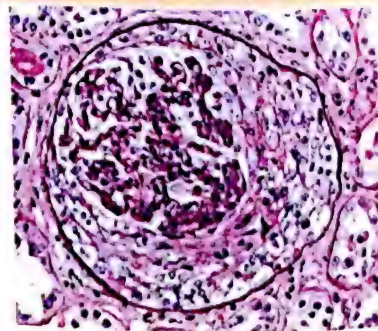
78. Typical bodies in Bronchial mucosa from Sputum of Patient is seen in

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Emphysema
- c. Chronic bronchitis
- d. Bronchiectasis



79. Typical mass of proliferating cells inside Glomerular tuft (Photograph) is composed of

- a. Epithelial cell + Fibrin + Macrophage
- b. Mesangium + Fibrin + Macrophage
- c. Tubule + Mesangium + Fibrin
- d. Mesangium + Fibrin

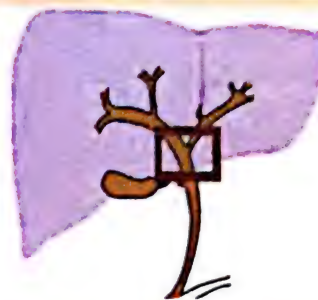


Ans.

- 75. b. Digeorge syndrome (Gland shown: Thymus gland)
- 76. c. Small/ medium sized, Either/ both sides of valves
- 77. a. Bowman's capsule (Cells shown: Podocytes)
- 78. a. Bronchial asthma (Body shown: Creola body)
- 79. a. Epithelial cell + Fibrin + Macrophage (Mass shown: Crescents in Cresenteric Glomerulonephritis)

80. Tumor shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Krukenberg tumour
- b. Signet ring cell carcinoma
- c. Klatskin tumour
- d. Onchocytoma



81. Gene associated with Disorder of Copper metabolism (Photograph) is

- a. ATP 7A
- b. ATP 7B
- c. ADP 7A
- d. ADP 7B



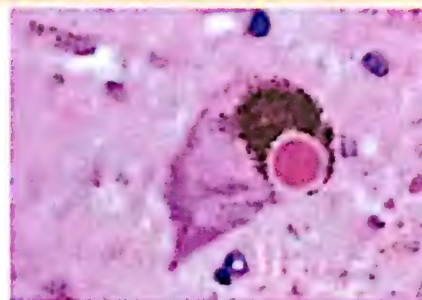
82. Typical appearance of Surface of Kidney as shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. Malignant hypertension
- b. Benign hypertension
- c. Chronic pyelonephritis
- d. Diabetes mellitus



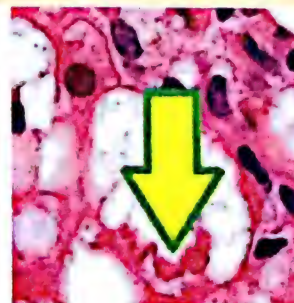
83. Protein formation in Nerve cell as shown in Photograph is seen in *[Recent Question 2014]*

- a. Rabies
- b. Alzheimer's disease
- c. Multi-infarct dementia
- d. Parkinsonism



84. Intracytoplasmic body (Arrow) in Liver cell shown in Photograph is mainly composed of *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Keratin
- b. Collagen
- c. Cytokeratin
- d. Vimentin



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 80. c. Klatskin tumour (Location: Bifurcation of Common bile duct) | 84. c. Cytokeratin (Body shown: Mallory hyaline body) |
| 81. b. ATP 7B (Disease shown: Wilson's disease; Kayser Fleischer ring) | |
| 82. a. Malignant hypertension (Appearance shown: Flea-bitten kidney) | |
| 83. d. Parkinsonism (Body shown: Lewy body) | |

85. A section of Hemochromatosis liver (Photograph) must be stained with

- Alcain blue stain
- Perl's iron stain
- Masson trichome stain
- Congo red stain



86. Disorder shown in Photograph is associated with

- X chromosome
- Y chromosome
- Chromosome 3
- Chromosome 16



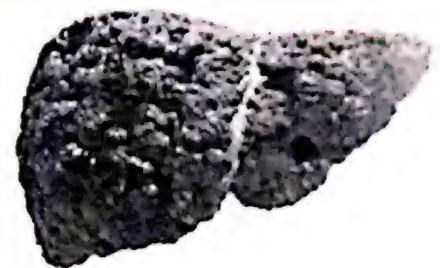
87. Most sensitive biochemical marker of 7-day old Condition (Box) shown in Photograph is

- LDH
- CPK-MB
- Myoglobin
- Troponin T



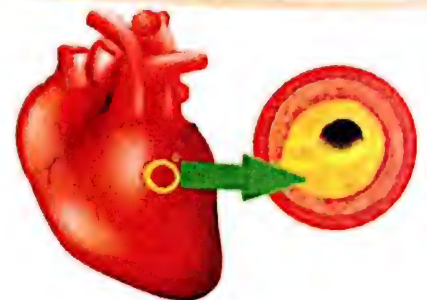
88. is increased in Condition of Liver shown in Photograph

- Gamma globulin
- Alpha 1 globulin
- Alpha 2 globulin
- All of the above



89. Most common site of Disease shown in Photograph is artery

- Left anterior descending artery
- Right coronary artery
- Left circumflex artery
- Diagonal branch of LAD



Ans.

85. b. Perl's iron stain

87. d. Troponin T (Condition shown: Myocardial infarction)

89. a. Left anterior descending artery (Condition shown: Atherosclerosis)

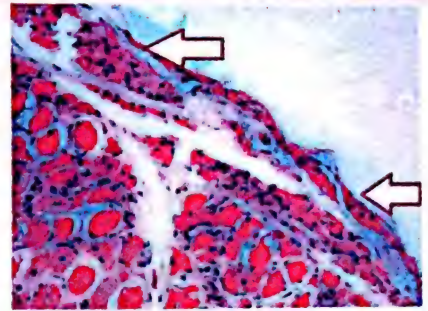
86. a. X chromosome

88. a. Gamma globulin (Condition: Hepatic cirrhosis)

Systemic Pathology

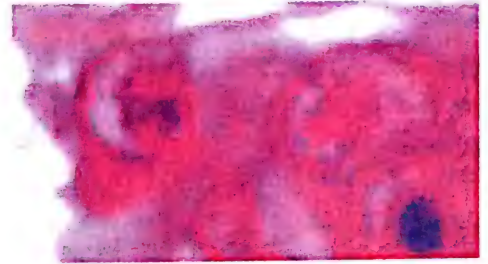
90. Typical appearance (Arrows) of Myofibres shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Steroid myopathy
- b. Dermatomyositis
- c. Inclusion body myositis
- d. Nemaline myopathy



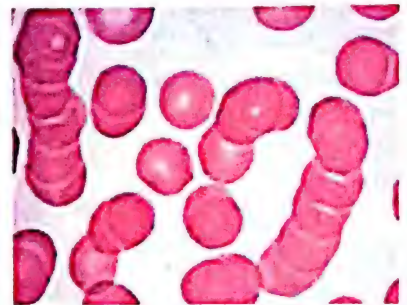
91. Identify the Cell/ body shown in Photograph of a Rheumatic heart disease [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Miculicz cell
- b. Dohle body
- c. Anitschkow cell
- d. Heinz body



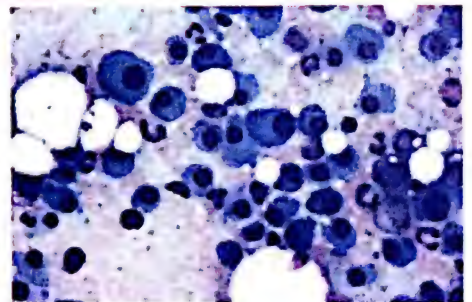
92. Typical appearance of RBCs as shown in the Photograph is found in [Recent Question 2012]

- a. AML
- b. Multiple myeloma
- c. Hemolytic anemia
- d. Sideroblastic anemia



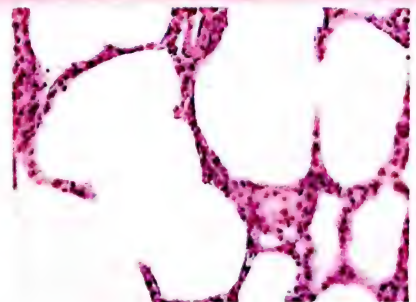
93. Identify the disease from the Bone marrow smear in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Sideroblastic anemia
- c. AML
- d. Multiple myeloma



94. Diagnose the Disease from the Alveoli Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Emphysema
- c. Anaplastic carcinoma
- d. Bronchiectasis

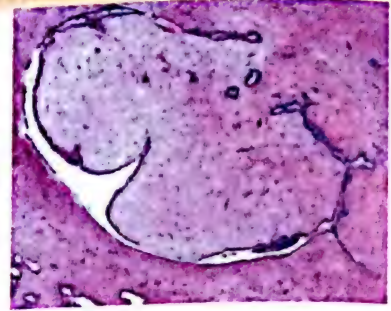


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 90. b. Dermatomyositis (Appearance shown: Perifascicular atrophy) | 92. b. Multiple myeloma (Appearance: Rouleux formation) |
| 91. c. Anitschkow cell | 93. d. Multiple myeloma (Features: Numerous plasma cells with eccentric nuclei and a perinuclear halo of clearer cytoplasm) |
| 93. d. Multiple myeloma (Features: Numerous plasma cells with eccentric nuclei and a perinuclear halo of clearer cytoplasm) | 94. b. Emphysema (Features: Enlarged air spaces, Destruction of alveoli walls) |

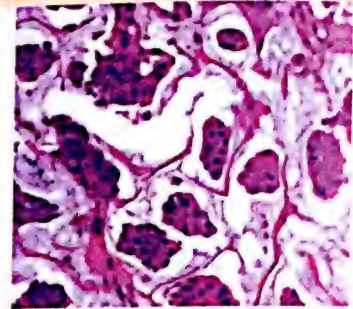
95. Identify the Breast disorder based on Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Fat necrosis
- b. Fibrocystic disease
- c. Phyllodes tumor
- d. Medullary carcinoma



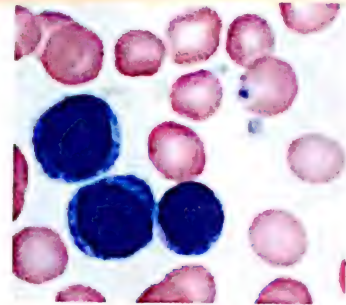
96. Identify the Breast carcinoma based on Photograph

- a. Lobular carcinoma breast
- b. Medullary carcinoma breast
- c. Phyllodes tumor
- d. Mucinous carcinoma breast



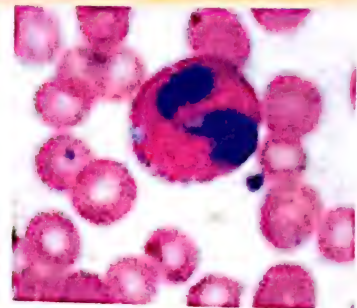
97. Good prognostic factor of Leukemia type shown in Photograph is

- a. Hyperploidy
- b. Hypodiploidy
- c. T cell line
- d. Philadelphia chromosome



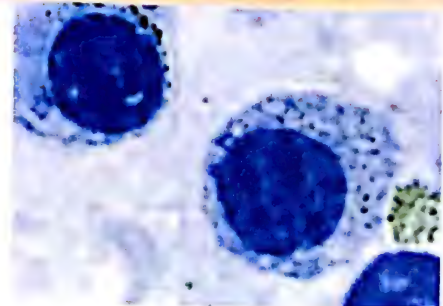
98. Cell shown in the Photograph is activated by

- a. IL-1
- b. IL-4
- c. IL-5
- d. IL-6



99. Cells seen in Peripheral smear Photograph are characteristic
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Collagen vascular disease
- b. Iron deficit
- c. Lead poisoning
- d. Cutaneous porphyria



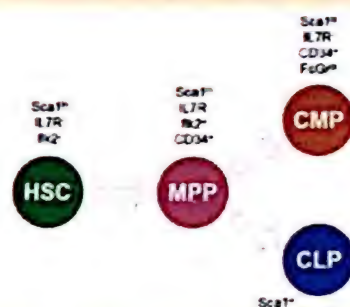
Ans.

- 95. c. Phyllodes tumor (Features: Proliferation of benign ductal structures in leaf-like pattern)
- 96. d. Mucinous carcinoma breast (Feature: Tumor cells in large pools of mucin)
- 97. a. Hyperploidy (Leukemia shown: ALL)
- 98. c. IL-5 (Cell shown: Eosinophil)
- 99. b. Iron deficit (Picture shown: Ring sideroblasts in Sideroblastic anemia)

Haematology

100. HSC cells shown in Photograph originate from

- a. Spleen
- b. Thymus
- c. Lymph node
- d. Bone marrow



101. Inclusions in Peripheral cytoplasm of Cells shown is characteristic of *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Multiple myeloma
- b. May Hegglin anomaly
- c. Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- d. Lymphoma



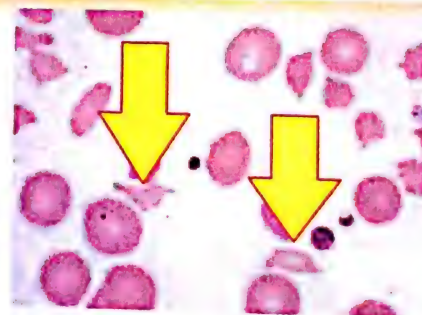
102. Cells (Boxes) shown in Peripheral smear are characteristic of *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Polysplenia
- b. Hemolytic uraemic syndrome
- c. Spherocytosis
- d. Acanthocytosis



103. Typical cell (Arrows) shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. DIC
- b. TTP
- c. HUS
- d. All of the above



104. Primary defect in Disease shown in Photograph is *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Abnormality in Porphyrin part of hemoglobin
- b. Replacement of Glutamate by Valine in beta-chain of HbA
- c. Nonsense mutation in beta-chain of HbA
- d. Substitution of Valine by Glutamate in alpha-chain of HbA



Ans.

100. d. Bone marrow (Cell shown: Progenitor Hematopoietic Stem Cell)

101. b. May Hegglin anomaly (Dohle Bodies)

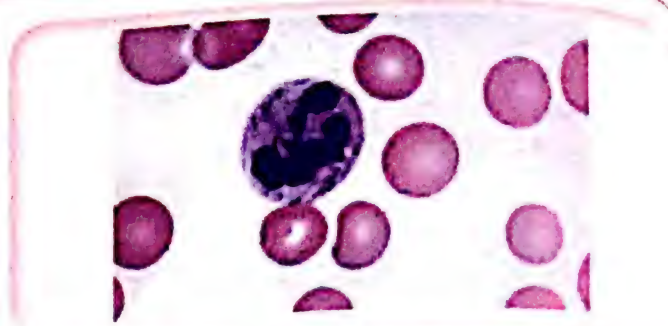
103. d. All of the above (Cell shown: Schistocyte)

104. b. Replacement of Glutamate by Valine in beta-chain of HbA (Disease shown: Sickle cell anemia)

102. b. Hemolytic uraemic syndrome (Cells shown: Helmet cells)

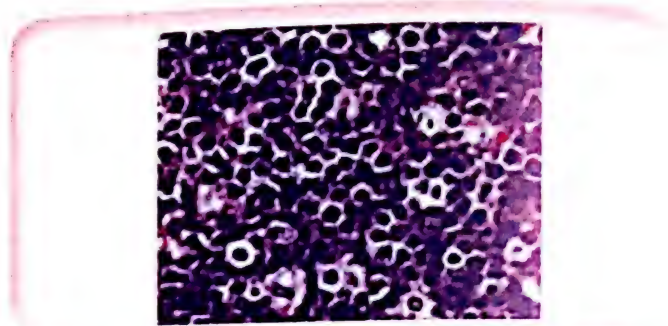
105. Typical appearance of cell shown in Smear Photograph is found in

- a. Microcytic hypochromic anemia
- b. Megaloblastic anemia
- c. Sideroblastic anemia
- d. Hemolytic anemia



106. Typical appearance of Tumour cells and Macrophages on Histological section indicate

- a. ALCL
- b. CLL
- c. Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
- d. Burkitts' lymphoma



107. False regarding Fluid portion of human blood shown in Photograph is

- a. Supplies major coagulation factors
- b. ABO match not required
- c. Should be used in replacement of factors in DIC/trauma
- d. Use within 30 minutes of trauma



108. Typical shaped RBCs in Peripheral smear Photograph are seen in

- a. Folic acid deficiency
- b. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- c. Aplastic anemia
- d. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia



109. Inheritance pattern of Disease shown in Photograph is

- a. Autosomal dominant
- b. Autosomal recessive
- c. X-linked dominant
- d. X-linked recessive

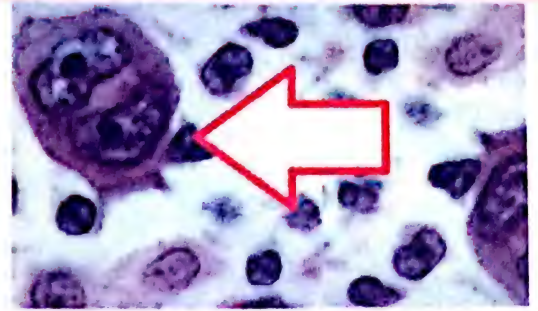


Ans.

- 105. b. Megaloblastic anemia (Cell shown: Hypersegmented neutrophil)
- 106. d. Burkitts' lymphoma (Appearance: Starry-sky pattern)
- 107. d. Use within 30 minutes of trauma (Fluid shown: Fresh frozen plasma)
- 108. d. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (RBCs shown: Spherocytes)
- 109. b. Autosomal recessive (Disease condition shown: Sickle cell anemia)

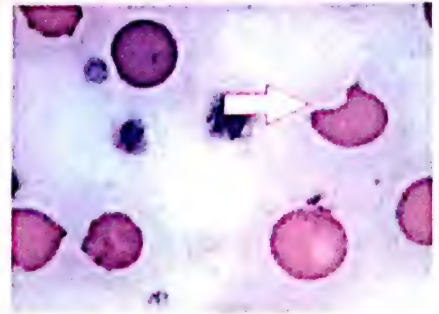
110. Cell (Arrow) shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2012 - 2014]

- a. Hodgkin's disease
- b. Sick cell anemia
- c. Thalassemia
- d. CML



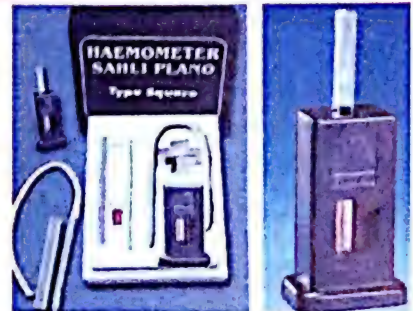
111. Typical cell (Arrow) shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. Sick cell anemia
- b. Hereditary spherocytosis
- c. G6PD deficiency
- d. Trauma



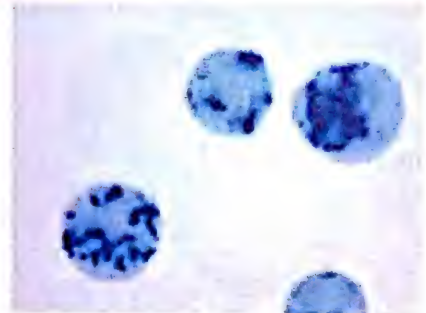
112. Identify the Use of Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. RBC count
- b. TLC count
- c. DLC count
- d. Hemoglobin level



113. Identify the Cell-type shown in Photograph

- a. Reticulocyte
- b. Erythrocyte
- c. Acanthocyte
- d. Drepanocyte



114. Peripheral smear of G6PD deficiency show bodies (Arrow) in Photograph

- a. Cabot rings
- b. Heinz bodies
- c. Howell Jolly bodies
- d. Dohle bodies



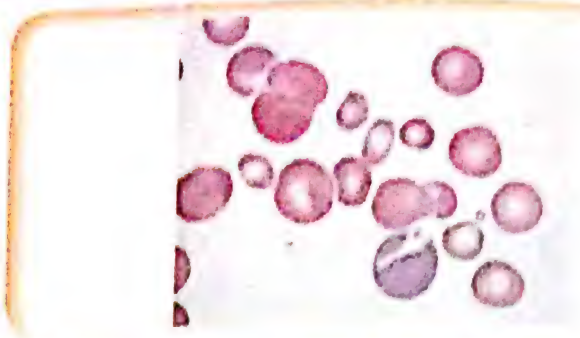
Ans.

- 110. a. Hodgkin's disease (Cell shown: Reed Sternberg cell)
- 112. d. Hemoglobin level (Instrument: Sahli's hemoglobinometer)
- 113. a. Reticulocyte (Feature: Reticular mesh of Ribosomal RNA)

- 111. c. G6PD deficiency (Cell shown: Bite cell/ Degmacyte)
- 114. b. Heinz bodies

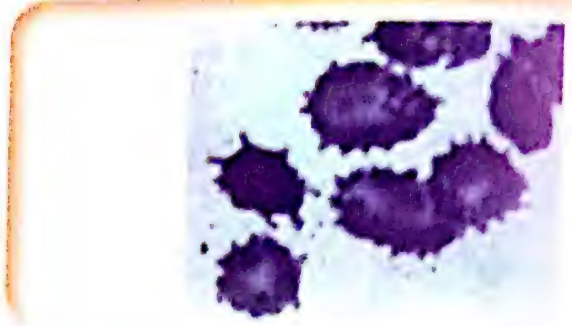
115. Peripheral blood smear in the Photograph depict

- a. Poikilocytosis
- b. Anisocytosis
- c. Acanthocytosis
- d. Megakaryocytosis



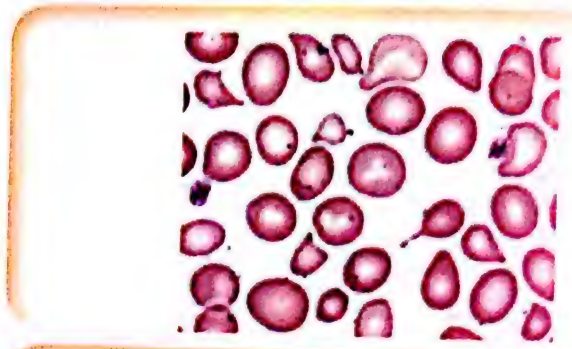
116. Identify the Cell-type shown in Photograph

- a. Reticulocyte
- b. Erythrocyte
- c. Acanthocyte
- d. Drepanocyte



117. Peripheral blood smear in the Photograph depict

- a. Poikilocytosis
- b. Anisocytosis
- c. Acanthocytosis
- d. Megakaryocytosis



118. Identify the Cell-type shown in Photograph

- a. Schistocyte
- b. Somatocyte
- c. Elliptocyte
- d. Drepanocyte



119. Bodies (Arrow) shown in Smear Photograph of a Hemolytic anemia patient

- a. Schistocyte
- b. Somatocyte
- c. Elliptocyte
- d. Pappenheimer body

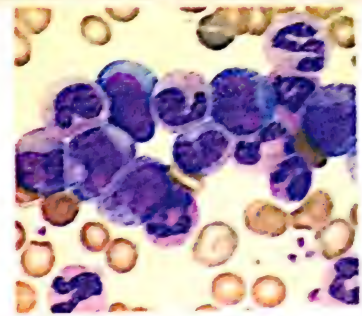


Ans.

- 115. b. Anisocytosis (Features: Different sizes of RBCs)
- 116. c. Acanthocyte (Feature: RBCs with fine projections from surface)
- 117. a. Poikilocytosis (Features: Different shapes of RBCs)
- 118. d. Drepanocyte (Feature: Sickle shaped RBC)
- 119. d. Pappenheimer body (Feature: Abnormal granules of Iron inside RBCs)

120. Diagnose the Type of Leukemia shown in Smear Photograph

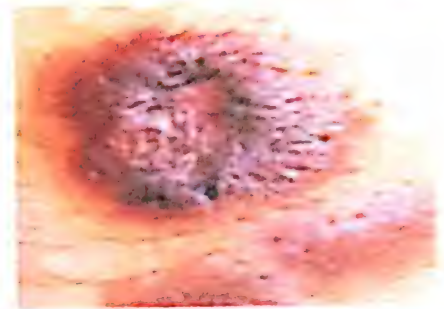
- a. ALL
- b. AML
- c. CLL
- d. CML



121. Skin lesion (Photograph) with Spindle shaped cells in Histology is associated with

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. HPV
- b. HCV
- c. HIV
- d. HSV



122. Pathognomonic eosinophilic inclusion bodies shown in Photograph are seen mainly in

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Cerebellum
- b. Hypothalamus
- c. Hippocampus
- d. Brain stem



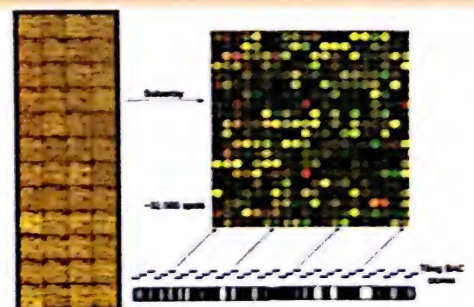
123. Chromosomal anomaly of Structure shown in Photograph lead to

- a. Angelman syndrome
- b. Creutzfeldt Jakob disease
- c. Lebers' hereditary optic neuropathy
- d. Prader villi syndrome



124. Method shown in Photograph is used for study of

- a. Multiple genes
- b. Micro-organisms
- c. Diseases
- d. Blood groups

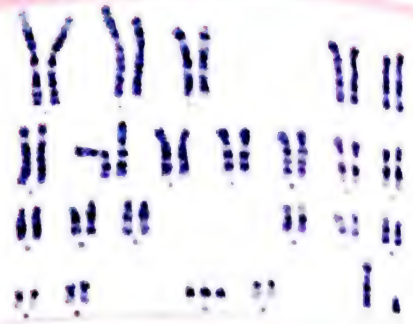


Ans.

- 120. d. CML (Features: Many mature neutrophils, Metamyelocytes, Myelocyte)
- 121. c. HIV (Condition shown: Kaposi sarcoma)
- 122. c. Hippocampus (Bodies shown: Negri bodies in rabies)
- 123. c. Lebers' hereditary optic neuropathy (Structure shown: Mitochondria)
- 124. a. Multiple genes (Method shown: Microarray)

125. Technique shown is done in phase of Cell cycle

- Anaphase
- Metaphase
- Telophase
- S pahse



126. Infectious Proteinaceous agent (Photograph) cause disease due to

- Absence of proteins
- Misfolding of proteins
- Denaturation of proteins
- Acidification of proteins



Prion

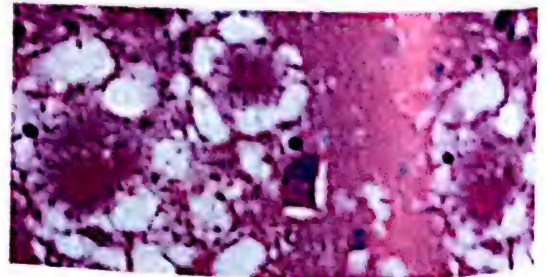
127. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- IV transfusion set
- IV canula
- Scalp vein
- Ryle's tube



128. Typical Cerebral cortex appearance Photograph shown in seen in

- Fatal familial insomnia
- Cerebral toxoplasmosis
- Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease



Ans.

125. b. Metaphase (Technique shown: Karyotyping)

127. c. Scalp vein

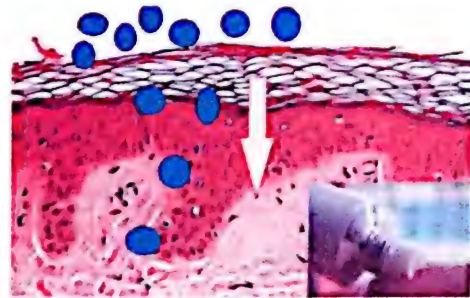
128. d. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (Appearance shown: Spongiform degeneration of cerebral cortex)

126. b. Misfolding of proteins (Prion disease)

PHARMACOLOGY

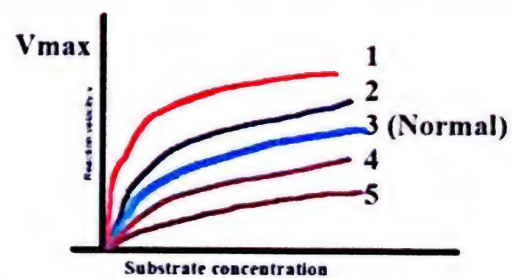
1. Route of Drug administration shown in the Photograph is

- Dermojet
- Topical
- Transdermal patch
- Implant



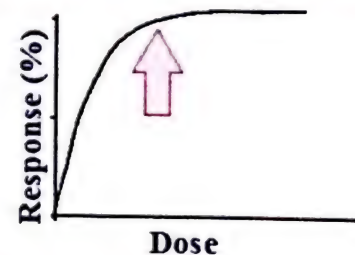
2. In Photograph depicting Kinetics of Enzyme reaction, 5 depicts

- Enzyme induction
- Enzyme stimulation
- Competitive inhibition
- Non-competitive inhibition



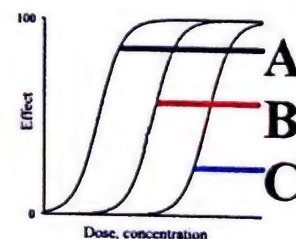
3. Identify the Pharmacodynamic curve response shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Dose response curve
- Log-Dose response curve
- Desensitization phenomenon
- Quantal Dose Effect curve



4. In Drug response curves of 3 drugs shown in Photograph, following has highest potency [Recent Question 2013]

- A
- B
- C
- All three have equal potency



Ans.

- b. Topical (Description: External application of drug to surface for localized action)
- d. Non-competitive inhibition (Description: 1 Enzyme stimulation, 2 Enzyme induction, 4 Competitive inhibition, 5 Non-competitive inhibition)
- a. Dose response curve
- a. A (Description: Amount of drug needed to produce a certain response)

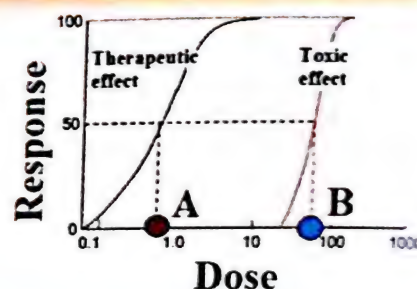
5. Identify the Route of Drug administration shown in the Photograph

- Pellet implant
- Transdermal delivery
- Topical application
- Dermojet



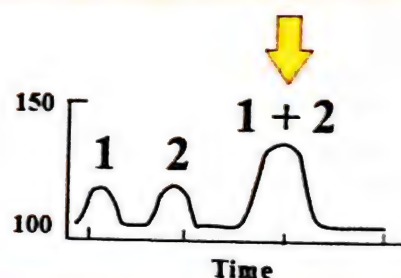
6. Identify Point 'A' in the Dose response curve of the Same drug shown in Photograph

- ED100
- ED50
- TD100
- TD50



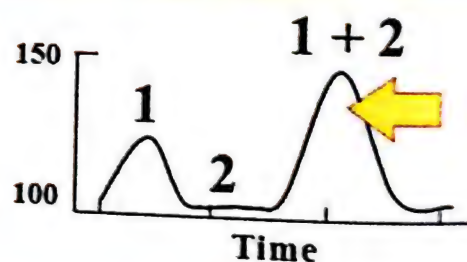
7. Drug effect (Arrow) shown in the Photograph indicate

- Summation
- Synergism
- Potentiation
- Desensitization



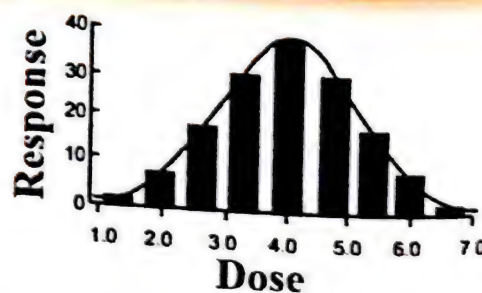
8. Drug effect (Arrow) shown in the Photograph indicate

- Summation
- Synergism
- Competitive inhibition
- Desensitization



9. Identify the Curve of Drug Pharmacodynamics as shown in the Photograph

- Dose Response curve
- Log dose Response curve
- Desensitization response
- Quantal dose response



Ans.

- d. Dermojet (Description: High velocity jet of drug solution projected through microfine orifice using gun-like instrument)
- b. ED50 (Description: Median effective dose – Dose at which 50% of subjects respond)
- a. Summation (Description: 2 drugs given together produce additive effects)
- b. Synergism (Description: Potentiation – Effect of 2 drugs exceeds their individual effects)
- d. Quantal dose response (Description: Observed response is 'All or none' phenomenon)

General Principles of Pharmacology

10. False regarding Drug administration route shown in the Photograph

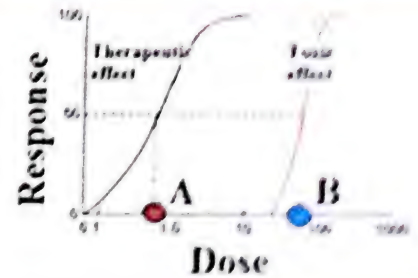
- a. Lipid-soluble drugs
- b. Non-irritating drugs
- c. Delayed onset of action
- d. Bypass of liver



11. Identify Point 'B' in the Dose response curve of the Same drug shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

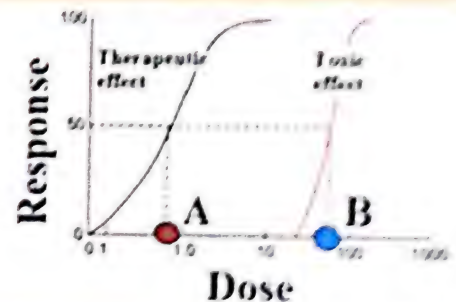
- a. ED100
- b. ED50
- c. TD100
- d. TD50



12. In Dose response curve of the Same drug shown in Photograph, Therapeutic index would be

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. $A - B$
- b. $A + B$
- c. A / B
- d. B / A



13. False regarding Drug delivery system shown in Photograph

- a. Transdermal drug delivery
- b. Irregular rate of drug delivery
- c. Little first pass metabolism
- d. May cause local erythema



14. Route of Drug administration shown in Photograph is

- a. Subcutaneous
- b. Dermojet
- c. Intradermal
- d. Pellet implant

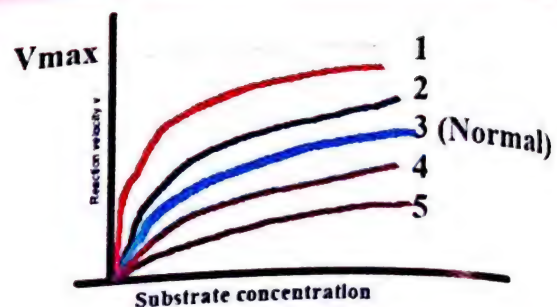


Ans.

10. c. Delayed onset of action (Description: Sublingual/ buccal route of administration)
11. d. TD50 (Description: Median toxic dose – Dose at which 50% of subjects develop toxicity)
12. d. B / A (Description: Therapeutic index = TD_{50} / ED_{50})
13. b. Irregular rate of drug delivery (Route shown: Patch drug delivery)
14. c. Intradermal (Description: Drug injected into skin raising the bleb)

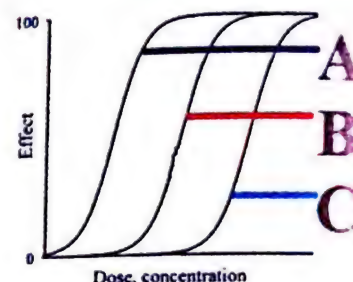
15. In Photograph depicting Kinetics of Enzyme reaction, 4 depicts [Recent Question 2014]

- Enzyme induction
- Enzyme stimulation
- Competitive inhibition
- Non-competitive inhibition



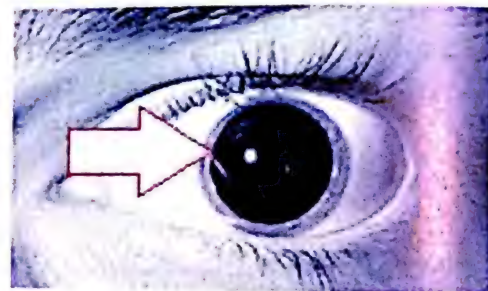
16. In Drug response curves of 3 drugs shown in Photograph, following has highest efficacy [Recent Question 2012]

- A
- B
- C
- All three have equal efficacy



17. DOC for producing Pupillary condition in adults [Recent Question 2013]

- Atropine ointment
- Phenylephrine
- Tropicamide
- Latanoprost



18. DOC for Bite of snake shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Neostigmine
- Physostigmine
- Edrophonium
- Hyoscine



19. DOC for Condition shown in the Photograph is

- Pilocarpine
- Apraclonidine
- Neostigmine
- Acetazolamide



Ans.

- Competitive inhibition
- All three have equal efficacy (Description: Maximum response that can be elicited by a drug)
- Tropicamide (Condition shown: Mydriasis)
- Neostigmine (Condition shown: Myasthenia gravis; Neostigmine in initial stages, Physostigmine in maintenance stage)

Drugs of Choice and Systemic/ Clinical Pharmacology

20. DOC for Spasmodic pain in Areas shown in Photograph is

- a. Hyoscine
- b. Drotavarine
- c. Mephenamic acid
- d. Ranitidine



21. DOC for Poisoning due to Food item shown in the Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Hyoscine
- b. Propranolol
- c. Phenylephrine
- d. Atropine



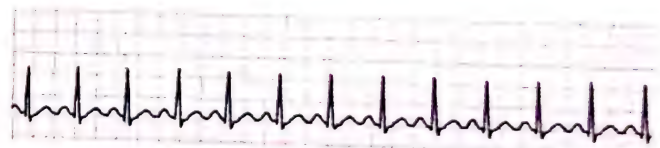
22. DOC for Toxic form of Condition shown in the Photograph is

- a. Labetalol
- b. Metoprolol
- c. Propranolol
- d. Tolazoline



23. A patient develops Condition (Arrow) intra-operatively. DOC is

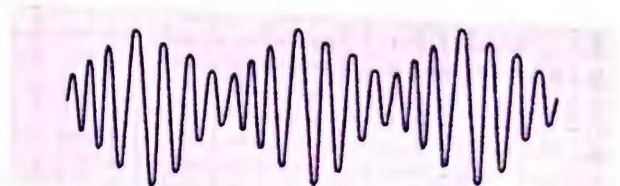
- a. Propranolol
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Hyoscine
- d. Neostigmine



24. DOC for Congenital disorder (ECG shown in Photograph) is

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Propranolol
- b. Labetalol
- c. Metoprolol
- d. Phentolamine

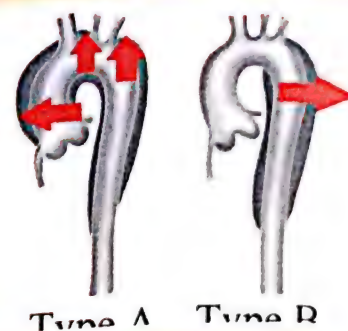


Ans.

- 20. b. Drotavarine (Condition shown: Spasmodic Renal/ abdominal pain)
- 21. d. Atropine (Food item: Mushroom)
- 22. c. Propranolol (Condition shown: Toxic multinodular goiter)
- 23. a. Propranolol (Condition shown: Intraoperative tachycardia)
- 24. c. Metoprolol (Condition shown: Congenital Torsades de pointes)

25. **DOC for Condition shown in the Photograph is**

- Propranolol
- Labetalol
- Metoprolol
- Phentolamine



26. **27 years Male Patient in Emergency with Condition (Photograph) since last 6 hours, DOC**

- Acetazolamide
- Propranolol
- Sildenafil citrate
- Adrenaline



27. **DOC for the Condition shown in the Photograph is**

[Recent Question 2012]

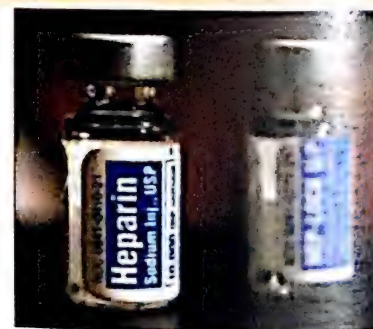
- Prednisolone
- Adrenaline
- Metoprolol
- Neostigmine



28. **DOC for Case of Poisoning of Substance shown in Photograph is**

[Recent Question 2014]

- Physostigmine
- Flumazenil
- Protamine sulphate
- N-acetyl cysteine



29. **DOC for Pupillary condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph without Cycloplegia**

- Tropicamide
- Edrophonium
- Phenylephrine
- Pseudoephedrine



Ans.

- b. Labetalol (Condition shown: Aortic dissection)
- b. Adrenaline (Condition shown: Angioedema)
- c. Phenylephrine (Condition shown: Mydriasis)

- d. Adrenaline (Condition shown: Priapism)
- c. Protamine sulphate

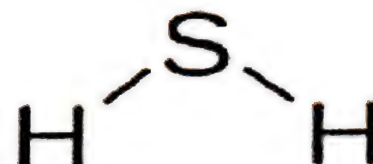
30. Diagnosis of the Condition shown in the Photograph can be done by

- Ephedrine
- Neostigmine
- Physostigmine
- Edrophonium



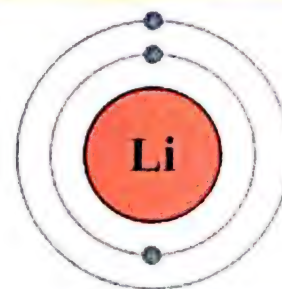
31. DOC for Poisoning due to Substance shown in the Photograph is

- Prussian blue
- Amyl nitrite
- Alkaline diuresis with Sodium bicarbonate
- Dimercaprol



32. Treatment of Choice for Toxicity of Element shown in Photograph

- Alkaline diuresis
- High dose oxygen
- Hemodialysis
- Beta blockers



33. DOC for Poisoning due to Substance produced by Plant shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Pyridoxine
- N-acetylcysteine
- Prazosin
- Naloxone



34. DOC for Poisoning due to Drug shown in the Photograph is

- Nitroprusside
- N-acetylcysteine
- Prazosin
- Esmolol

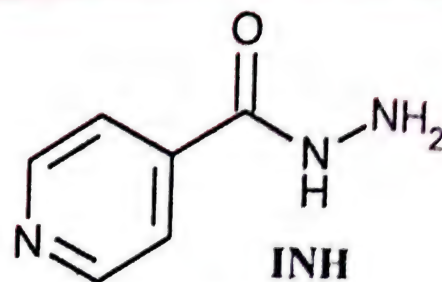


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 30. d. Edrophonium (Condition shown: Myasthenia gravis) | 31. b. Amyl nitrite (Substance shown: Hydrogen sulphide) |
| 32. c. Hemodialysis | 33. d. Naloxone (Substance: Opioids, Plant: Papaver somniferum) |
| 34. b. N-acetylcysteine (Description: Glutathione precursor) | |

35. DOC for Poisoning due to Drug shown in the Photograph is

- Thiamine
- Riboflavin
- Pyridoxine
- Folic acid



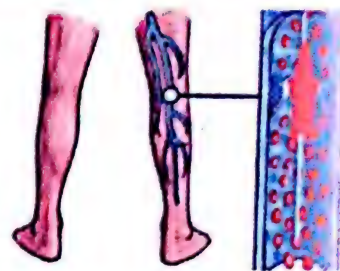
36. DOC for Poisoning due to Sting of Arthropod animal shown in Photograph is

- Esmolol
- Adrenaline
- N-acetyl cysteine
- Prazosin



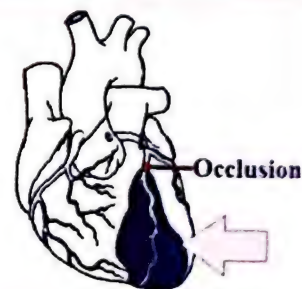
37. DOC for Prevention of Condition as shown in the Photograph is

- Warfarin
- Aspirin
- Heparin
- Dicoumoral



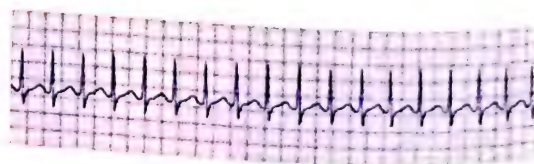
38. DOC for Prophylaxis of Condition (Arrow) as shown in Photograph

- Warfarin
- Aspirin
- Heparin
- Dicoumoral



39. DOC for Termination of Disorder shown in ECG Photograph is [Recent Question 2014]

- Verapamil
- Esmolol
- Adenosine
- Alprostadi



Ans.

35. c. Pyridoxine (Drug shown: Isoniazid, Antitubercular drug)

36. d. Prazosin (Animal shown: Scorpion)

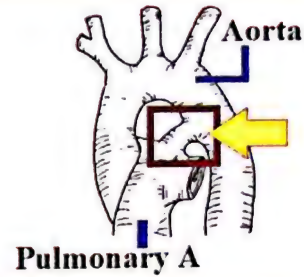
38. b. Aspirin (Condition shown: Myocardial infarction)

39. c. Adenosine (Condition shown: Paroxysmal Supraventricular tachycardia)

37. a. Warfarin (Condition shown: Deep vein thrombosis)

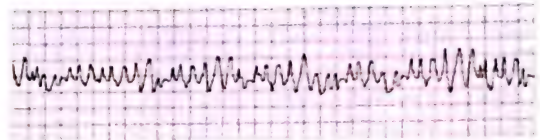
40. DOC for Congenital condition (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is

- a. Aspirin
- b. Indomethacin
- c. Nimesulide
- d. Propranolol



41. DOC for Cardiac condition as shown in the Photograph is

- a. Verapamil
- b. Lidocaine
- c. Esmolol
- d. Digoxin



42. DOC for Overdose due to Drug shown in the Photograph is

- a. Protamine sulphate
- b. Heparin
- c. Vitamin K1
- d. Aledronate



43. DOC for Condition as shown in the Photograph is

- a. Methotrexate
- b. Chloroquine
- c. Verapamil
- d. NSAIDS



44. Muscle relaxant of choice for Use for instrument shown in Photograph is

- a. Pancuronium
- b. Roxacurium
- c. Succinylcholine
- d. Atracurium



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 40. b. Indomethacin (Condition shown: Patent ductus arteriosus) | 42. c. Vitamin K1 |
| 41. b. Lidocaine (Condition shown: Ventricular fibrillation) | 44. c. Succinylcholine (Instrument: Endotracheal tube) |
| 43. d. NSAIDS (Condition: Acute gout; Exception Aspirin) | |

45. DOC for Acute Condition as shown in the Photograph is

- PTU
- Propranolol
- Calcium gluconate
- Alkaline diuresis



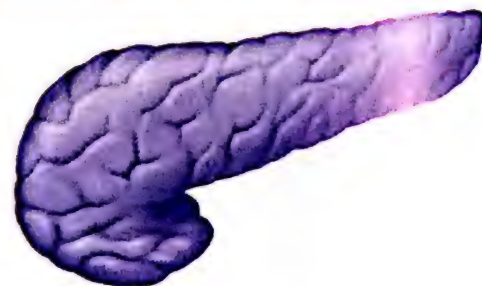
46. DOC for Carcinoma of the Organ shown in the Photograph is

- 5 FU + Cisplatin
- Gemcitabine
- Cisplatin + Paclitaxel
- Doxorubicin



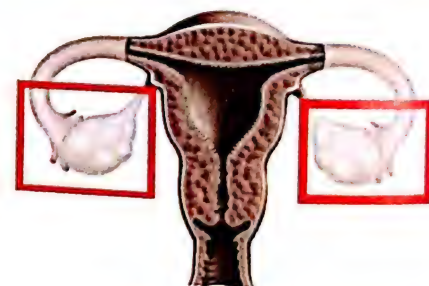
47. DOC for Carcinoma of the Organ shown in the Photograph is

- 5 FU + Cisplatin
- Gemcitabine
- Cisplatin + Paclitaxel
- Doxorubicin



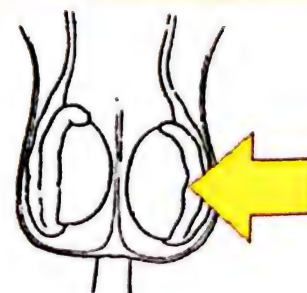
48. DOC for Carcinoma of the Organ shown in the Photograph is

- Dacrbazine
- Bleomycin
- Cisplatin + Paclitaxel
- Doxorubicin



49. DOC for Carcinoma of the Organ shown in the Photograph is

- Doxorubicin
- 5 FU + Cisplatin
- Gemcitabine + Cisplatin
- Belomycin + Etoposide + Cisplatin

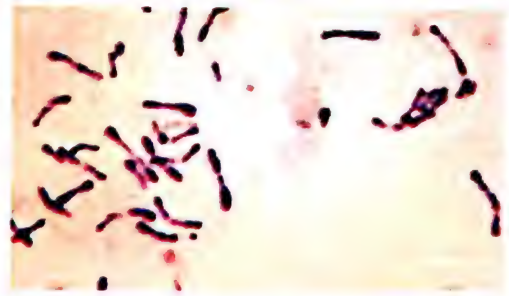


Ans.

- c. Calcium gluconate (Condition shown: Acute hyperkalemia)
- a. 5 FU + Cisplatin (Carcinoma shown: Stomach carcinoma)
- b. Gemcitabine (Organ shown: Pancreas)
- d. Belomycin + Etoposide + Cisplatin (Organs shown: Testes)
- c. Cisplatin + Paclitaxel (Organ shown: Ovaries)

50. DOC for the Microorganism shown in the Photograph is

- a. Tetracycline
- b. Vancomycin
- c. Penicillin
- d. Ampicillin



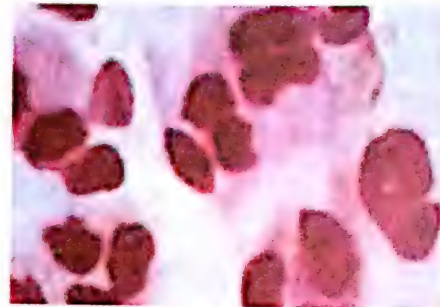
51. DOC for Bone tumor shown in the Photograph is

- a. Dacarbazine
- b. Doxorubicin
- c. Gemcitabine
- d. Methotrexate



52. DOC for Microorganism shown in the Photograph is

- a. Penicillin
- b. Metronidazole
- c. Vancomycin
- d. Ceftriaxone



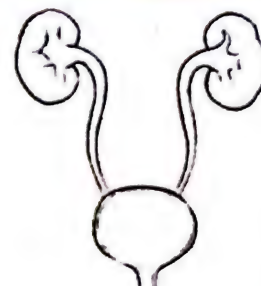
53. DOC for Parasite as shown in the Photograph is

- a. Albendazole
- b. Praziquantel
- c. Metronidazole + Diloxanide
- d. Tetracycline



54. DOC for Infection of Tract shown in the Photograph is

- a. Cotrimoxazole
- b. Amoxycillin
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Penicillin



Ans.

- 50. c. Penicillin (Organism shown: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* – Chinese letter pattern)
- 51. b. Doxorubicin (Condition shown: Osteogenic sarcoma – Codman's triangle)
- 52. d. Ceftriaxone (Microorganism shown: *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- 53. c. Metronidazole + Diloxanide (Parasite shown: *Giardia lamblia*)
- 54. a. Cotrimoxazole (Tract shown: Urinary tract)

MICROBIOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY

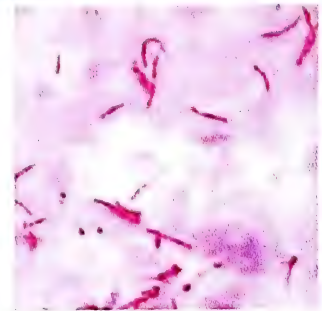
1. Instrument shown in Photograph was discovered by *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- b. Ledeberg & Tatum
- c. Knoll & Ruska
- d. Frank Burnet



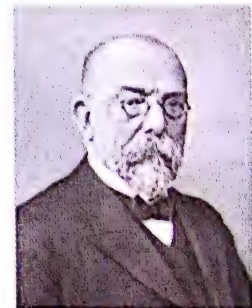
2. Staining procedure, discovered by Ehrlich, as shown in Photograph is

- a. Methylene blue stain
- b. Acid fast stain
- c. Silver impregnation stain
- d. Gram stain



3. Microbiologist shown in Photograph is credited with discovery of *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Sarcoma virus
- b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- c. HIV virus
- d. Mycobacterium leprae



4. Staining procedure shown in Photograph is

- a. Methylene blue stain
- b. Nigrosin stain
- c. Silver impregnation stain
- d. Gram stain



Ans.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. c. Knoll & Ruska (Instrument: Electron microscope) | 2. b. Acid fast stain |
| 3. b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Microbiologist: Robert Koch) | |
| 4. b. Nigrosin stain (Negative staining) | |

5. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Electron microscope
- b. Compound microscope
- c. Dissecting microscope
- d. Confocal microscope



6. Identify the Scientist shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Edward Jenner
- b. Louis Pasteur
- c. James Lind
- d. Anotonie Van Leeuwenhoek



7. Ratio of Blood : Reagent in Culture shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 1 : 5
- b. 1 : 20
- c. 1 : 10
- d. 1 : 100

Blood culture



8. Scientists shown in Photograph are credited with discovery of

- a. DNA structure
- b. RNA structure
- c. Blood culture
- d. Insulin molecule



9. Microbiologist shown in Photograph is credited with all of the following EXCEPT

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Chicken Cholera vaccine
- b. Anthrax vaccine
- c. Rabies vaccine
- d. Diphtheria toxoid



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. c. Dissecting microscope | 6. d. Anotonie Van Leeuwenhoek |
| 7. c. 1 : 10 (Culture shown: Blood culture) | 8. a. DNA structure (Scientists: Watson & Crick) |
| 9. d. Diphtheria toxoid (Microbiologist shown: Louis Pasteur) | |

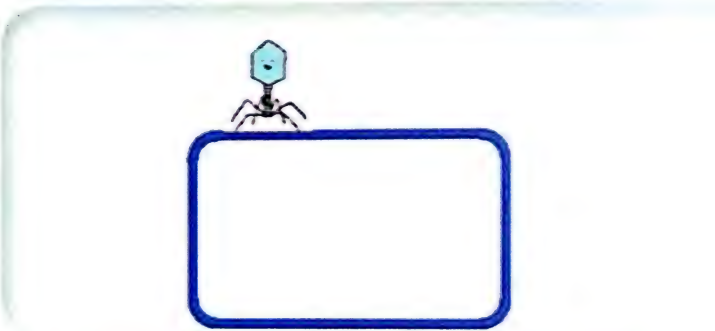
10. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- a. Electron microscope
 - b. Compound microscope
 - c. Dissecting microscope
 - d. Confocal microscope



11. Identify the Bacterial shape as shown in the Photograph
- a. Bacillus
 - b. Vibrio
 - c. Spirillum
 - d. Spirochaete



12. Genetic information transfer process shown in Photograph is start of [Recent Question 2013]
- a. Transformation
 - b. Transduction
 - c. Conjugation
 - d. Lysogenic conversion



13. Identify the Bacterial shape as shown in the Photograph
- a. Bacillus
 - b. Vibrio
 - c. Spirillum
 - d. Spirochaete



14. Identify Scientist shown in Photograph
- a. Joseph Lister
 - b. James Lind
 - c. Hansen
 - d. Tatum



Ans.

10. b. Compound microscope
12. b. Transduction
14. c. Hansen

11. c. Spirillum
13. b. Vibrio

15. Scientist shown in Photograph is credited with
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Rabies vaccine development
- b. Electron microscopy
- c. Pioneer Small pox vaccination
- d. Antiseptic technique



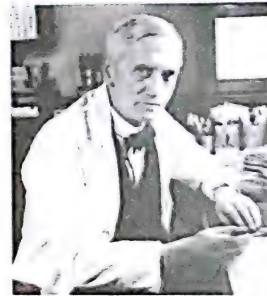
16. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Electron microscope
- b. Compound microscope
- c. Dissecting microscope
- d. Confocal microscope



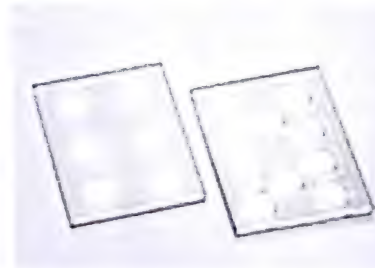
17. Scientist shown in Photograph is credited with discovery of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. First vaccine
- b. First antibiotic
- c. First Bacterium
- d. First Virus



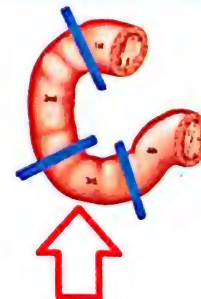
18. Test shown in Photograph is an example of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Slide agglutination
- b. Slide flocculation
- c. Tube agglutination
- d. Tube flocculation



19. Bacterial count in Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 105 per gram
- b. 108 per gram
- c. 1010 per gram
- d. 1012 per gram



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 15. c. Pioneer Small pox vaccination (Scientist: Edward Jenner) | 16. d. Confocal microscope |
| 17. b. First antibiotic (Scientist: Alexander Fleming, Antibiotic: Penicillin) | |
| 18. b. Slide flocculation (Test shown: VDRL) | 19. a. 105 per gram (Organ: Duodenum) |

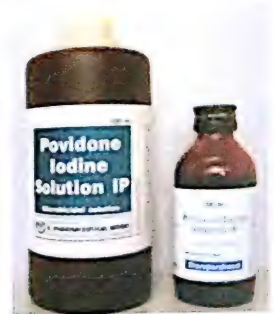
30. Holder method for disinfection of food item shown in Photograph

- a. 63 degrees for 30 minutes
- b. 72 degrees for 15 seconds
- c. 125 degrees for 1-2 seconds
- d. 1050 degrees for 1 seconds



31. Concentration of compound shown in Photograph is mostly

- a. 1%
- b. 2%
- c. 5%
- d. 10%



32. Infectious agent shown in Photograph is best killed by

- a. Autoclaving at 121 degrees Celsius
- b. 5% Formalin
- c. Sodium hydroxide
- d. Sodium hypochloride



33. Spirochete organism (Electron microscopy) as seen in Photograph was discovered by

[Recent Question 2013]

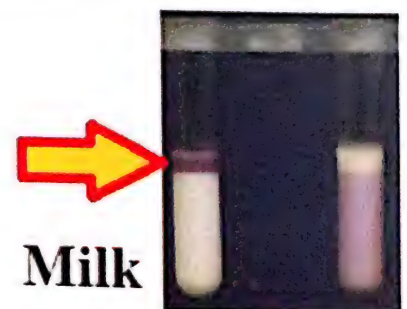
- a. Robert Koch
- b. Twort
- c. Schaudinn and Hoffman
- d. Ellerman



34. Organism which shows the Test as depicted in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Bacteroides
- c. Brucella
- d. Salmonella

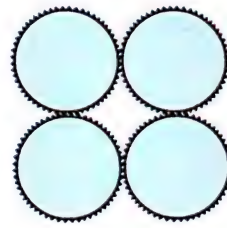


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 30. a. 63 degrees for 30 minutes (Disinfection method: Pasteurization) | 32. c. Sodium hydroxide (Agent shown: Prions) |
| 31. d. 10% | |
| 33. c. Schaudinn and Hoffman (Organism shown: Treponema pallidum) | |
| 34. c. Brucella (Test: Milk ring test) | |

35. Identify the Type form of Bacteria shown in Photograph

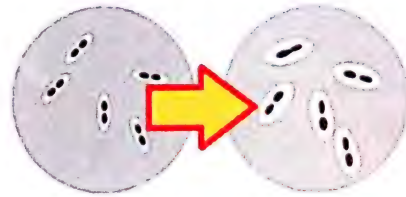
- a. Diplococcus
- b. Tetrad
- c. Sarcina
- d. Monococcus



36. Reaction shown in Photograph is seen for

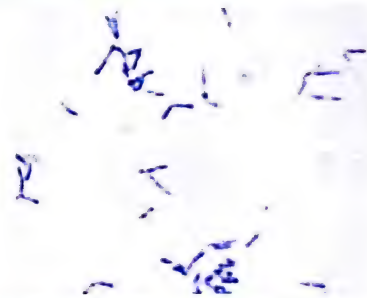
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Group B Streptococcus
- b. Staphylococcus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. Enterococcus



37. Identify the Microorganism shown under microscopy in Photograph

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Neisseria meningitidis
- c. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- d. Enterococcus



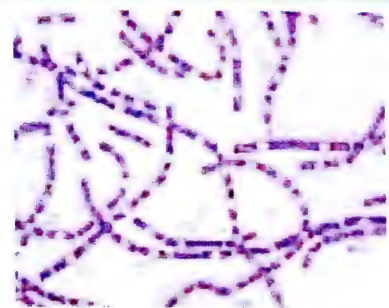
38. Identify the Organism (Encircled) shown in Photograph

- a. Staphylococcus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Neisseria
- d. Clostridium



39. Identify the Microorganism shown under microscopy in Photograph

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium perfringens
- c. Proteus mirabilis
- d. Bacillus anthracis



Ans.

35. b. Tetrad

37. c. Corynebacterium diphtheriae (Cuneiform arrangement of bacilli on Albert stain)

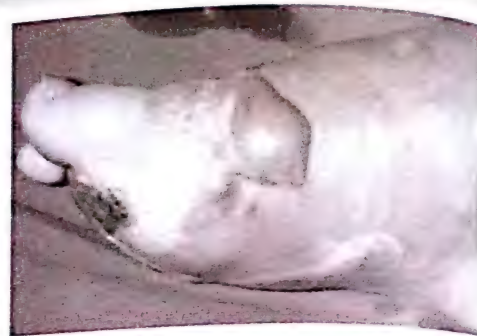
38. c. Neisseria (Diplococcus)

36. c. Pneumococcus (Quellung reaction)

39. d. Bacillus anthracis (Bamboo stick appearance)

40. Condition shown in Photograph is caused by

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium welchii
- c. Clostridium botulinum
- d. Group A Streptococcus



41. Condition shown in X-ray Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Klebsiella pneumonia
- b. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- c. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- d. Streptococcal pneumonia



42. VP test (Encircled) as shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. E.coli
- b. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- c. Shigella
- d. Salmonella typhi



43. Phenomenon shown on Blood agar (Streak of S. aureus as shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b. Clostridium perfringens/ welchii
- c. H. influenzae
- d. Bacillus anthracis



44. Identify Organism by appearance of Colonies on Regan-Lowe medium in Photograph

- a. Hemophilus influenzae
- b. Bordetella Pertussis
- c. Brucella melitensis
- d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

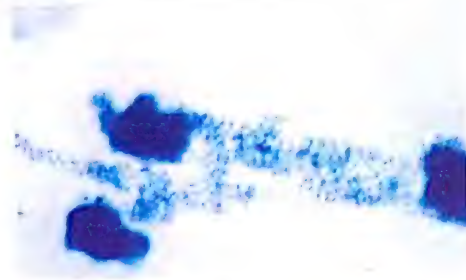


Ans.

40. b. Clostridium welchii (Condition shown: Gas gangrene) 41. a. Klebsiella pneumonia (Condition shown: Pneumatocoeles)
 42. b. Klebsiella pneumoniae (Positive Voges-Proskauer test) 43. c. H. influenzae (Phenomenon: Satellitism)
 44. b. Bordetella Pertussis (Appearance: Bisected pearls/ Mercury drops appearance)

45. Appearance shown under Microscopy (Photograph) is characteristic of

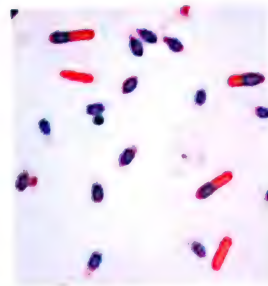
- Hemophilus unfluenzae
- Hemophilus ducreyi
- Clostridium perfringens
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae



46. Boat shaped/ Leaf shaped Pleomorphic organisms as shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- Clostridium welchii
- Clostridium edemeticus
- Clostridium tetani
- Clostridium septicum



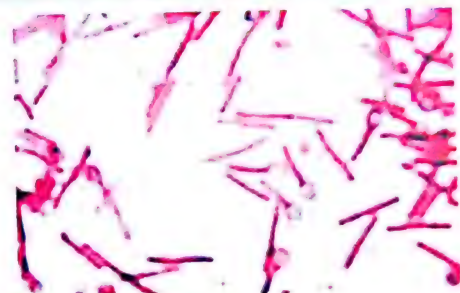
47. False about Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

- Locomotion
- Attachment
- Proteinaceous
- Antigenic



48. Identify the Microorganism shown under microscopy in Photograph

- Clostridium tetani
- Clostridium perfringens
- Proteus mirabilis
- Bacillus anthracis



49. Typical appearance of bacilli (Photograph) is NOT found in

[Recent Question 2014]

- Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
- Yersinia pestis
- Pseudomonas mallei
- H. influenzae



Ans.

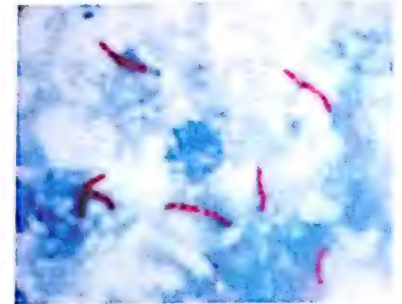
- b. Hemophilus ducreyi (Appearance: School of fish/ Rail road track appearance)
- d. Clostridium septicum (Citron bodies)
- a. Clostridium tetani (Spherical terminal spores, Drum stick appearance)
- d. H. influenzae (Appearance: Safety pin appearance)

47. b. Attachment (Structure shown: Flagella)

50. Identify the Biphasic culture medium used for *Brucella* culture as shown in Photograph
- Bordet Gangou medium
 - Regan Lowe medium
 - Castaneda medium
 - Cary Blair medium



51. Identify the Microorganism seen on Acid-fast stain as shown in Photograph
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
 - Mycobacterium leprae*
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - Leptospira interrogans*



52. Appearance of colonies (Arrow) on Nutrient agar as shown in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2014]

- Klebsiella*
- Proteus*
- Salmonella*
- Bacillus*



53. Test shown in the Photograph is useful for detection of
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - Brucella melitensis*
 - Leptospira interrogans*
 - Treponema pallidum*



RPR Test

54. Vector shown in Photograph can transmit all EXCEPT
- Borrelia recurrentis*
 - Borrelia duttoni*
 - Borrelia hermsii*
 - Borrelia parkeri*



Ans.

50. c. Castaneda medium
52. d. *Bacillus* (Appearance shown: String of Pearls)
54. a. *Borrelia recurrentis* (Vector shown: Soft tick)

51. c. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Beaded appearance)
53. d. *Treponema pallidum* (Rapid plasma regain test)

55. Identify the Organism seen on Dark field microscopy as shown in Photograph

- a. Mycobacterium leprae
- b. Actinomyces
- c. Leptospira
- d. H. influenzae



56. False about Reaction shown after Screening test of Tuberculosis is

- a. Antigen used is PPD
- b. Dose is 1TU in 0.1 ml
- c. Strain is DANISH 1331
- d. Reading at 72 hours



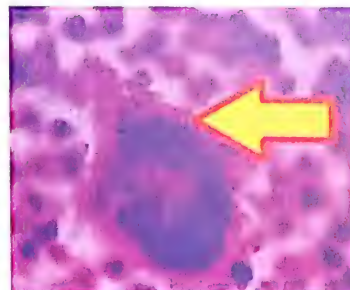
57. Typical appearance of Colonies on Blood agar (Photograph) is characteristic of

- a. Brucella
- b. Borrelia
- c. Mycoplasma
- d. HIV



58. Filamentous growth from Sulphur granule shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Mycoplasma
- b. Ureaplasma
- c. Actinomyces
- d. Calymmatobacterium



59. Characteristic growth on Culture (Photograph) is shown by Gram positive organism [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Clostridium welchii
- b. Clostridium tetani
- c. Proteus mirabilis
- d. Proteus vulgaris



Ans.

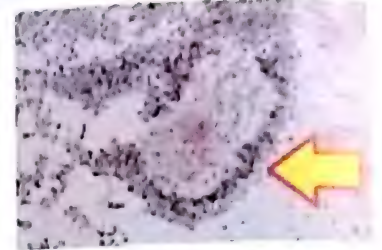
- 55. c. Leptospira
- 57. c. Mycoplasma (Colonies: Fried egg appearance)
- 59. b. Clostridium tetani (Swarming growth)

- 56. c. Strain is DANISH 1331 (Reaction shown: Mantoux test)
- 58. c. Actinomyces

60. "Buff, rough, tough" colonies as seen on Growth medium as shown in Photograph is shown by
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
 - Mycobacterium leprae
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - Leptospira interrogans



61. Causative organism of Condition from which smear was made (Photograph)
- Gardnerella vaginalis
 - Treponema pallidum
 - Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
 - Chlamydia

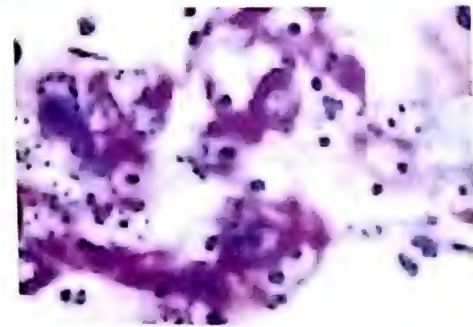


Clue cell

62. Condition shown in Hand of a patient (Photograph) is caused by
- Actinomyces
 - Nocardia
 - Acinetobacter
 - Erysipelothrix



63. Identify the bodies shown inside Macrophages in a smear made from Granuloma inguinale patient (Photograph)
- Leishmanin bodies
 - Cowdry bodies
 - Warthin bodies
 - Donovan bodies



64. Typical Colonies appearance on Tellurite blood agar as shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- Staphylococcus aureus
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- Staphylococcus pyogenes
- Bacillus anthracis



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 60. c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Medium: LJ Medium) | 61. a. Gardnerella vaginalis (Condition: Bacterial vaginosis) |
| 62. d. Erysipelothrix (Condition shown: Erysipeloid) | 63. d. Donovan bodies |
| 64. b. Corynebacterium diphtheriae (Colony appearance: Daisy head appearance) | |

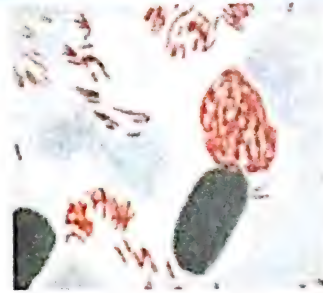
65. Pattern in Culture as shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- Bacillus anthracis*
- Brucella*
- Bordetella pertussis*
- Clostridium welchii*



66. Identify the Microorganism seen on Acid-fast stain as shown in Photograph

- Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
- Mycobacterium leprae*
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Leptospira interrogans*



67. Vector shown in Photograph can transmit disease

- Trench fever
- RMSF
- Endemic typhus
- Scrub typhus



68. After a Tick bite, a person develops Condition (Photograph). Diagnose the condition.

- Epidemic typhus
- Scrub typhus
- RMSF
- Trench fever



69. Organism causing Skin condition seen after a scratch (Photograph) from a pet cat

- Bartonella bacilliformis*
- Bartonella henselae*
- Bartonella quintana*
- Ehrlichia*



Ans.

65. c. *Bordetella pertussis* (Appearance shown: Thumb print appearance)

66. b. *Mycobacterium leprae* (Globi, Non-beaded bacilli)

68. c. RMSF

67. a. Trench fever (Vector shown: Louse)

69. b. *Bartonella henselae* (Condition: Cat scratch disease)

70. Spirochaete organism shown in Photograph is stained with [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Acid fast stain
- b. Methenamine silver stain
- c. PAS stain
- d. Fontana's stain



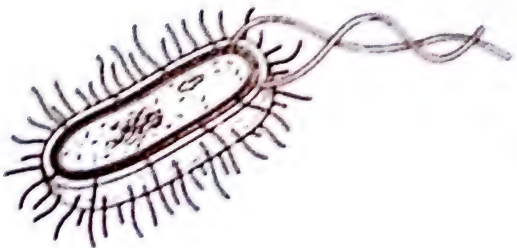
71. Organism shown in Photograph is also known as [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Koch's bacillus
- b. Roux bacillus
- c. Klebs Loefflers bacillus
- d. Yersinia bacillus



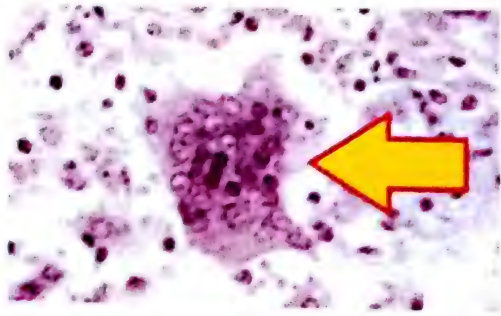
72. Most antigenic part of Organism shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Protein coat
- b. Lipopolysaccharide
- c. Nucleic acid
- d. Lipids



73. Typical cell in Lymphoid tissue of a case of Measles shown in Photograph is

- a. Guarnieri bodies
- b. Cowdry bodies
- c. Warthin Finkeldey cells
- d. Councilman bodies



74. Median Incubation period of Disease caused by organism shown in Photograph

- a. 1 year
- b. 5 year
- c. 10 years
- d. 40 years



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 70. d. Fontana's stain (Organism: Treponema) | 71. c. Klebs Loefflers bacillus (Diphtheria bacillus) |
| 72. a. Protein coat (Organism shown: Bacterium) | 73. c. Warthin Finkeldey cells |
| 74. c. 10 years (Organism shown: HIV) | |

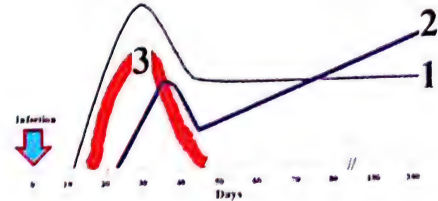
75. Following Viral diseases are transmitted by Vector shown in Photograph except

- Dengue
- Chikungunya
- Japanese encephalitis
- Yellow fever



76. p24 Antigen in HIV infection (Photograph) is represented by

- 1
- 2
- 3
- None



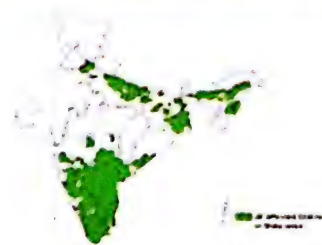
77. Scientists shown in Photograph are credited with discovery of

- Polio virus growth in cultures
- HIV virus
- Bacteriophage
- DNA double helix model



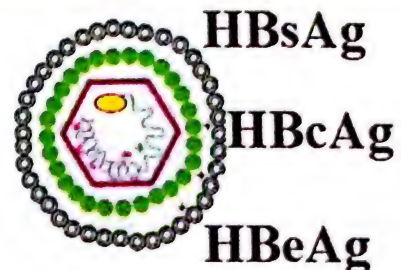
78. Identify Viral disease whose geographical distribution is depicted (Photograph)

- Dengue
- Japanese encephalitis
- Chikungunya fever
- Yellow fever



79. Incubation period of Disease caused by Organism shown in Photograph is

- 15-45 days
- 45-180 days
- 45-120 days
- 12-30 days



Ans.

- c. Japanese encephalitis (Vector shown: Aedes)
- b. HIV virus (Montagnier-Sinonoussi-Hausen)
- b. 45-180 days (Disease: Hepatitis B)

- c. 3
- b. Japanese encephalitis

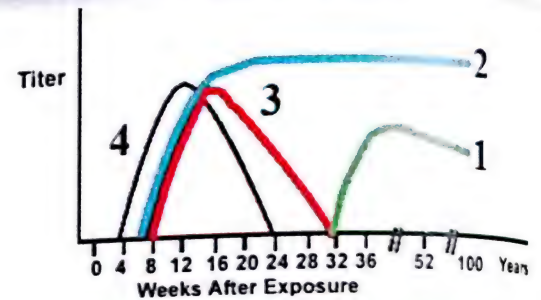
80. All are component strains of Vaccine shown in Photograph except
- Edmonston Zagreb strain
 - RA 27/3 strain
 - 17 D strain
 - Jeryl Lynn strain



81. Following represents HBsAg Serum marker in Hepatitis B infection shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

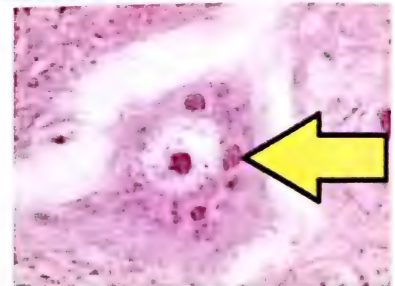
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



82. Intracytoplasmic, eosinophilic bodies (Arrow) shown in Photograph are characteristic of

[Recent Question 2014]

- HSV
- Rubella
- Rabies
- Varicella zoster virus



83. Condition shown in Photograph is caused by

[Recent Question 2013]

- HSV
- EBV
- CMV
- HPV



84. A person develops nodes (Photograph) due to milking of cows. Organism responsible is

- Variola
- Vaccinia
- Varicella
- Paravaccinia



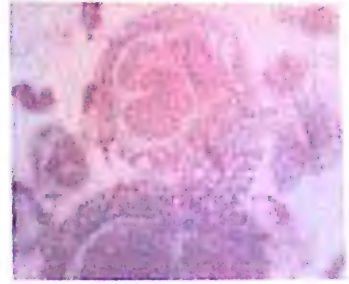
Ans.

80. c. 17 D strain
 81. c. Rabies (Bodies shown: Negri bodies)
 84. d. Paravaccinia (Condition shown: Milker's nodes)

81. d. 4
 83. b. EBV (Condition: Oral Hairy Leucoplakia)

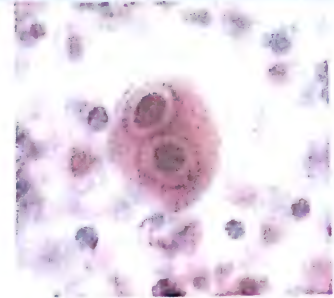
85. Identify the Causative organism of Typical cells seen in Tzanck smear (Photograph)

- a. Pox virus
- b. Herpes virus
- c. HIV
- d. Picorna virus



86. H&E stain Lung tissue with Characteristic inclusion bodies (Photograph) indicate

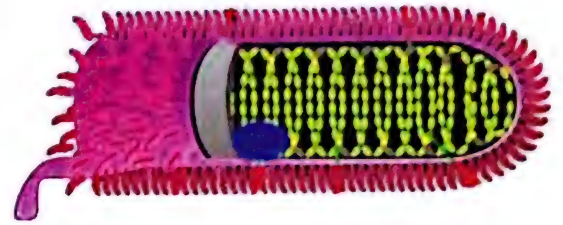
- a. Pox virus
- b. HSV1
- c. CMV
- d. HIV



87. Identify the Organism shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Hepatitis B virus
- b. Ebola virus
- c. Rabies virus
- d. Polio virus



88. Condition shown in Photograph is caused by

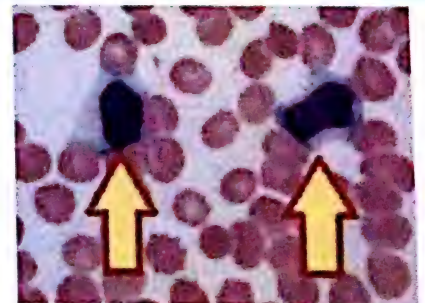
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. HSV
- b. HPV
- c. HIV
- d. VZV



89. Diagnose the Clinical condition shown in Photograph of Blood examination

- a. HIV
- b. HBV
- c. EBV
- d. Varicella



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 85. b. Herpes virus (Appearance: Multinucleate giant cells with Ground glass appearance) | 87. c. Rabies virus (Virus: bullet shaped) |
| 86. c. CMV (Photograph: Owl eye like inclusion bodies) | 89. c. EBV (Condition: Infectious mononucleosis) |
| 88. b. HPV (Condition: Condyloma acuminata) | |

90. Animal shown in Photograph is Reservoir host of
- Rabies
 - Japanese encephalitis
 - Yellow fever
 - Chikungunya fever

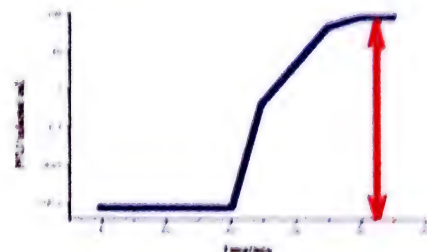


91. Most common virus affecting the Gland (Encircled) as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

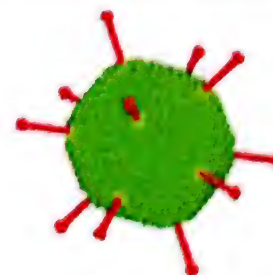
- Varicella virus
- Measles virus
- Mumps virus
- Rubella virus



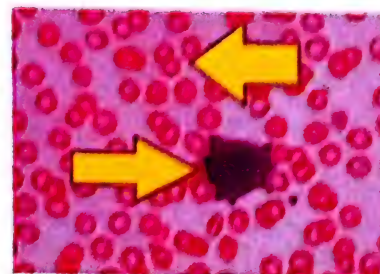
92. In the One-Step growth curve of bacteriophage (Photograph), Vertical line (Arrow) indicate
- Latent period
 - Rise period
 - Burst size
 - Eclipse phase



93. Identify the Virus morphology shown in the Photograph
- Pox virus
 - Adenovirus
 - Bacteriophage
 - HIV



94. Microscopic appearance (Arrows) shown in Photograph is caused by
- HBV
 - HSV
 - EBV
 - RSV



Ans.

90. b. Japanese encephalitis (Animals shown: Pig)

92. c. Burst size

94. c. EBV (Appearance: Lymphocytosis with Atypical lymphocytes)

91. c. Mumps virus (Gland shown: Parotid gland)

93. b. Adenovirus

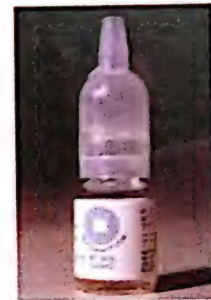
95. Scientists shown in Photograph are credited with discovery of
- Polio virus growth in cultures
 - HIV virus
 - Bacteriophage
 - DNA double helix model



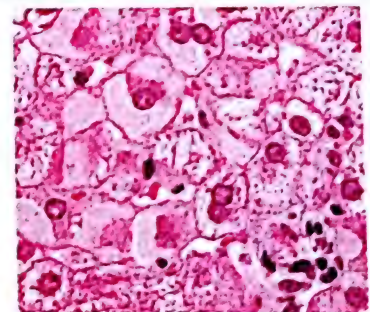
96. Animals (Encircled) shown in Photograph are used for isolation of *[Recent Question 2014]*
- Pox virus
 - Adenovirus
 - Herpes virus
 - Coxsackie virus



97. Ratio of Poliovirus Type 1 : 2 : 3 subtypes in Vaccine shown in Photograph is
- 1 : 1 : 1
 - 1 : 2 : 1
 - 3 : 1 : 3
 - 4 : 3 : 4



98. Typical appearance Hepatocytes shown in Photograph occur due to
- Hepatitis A
 - Hepatitis B
 - Hepatitis C
 - Hepatitis D



99. Treatment of painful rash condition (Encircled) shown in Photograph is *[Recent Question 2014]*
- Zidovudine
 - Valcyclovir
 - Ribavirin
 - Nevirapine



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 95. a. Polio virus growth in cultures (Enders, Weller, Robbins) | 97. c. 3 : 1 : 3 (Vaccine shown: Oral polio vaccine SABIN) |
| 96. d. Coxsackie virus (Animals shown: Suckling mice) | 99. b. Valcyclovir (Condition shown: Varicella zoster) |
| 98. b. Hepatitis B (Appearance: Ground glass hepatocytes) | |

100. Identify the Organism shown in the Photograph

- a. Herpes virus
- b. Influenza virus
- c. Hepatitis C virus
- d. HIV virus



101. Appearance (Arrow) shown in Photograph is caused by

- a. JE virus
- b. Rotavirus
- c. Mumps virus
- d. Parvovirus B19



102. Device shown in Photograph is used for protection against

- a. Ebola virus
- b. HIV
- c. H1N1 virus
- d. RSV



103. Incubation period of disease caused by Organism shown in Photograph is

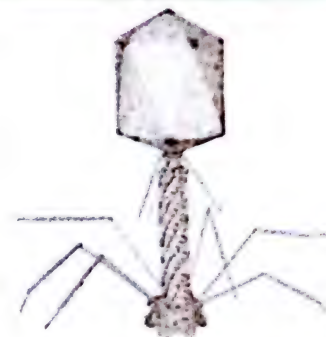
- a. 1-3 days
- b. 1-7 days
- c. 2-21 days
- d. 14-42 days



104. Identify the Organism shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Episome
- b. Plasmid
- c. Leptospira
- d. Bacteriophage



Ans.

100. b. Influenza virus

101. d. Parvovirus B19 (Appearance shown: Slapped cheek appearance)

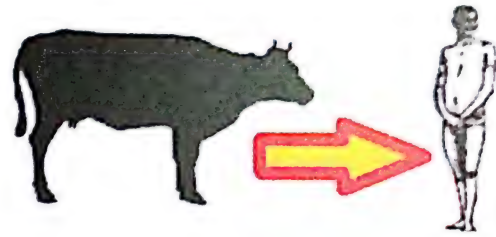
102. c. H1N1 virus (Device: N95 mask)

103. c. 2-21 days (Organism: Ebola virus)

104. d. Bacteriophage

105. Transmission chain as shown in Photograph is shown by
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. *T. rubrum*
- b. *T. tonsurans*
- c. *E. flocculosum*
- d. *T. verrucosum*



106. Causative organism of Fungal disorder shown in Photograph is

- a. *Malassezia furfur*
- b. *Tinea nigra*
- c. *Piedraia hortae*
- d. *Trichosporon beigellii*



107. Lesion shown in Photograph is caused by

- a. *Tinea barbae*
- b. *Tinea glabrosa*
- c. *Tinea capitis*
- d. *Tinea imbricata*



108. Preparation shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Gram's stain
- b. India ink preparation
- c. KOH mount
- d. Hanging drop preparation



109. Identify the Fungal Sexual spore type shown in Photograph

- a. Zygosporangium
- b. Ascospore
- c. Basidiospore
- d. Oospore



Ans.

- 105. d. *T. verrucosum*
- 107. a. *Tinea barbae* (Condition: Barber's itch)
- 109. c. Basidiospore

- 106. a. *Malassezia furfur* (Disorder shown: Pityriasis versicolor)
- 108. c. KOH mount

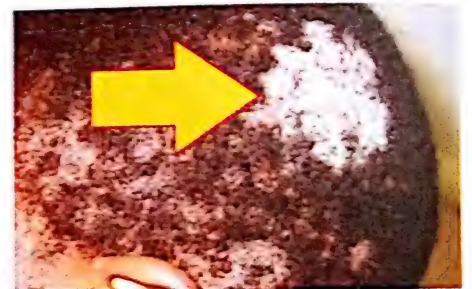
110. Fungal colonies type shown in Photograph are characteristic of
- Trichophyton
 - Microsporum
 - Epidermophyton
 - None



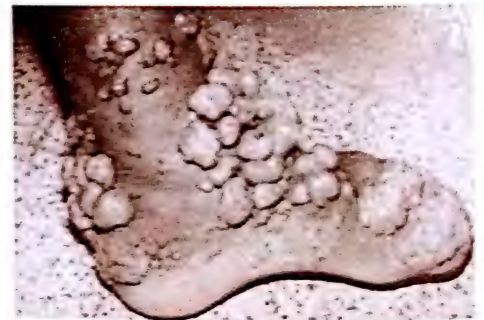
111. Condition shown in Photograph can be caused by
- Actinomadura
 - Streptomyces
 - Nocardia
 - All of the above



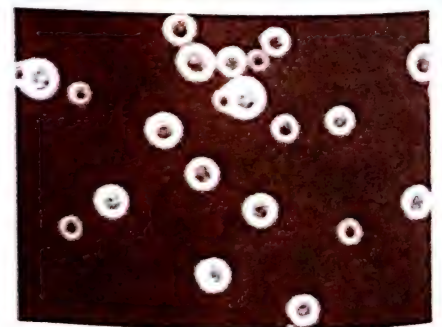
112. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is caused by
[Recent Question 2013]
- M. conis
 - E. flocculosum
 - T. tonsurans
 - M. distortum



113. Foot condition shown in Photograph is caused by
- Chromomycoses
 - Mycetoma
 - Sporotrichosis
 - Rhinosporidiosis



114. Cryptococcus as shown in Photograph ispreparation
- Culture
 - India ink
 - PCR
 - Acid fast staining



Ans.

110. b. Microsporum (Cotton like, velvety-powdery colonies)
 111. d. All of the above (Condition shown: Madura foot.
 112. c. T. tonsurans (Condition shown: Tinea capitis)
 113. a. Chromomycoses (Condition: Verrucous dermatitis)
 114. b. India ink

115. Lesion shown in Photograph is caused by

- a. Tinea unguium
- b. Tinea glabrosa
- c. Tinea pedis
- d. Tinea cruris



116. Identify Fungus shown in the Photograph

- a. Trichophyton
- b. Rhinosporidium
- c. Chromomycoses
- d. Aspergillus



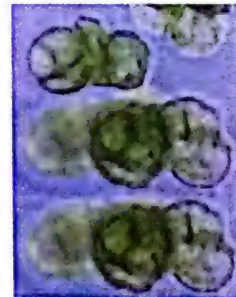
117. Identify Fungus shown in the Photograph

- a. Coccidiomycosis
- b. Penicillium
- c. Candida
- d. Aspergillus



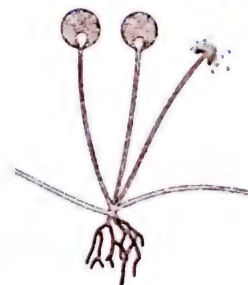
118. KOH mount of a case of Chromomycosis show Bodies as seen in Photograph

- a. Septate bodies
- b. Sphagetti bodies
- c. Sclerotic bodies
- d. Cigar rosette bodies



119. Identify Fungus variety shown in the Photograph

- a. Histoplasma
- b. Penicillium
- c. Candida
- d. Rhizopus

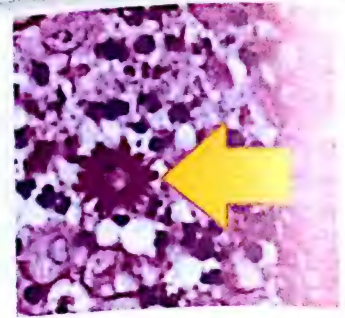


Ans.

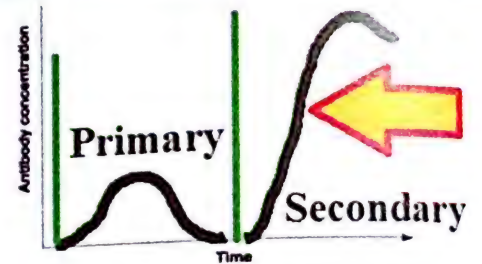
- 115. c. Tinea pedis (Athlete's foot)
- 117. c. Candida
- 119. d. Rhizopus

- 116. d. Aspergillus
- 118. c. Sclerotic bodies

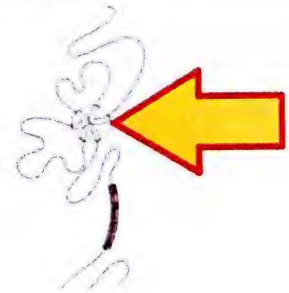
120. Body (Arrow) shown in Photograph is characteristic of
- Chromomycoses
 - Mycetoma
 - Sporotrichosis
 - Rhinosporidiosis



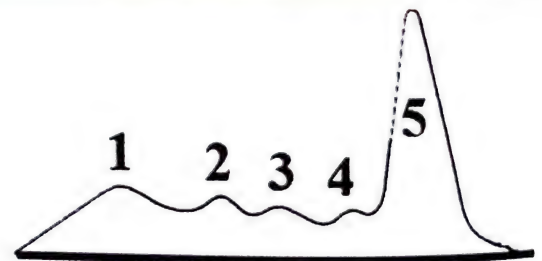
121. Immune response (Arrow) shown in Photograph occur due to
[Recent Question 2013]
- IgA
 - IgM
 - IgG
 - IgD



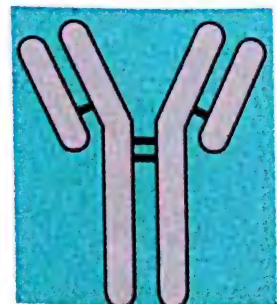
122. Segment (Arrow) shown in Photograph is a type of
- Linearised epitope
 - Sequential epitope
 - Conformational epitope
 - Paratope



123. In Serum Electrophoresis of Antibodies, Albumin is represented by
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 5



124. Major type of molecule (Photograph) secreted by Intestine is
[Recent Question 2014]
- IgG
 - IgM
 - IgA
 - IgD



Ans.

120. c. Sporotrichosis (Body shown: Asteroid body)
122. c. Conformational epitope
124. c. IgA (Molecule shown: Immunoglobulin)

121. c. IgG
123. d. 5

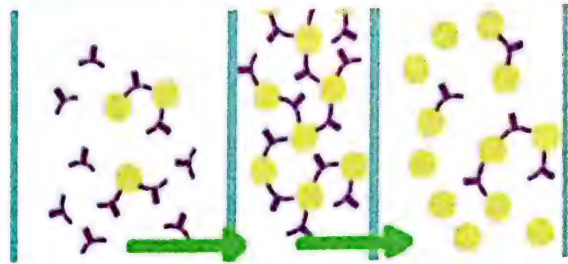
125. Reaction (Arrows) shown in Photograph is a type of

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV



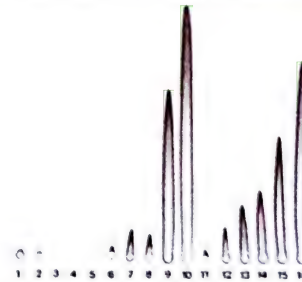
126. Hypothesis shown in Photograph is used to explain the basis of

- a. Precipitation
- b. Opsonization
- c. Complement fixation
- d. Neutralization



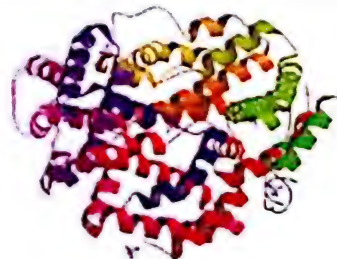
127. Type of Electrophoresis shown in Photograph is

- a. Immunoelectrophoresis
- b. Counter-Immunoelectrophoresis
- c. Rocket electrophoresis
- d. Laurell's 2D electrophoresis



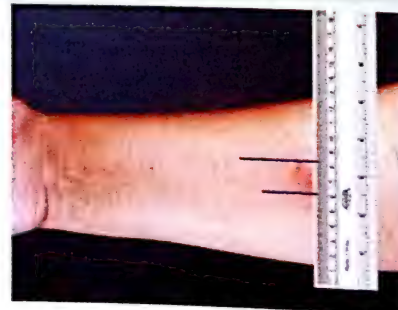
128. True about Signaling protein shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Host protein
- b. Viral protein
- c. Inactivated by nucleases
- d. Virus specific



129. Type of Hypersensitivity reaction shown in Photograph is

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV



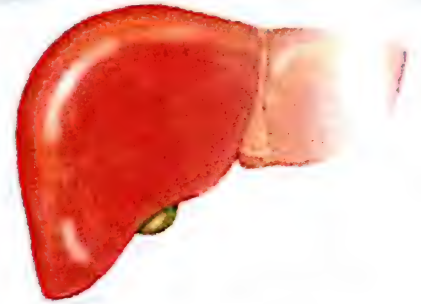
Ans.

125. a. Type I (Reaction shown: Wheal and flare reaction)
 127. c. Rocket electrophoresis
 129. d. Type IV (Reaction: Mantoux test)

126. a. Precipitation (Hypothesis shown: Lattice hypothesis)
 128. a. Host protein (Protein shown: Interferon)

130. Complement formed in Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. C2, C4
- b. C3, C6, C9
- c. C5, C8
- d. C1



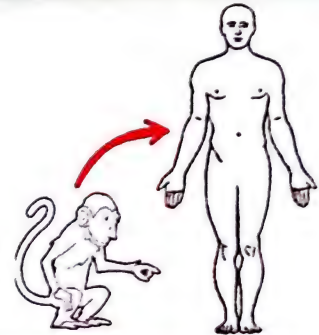
131. Type of Graft shown in Photograph is

- a. Isograft
- b. Autograft
- c. Allograft
- d. Xenograft



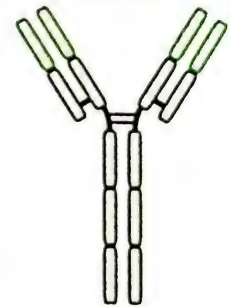
132. Type of Graft shown in Photograph is

- a. Isograft
- b. Autograft
- c. Allograft
- d. Xenograft



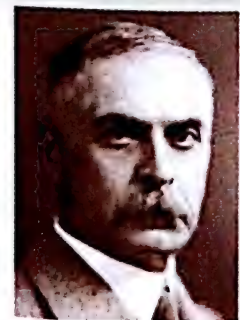
133. Glycoprotein molecule shown in Photograph is produced by
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. B-cells
- b. T-cells
- c. Macrophages
- d. NK cells



134. Scientist shown in Photograph was awarded Nobel Prize for discovery of

- a. Immunoglobulin
- b. Antigen presenting cells
- c. Blood group types
- d. Chromosome



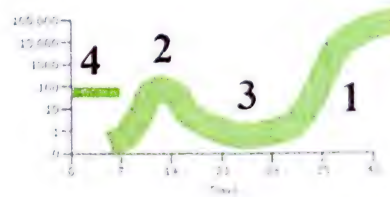
Ans.

- 130. b. C3, C6, C9 (Organ shown: Liver)
- 132. d. Xenograft
- 134. c. Blood group types (Scientist: Karl Landsteiner)

- 131. b. Autograft
- 133. a. B-cells (Molecule shown: Immunoglobulin)

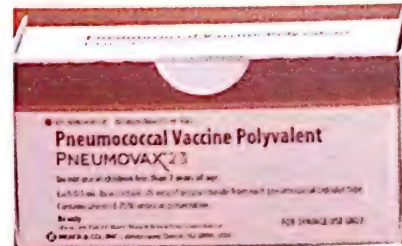
135. In Immune response shown in Photograph, Lag time is represented by

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



136. Vaccine shown in Photograph is prepared from
[Recent Question 2013]

- Cell surface antigen
- Capsular polysaccharide
- Exotoxin
- M-protein



137. Antibiotic sensitivity testing method shown in Photograph is

- Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method
- Stokes disk diffusion method
- Broth dilution method
- Agar dilution method



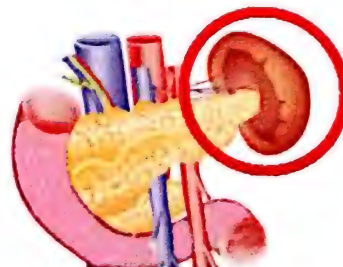
138. Condition shown in Photograph is caused most commonly by
[Recent Question 2013]

- Staphylococcus
- Meningococcus
- Pneumococcus
- Enterococcus



139. Removal of Organ (Encircled) shown in Photograph mostly leads to
[Recent Question 2014]

- Streptococcus
- Pneumococcus
- E. Coli
- Salmonella



Ans.

135. d. 4

137. a. Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method

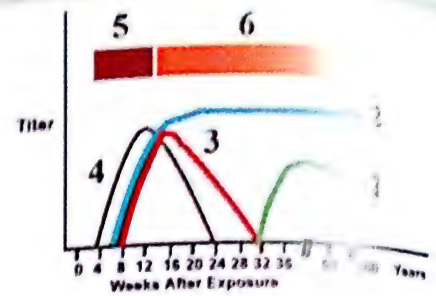
138. a. Staphylococcus (Condition shown: Scalded Skin Syndrome.

139. b. Pneumococcus (Organ shown: Spleen)

136. b. Capsular polysaccharide

140. Following represents Hepatitis B serum marker "HBeAg" in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 5
- d. 4



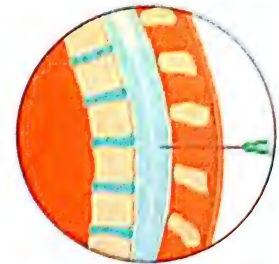
141. Machine shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Hb, TLC, DLC
- b. Culture, Sensitivity testing
- c. Polymerase chain reaction PCR)
- d. Electron microscopy



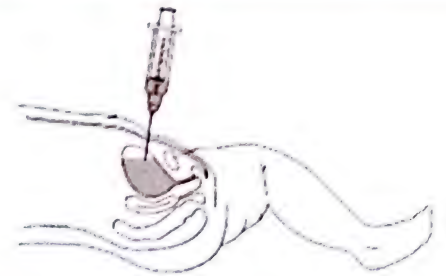
142. Method shown in Photograph is

- a. Intrarterial injection
- b. Intravenous catheterisation
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. None



143. Urine sample collection method shown in Photograph is preferred in

- a. Infants
- b. Adolescents
- c. Adults
- (d) Older persons



144. Antibiotic sensitivity testing method shown in Photograph is

- a. Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method
- b. Stokes disk diffusion method
- c. Broth dilution method
- d. Agar dilution method



Ans.

- 140. c. 5
- 142. c. Lumbar puncture
- 144. b. Stokes disk diffusion method

- 141. c. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- 143. a. Infants (Method: Suprapubic aspirate)

Medical Parasitology

145. Consumption of uncooked food item shown in Photograph is likely to cause

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. *Taenia solium*
- b. *Taenia saginata*
- c. *Echinococcus*
- d. *Trichuris trichura*



146. Identify the Organism (Centre of microscopy field) as shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. *Giardia lamblia*
- b. *Leishmania donovani*
- c. *Trypanosoma gambiense*
- d. None



147. Culture used for Parasite shown in Photograph is

- a. LJ medium
- b. Loefflers' serum slope
- c. Brook medium
- d. NNN medium



148. True about Infection caused by Organism shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Only cyst is infective
- b. Resides in Caecum
- c. Only Man-to-man transmission
- d. Exist in one phase



149. Identify the Trophozoite shown in Photograph

- a. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- b. *Plasmodium vivax*
- c. *Entamoeba coli*
- d. *Entamoeba histolytica*



Ans.

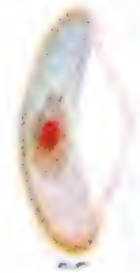
- 145. a. *Taenia solium* (Food item shown: Pork)
- 147. d. NNN medium (Parasite: *Leishmania*)
- 149. d. *Entamoeba histolytica*

146. c. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

148. a. Only cyst is infective (Infection: Giardiasis)

150. Structure shown in Photograph is Gametocyte of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. Plasmodium ovale



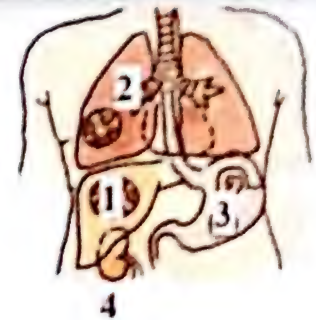
151. Identify the Trophozoite shown in Photograph

- a. Plasmodium falciparum
- b. Plasmodium vivax
- c. Entamoeba coli
- d. Balantidium coli



152. Most common site of Hydatid cyst as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



153. Eggs with characteristic feature (Arrow) as shown in Photograph are seen in [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Nematodes
- b. Cestodes
- c. Trematodes
- d. Protozoa



154. Identify the Organism whose Head is shown in the Photograph

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Ancylostoma duodenale
- c. Taenia solium
- d. Taenia saginata



Ans.

150. b. Plasmodium falciparum
152. a. 1 (Liver)
154. c. Taenia solium (Photograph: Scolex of T. solium)

151. d. Balantidium coli
153. c. Trematodes (Egg shown: Operculated egg)

155. Identify the Nobel prize winner Doctor shown in Photograph

- a. Charles A Laveran
- b. Sir Ronald Ross
- c. Sir Paul Muller
- d. Sir Alexander Fleming



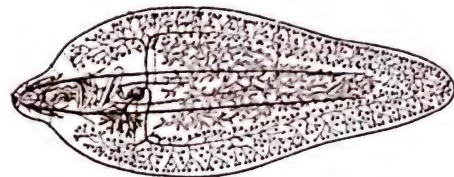
156. Identify the vector shown in the Photograph

- a. Female anopheles mosquito
- b. Tse tse fly
- c. Phlebotamus
- d. Culex mosquito



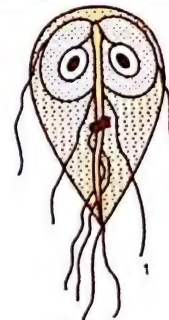
157. Identify the Parasite shown in the Photograph

- a. Trichuris trichura
- b. Entamoeba histolytica
- c. Fasciola hepatica
- d. Ancylostoma duodenale



158. Pairs of flagella seen in Parasite as shown in Photograph is/ are [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



159. Structure shown in Photograph is an Egg of

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Ancylostoma duodenale
- c. Trichuris trichura
- d. Echinococcus granulosus



Ans.

- 155. b. Sir Ronald Ross
- 157. c. Fasciola hepatica
- 159. c. Trichuris trichura

- 156. c. Phlebotamus
- 158. d. 4 (Parasite shown : Giardia lamblia)

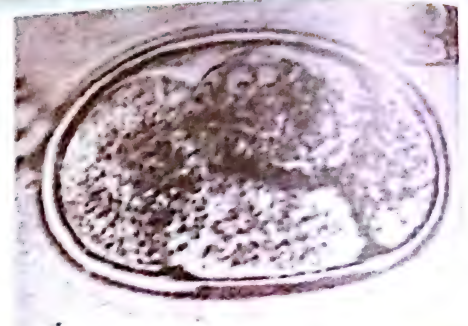
160. Disease transmitted by Vector shown in Photograph is

- a. Malaria
- b. Trypanosomiasis
- c. Onchocerciasis
- d. Poliomyelitis



161. Structure shown in Photograph is an Egg of

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Ancylostoma duodenale
- c. Enterobius vermicularis
- d. Echinococcus granulosus



162. Condition shown in Photograph is due to

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Ancylostoma braziliensis
- b. Wuchereria bancrofti
- c. Brugia malayi
- d. Dracunculus medinensis



163. True regarding Parasite shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Unsheathed
- b. Tail tip free from nuclei
- c. Non-periodic
- d. All of the above



164. Identify the Worm shown in the Photograph

- a. Round worm
- b. Hook worm
- c. Tape worm
- d. Guinea worm



Ans.

160. b. Trypanosomiasis (Vector: Glossina 'Tse tse' fly)

162. a. Ancylostoma braziliensis (Condition shown: Cutaneous larva migrans)

163. b. Tail tip free from nuclei (Parasite: Wuchereria bancrofti)

161. b. Ancylostoma duodenale

164. d. Guinea worm

165. True about Parasite shown in Photograph is

- a. Two hosts required
- b. Segmented
- c. Anus present
- d. Body cavity present



166. Identify the Parasite shown in the Photograph

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Taenia solium
- c. Echinococcus granulosus
- d. Ancylostoma duodenale



167. Identify the parasite shown in the Photograph

- a. Giardia
- b. Leishmania
- c. Trypanosoma
- d. Plasmodium



168. Parasite shown in Photograph can transmit type of Relapsing fever

- a. B. duttoni
- b. B. recurrentis
- c. B. parkeri
- d. B. burgdorferi



169. Lepra reaction (Encircled in Photograph) is seen in Leprosy [Recent Question 2012]

- a. TT
- b. LL
- c. Indeterminate
- d. Pure neuritic



Ans.

- 165. a. Two hosts required (Parasite shown: Trematode)
- 167. b. Leishmania
- 169. b. LL (Reaction shown: ENL)

- 166. c. Echinococcus granulosus
- 168. b. B. recurrentis (Parasite shown: Louse)

170. Condition shown in Photograph is caused by
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Streptococcus pyogenes
- b. Streptococcus mutans
- c. Enterococcus
- d. Hemophilus influenzae



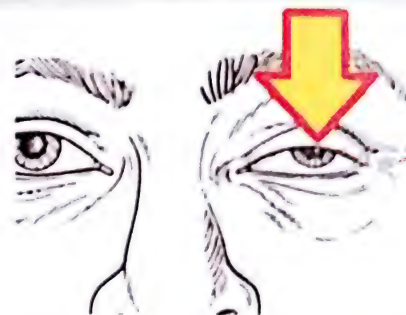
171. HLA complex is found on DNA structure (Photograph) numbered
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 9



172. Autoimmune disease (Arrow) shown in Photograph is type of hypersensitivity
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV



173. Scaly skin patch shown in Photograph is caused by
[Recent Question 2014]

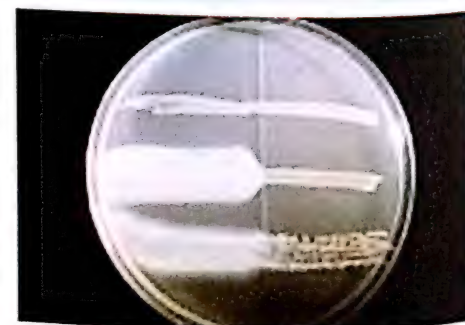
- a. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- b. C. ulcerans
- c. C. minutissimum
- d. C. vaginale

Breasts



174. Reaction shown in the Photograph is a type of reaction
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Neutralization
- b. Precipitation
- c. CFT
- d. Agglutination



Ans.

170. b. Streptococcus mutans (Condition shown: Dental caries)

172. b. Type II (Disease shown: Myasthenia gravis)

174. a. Neutralization (Reaction shown: Nagler reaction)

171. a. 6 (Structure shown: Chromosome)

173. c. C. minutissimum (Skin patch shown: Erythrasma)

FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY

1. Bureau for the Print shown in Photograph was first established in

- India
- England
- USA
- France



2. Skin type shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- Drowning
- Neck ligature
- High voltage electric burns
- High temperature water burns



3. Marks shown in the photograph are a type of injury

- Contusion
- Pressure abrasion
- Graze abrasion
- Linear abrasion



4. Principle shown in the Photograph is used for

- Detecting poisoning
- Age estimation
- Finding out time since death
- Detecting crime



Ans.

1. a. India (Print shown: Fingerprint)
2. c. High voltage electric burns (Skin shown: Crocodile skin)
3. b. Pressure abrasion (Marks shown: teeth bite marks)
4. d. Detecting crime

5. Bruise discoloration as shown in the Photograph occur after
- 1 day
 - 2 days
 - 7 days
 - 15 days
6. Typical position of knot in Method of Asphyxial death shown in Photograph
- Occiput
 - Below chin
 - Side of neck
 - Angle of mandible
7. Pioneer in Forensic Medicine shown in Photograph is known for
- Finger print study
 - Theory of Exchange
 - Personal identification using body measurement
 - Formula for stature estimation
8. Injury shown in the Photograph can be caused by
- Molten metal
 - Electric burns
 - High temperature liquids
 - Lightening stroke
9. Punishment for attempt to commit Act shown in Photograph is under Section
- 302 IPC
 - 306 IPC
 - 309 IPC
 - 319 IPC



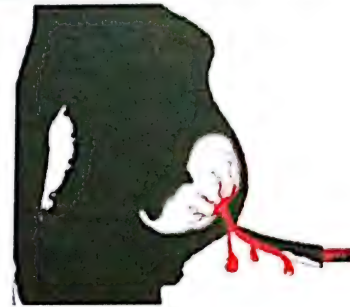
Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 5. | b. 2 days (appearance shown: Bluish black bruise) | 6. | a. Occiput (Method shown: Hanging) |
| 7. | b. Theory of Exchange (Pioneer shown: Dr Edmond Locard) | 9. | c. 309 IPC (Act shown: Attempt to suicide) |
| 8. | c. High temperature liquids (Injury shown: Scalds) | | |

10. Principle doctrine shown in the Photograph means
- Negligence of Surgeon
 - Evidence speaks for itself
 - Liability in negligence
 - Punishment in negligence

**RES IPSA
LOQUITUR**

11. Act enacted to Stop act shown in Photograph in India
- MTP Act 1971
 - PNDT Act 1994
 - NDPS Act 1985
 - POCSO Act 2012



12. Act related to Safeguard interests shown in Photograph was enacted in
- 1948
 - 1971
 - 1986
 - 1996



13. Sentence shown in Photograph can be awarded by *[Recent Question 2012]*
- First Class Magistrate
 - Second Class Magistrate
 - District and Sessions judge
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate



14. Punishment for Act shown in Photograph is dealt with under Section
- 376 A IPC
 - 497 IPC
 - 498 A IPC
 - 302 IPC



Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|--|
| 10. | b. | Evidence speaks for itself | | | |
| 11. | b. | PNDT Act 1994 (The Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques 'Prohibition of Sex selection' Act 1994) | | | |
| 12. | c. | 1986 (Act: Consumer Protection Act COPRA) | 13. | c. | District and Sessions judge (Sentence shown: Death sentence) |
| 14. | b. | 497 IPC (Act shown: Adultery) | | | |

15. Act related to Substances shown in Photograph came into force in

- a. 1975
- b. 1985
- c. 1992
- d. 2005



16. Time limit for Digging out procedure shown in Photograph in India

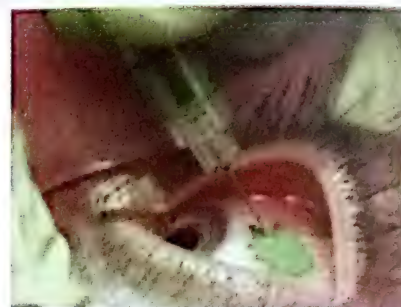
- a. 7 days
- b. 10 days
- c. 6 months
- d. No limit



17. Procedure shown in Photograph is done by using

[Recent Question 2013]

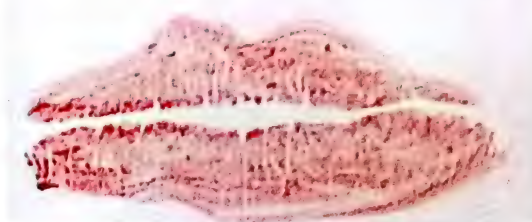
- a. Copper sulphate
- b. Potassium permanganate
- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Gold chloride



18. Method of identification using imprint shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dactylography
- b. Podogram
- c. Cheiloscopy
- d. Poroscopy



19. Lividity shown in Photograph is seen in a case of

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. CO poisoning
- b. HCN poisoning
- c. H₂S poisoning
- d. Phosphorus poisoning



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15. b. 1985 (Act: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances NDPS Act 1985) | 17. d. Gold chloride (Procedure shown: Corneal tattooing) |
| 16. d. No limit (Procedure shown: Exhumation) | 19. b. HCN poisoning (Lividity shown: Bright red staining) |
| 18. c. Cheiloscopy (Method shown: Study of lip-prints) | |

20. First sign of Decomposition in Dead body as shown in Photograph is

- Decomposition of liver & intestine
- Greenish discoloration over Right iliac fossa
- Greenish discolouration of dependent parts
- Blood stained froth from mouth



21. Not seen in the Identification feature shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- Loops
- Circles
- Whorls
- Arches



22. Persons shown in the Photograph will not have same [Recent Question 2013]

- Iris colour
- Blood group
- DNA copies
- Fingerprints



23. Sign shown in the Photograph is indicative of

- Café coronary
- Acute alcohol intoxication
- Death
- Cocaine poisoning



24. Number of Milk teeth are

- 8
- 16
- 20
- 32



Ans.

- b. Greenish discoloration over Right iliac fossa
- d. Fingerprints (Persons shown: Identical twins)
- c. Death (Signs shown: Tache noir – Desiccated discoloration of sclera on either side of Iris)
- c. 20 (Deciduous teeth)

21. b. Circles (Feature shown: Finger print)

25. Index shown in Photograph is used for
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Age
- b. Sex
- c. Race
- d. Caste



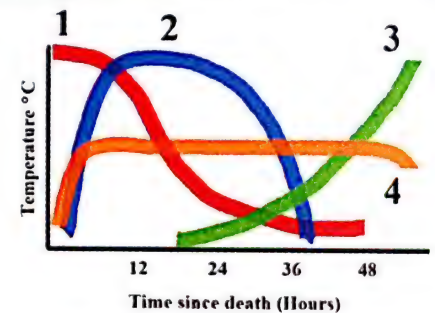
26. Method of identification using imprint shown in Photograph is

- a. Dactylography
- b. Podogram
- c. Cheiloscopy
- d. Poroscopy



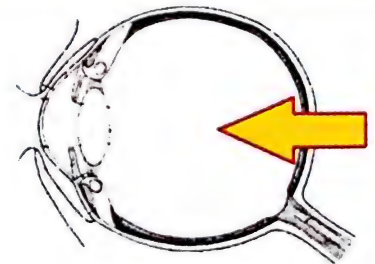
27. Identify the Rigor in Photograph showing Changes after death

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



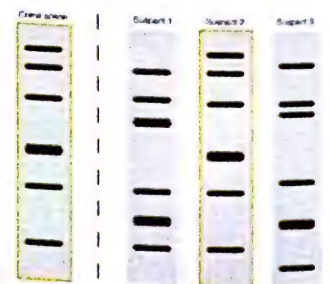
28. Measured in Fluid (arrow) shown in photograph to evaluate time since death

- a. Sodium
- b. Potassium
- c. Chloride
- d. Proteins



29. Sample for method shown in photograph cannot be taken from
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Saliva
- b. Blood
- c. Buccal mucosa
- d. Tooth

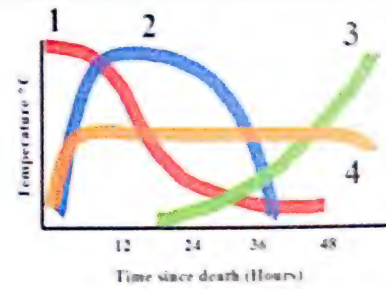


Ans.

25. c. Race (Index shown: Cephalic index)
 26. a. Dactylography (Method shown: Study of finger-print)
 27. b. 2 (Description: 1 Cooling, 2 Rigor, 3 Decomposition, 4 Lividity)
 28. b. Potassium (Fluid shown: Vitreous humor)
 29. d. Tooth (Method shown: DNA fingerprinting)

Identification, Death, Post-mortem Changes, Autopsy/ Injuries, Drowning, Asphyxia & Wounds

30. Identify Change 4 in Photograph showing Changes after death
- Cooling
 - Rigor
 - Decomposition
 - Lividity



31. Method of identification using imprint shown in Photograph
- Dactylography
 - Podogram
 - Cheiloscopy
 - Poroscopy



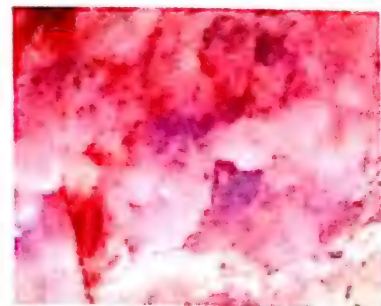
32. Post mortem lividity shown in Photograph is due to poisoning
- Carbon monoxide
 - Hydrogen sulphide
 - Nitrites
 - Phosphorus



33. Type of injury generally caused by hit as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]
- Abrasion
 - Contusion
 - Laceration
 - Stab wound



34. Sub-pleural hemorrhages shown in Photograph are seen in
[Recent Question 2013]
- Hanging
 - Drowning
 - Strangulation
 - Thermal injury



Ans.

30. d. Lividity (Description: 1 Cooling, 2 Rigor, 3 Decomposition, 4 Lividity)
 31. d. Poroscopy (Method shown: Study of Mouths of ducts of Sub-epidermal sweat glands)
 32. a. Carbon monoxide (Lividity shown: Cherry red coloured lividity)
 33. b. Contusion (Injury shown: Lathi injury)
 34. b. Drowning (Paltauf's hemorrhages)

35. Fracture of bone shown in Photograph is most common in
- Throttling
 - Strangulation
 - Choking
 - Hanging



36. Cause of death in cold water due to Method shown in Photograph
- Asphyxia
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Head injury
 - Vagal inhibition



37. Residue due to Weapon (Arrow) shown in Photograph can be detected by
- Benzidine test
 - Phenolphthalein test
 - Dermal nitrate test
 - Hydrogen activation analysis



38. True about Wound type shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]
- Depth > Breadth
 - Breadth > Depth
 - Length > Depth
 - Entry wound = Exit wound



39. Identify the Type of Injury shown in the Photograph
- Point scratch
 - Brush burn
 - Ectopic bruising
 - Incised wound



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 35. a. Throttling (Bone shown: Hyoid bone) | 36. d. Vagal inhibition (Method shown: Drowning) |
| 37. c. Dermal nitrate test (Arrow: Gunshot residue) | 38. a. Depth > Breadth (Wound shown: Stab wound) |
| 39. b. Brush burn (Description: Grazed abrasion as seen in Dragging over ground) | |

Injuries, Drowning, Asphyxia & Wounds

40. Organs first injured in Injury type shown in Photograph

- a. Kidney, spleen
- b. Pancreas, duodenum
- c. Liver, muscle
- d. Ear, Lungs



41. Mode of injury shown in the Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Telefono
- b. Garroting
- c. Falanga
- d. Mugging



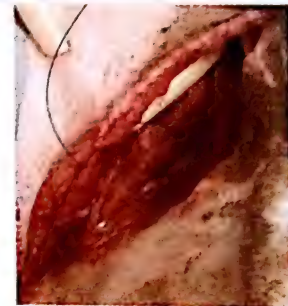
42. Nut shown in the Photograph is used to produce

- a. Artificial incised wound
- b. Artificial abrasion
- c. Artificial bruise
- d. Artificial laceration



43. Identify the Type of wound shown in Photograph

- a. Incised wound
- b. Lacerated wound
- c. Stab wound
- d. Perforated wound



44. Black coloured ring (Arrow) as shown in Photograph is seen in

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Sharp weapon injury
- b. Lacerated wound
- c. Stab wound
- d. Firearm injury



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>40. d. Ear, Lungs (Injury shown: Blast injury)</p> <p>42. c. Artificial bruise (Nut shown: Marking nut 'Semicarpus anacardium')</p> <p>43. b. Lacerated wound (Description: Irregular margins, Length > Depth, Irregular shape)</p> <p>44. d. Firearm injury (Ring shown: Dirt/ Grease collar)</p> | <p>41. c. Falanga (Description: Beating of soles with blunt object)</p> |
|--|---|

45. Method shown in the Photograph includes
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Café coronary
- b. Burking
- c. Gagging
- d. Garroting



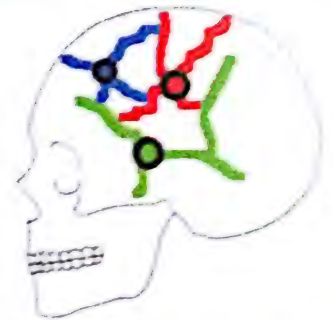
46. Identify the Mechanical asphyxia type shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Garroting
- b. Bansdola
- c. Mugging
- d. Burking



47. Rule shown in the Photograph is generally deals with

- a. Time since death
- b. Age determination
- c. Sequence of bullet injuries
- d. Sex determination



48. Identify the Mechanical asphyxia type shown in the Photograph

- a. Garroting
- b. Bansdola
- c. Throttling
- d. Café coronary



49. Condition shown in the Photograph occur due to
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Friction abrasion
- b. Patterned abrasion
- c. Imprint abrasion
- d. Contusion

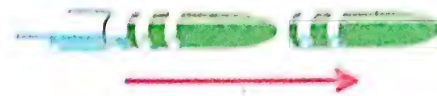


Ans.

- 45. b. Burking (Description: Smothering and traumatic asphyxia)
- 46. c. Mugging (Description: Strangulation of person by holding his neck in elbow)
- 47. c. Sequence of bullet injuries (Rule shown: Puppe's rule)
- 48. c. Throttling (Description: Manual strangulation)
- 49. d. Contusion (Condition shown: Black eye)

50. Peculiar effect of firearm shown in the Photograph is

- Yawning bullet
- Tandem bullet
- Tumbling bullet
- Ricochet bullet



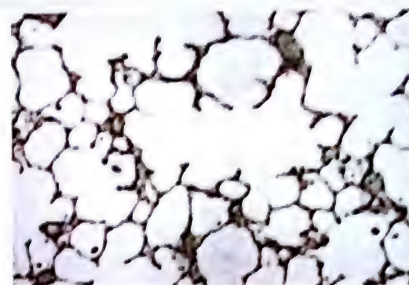
51. Rule shown in Photograph is used in cases of

- Stab wounds
- Asphyxial deaths
- Burn injuries
- Drowning deaths



52. Lungs histopathology condition as shown in Photograph is seen in

- Dry drowning
- Wet drowning
- Immersion syndrome
- Secondary drowning



53. Time the dead body will take to float after death in Indian summers

- 6 hours
- 12 hours
- 24 hours
- 48 hours



54. In a Case of hanging (Photograph), mark seen is a type of

[Recent Question 2013]

- Bruise
- Pressure abrasion
- Contusion
- Laceration

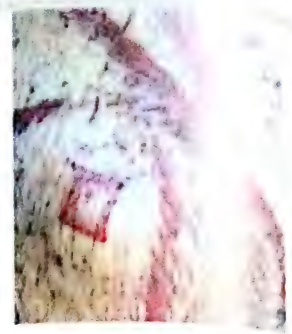


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 50. b. Tandem bullet (Description: Second bullet when fired carries with it the first lodged bullet) | 52. b. Wet drowning (Condition shown: Emphysema aequosum) |
| 51. c. Burn injuries (Rule shown: Wallace rule of nine) | 54. b. Pressure abrasion (Mark shown: Ligature mark) |
| 53. c. 24 hours (Summers 24 hours, Winters 2-3 days) | |

55. Identify the Type of Injury shown in the Photograph

- a. Point scratch
- b. Brush burn
- c. Pressure abrasion
- d. Patterned abrasion



60.

56. Bullet entry wound shown in Photograph occur due to
[Recent Question 2014]

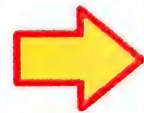
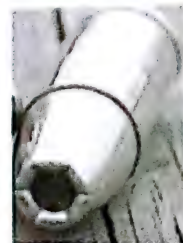
- a. Contact shot
- b. Distance shot
- c. Close shot
- d. 2 feet distance



61.

57. Peculiar effect of firearm upon Impact shown in the Photograph is

- a. Yawning bullet
- b. Frangible bullet
- c. Tumbling bullet
- d. Ricochet bullet



62.

58. Typical attitude seen in dead body (Photograph) occur due to

- a. Hanging
- b. Burns
- c. Lightening
- d. Corrosive poisoning



63.

59. Condition shown in the Photograph is generally seen in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Corrosive poisoning
- b. Burn injuries
- c. Lightening injuries
- d. Drowning



Ans.

55. d. Patterned abrasion (Description: Reproduction of pattern of object)
 56. a. Contact shot (Type of wound: Stellate shaped wound)
 57. b. Frangible bullet (Description: Bullet fragments on impact)
 58. b. Burns (Attitude shown: Pugilistic attitude)
 59. d. Drowning (Condition shown: Cutis anserine)

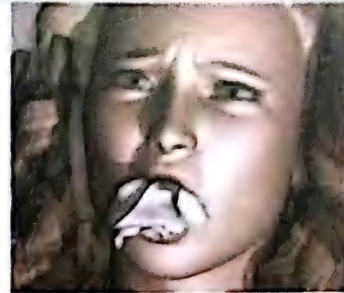
60. Identify the Mechanical asphyxia type shown in the Photograph

- a. Smothering
- b. Gagging
- c. Overlaying
- d. Choking



61. Identify the Mechanical asphyxia type shown in the Photograph

- a. Smothering
- b. Gagging
- c. Overlaying
- d. Choking



62. Injury shown in the Photograph is generally seen in

- a. Burns
- b. Lightning
- c. Alkali poisoning
- d. Road traffic accidents



63. Identify the Mechanical asphyxia type shown in the Photograph

- a. Garroting
- b. Bansdola
- c. Mugging
- d. Burking



64. Asphyxial death shown in Photograph occur due to

- a. Typical hanging
- b. Judicial hanging
- c. Partial hanging
- d. Lynching



Ans.

- 60. a. Smothering (Description: Closing external orifices by hands or other means)
- 61. b. Gagging (Description: Forcing a cloth into mouth or cloth tied around head)
- 62. b. Lightning (Injury shown: Lichtenberg flowers)
- 63. a. Garroting (Description: Throat grasped and tightened by twisting over a rod/ lever)
- 64. c. Partial hanging (Description: Body partially suspended from a high point)

65. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is known as
 a. Scotophilia
 b. Frotteurism
 c. Onanism
 d. Eonism



66. In a Three-month old Foetus as shown in the Photograph
 a. Nails appear
 b. Limbs well formed
 c. Anus seen as dark spot
 d. Meconium in duodenum



67. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is known as
 a. Buggery
 b. Bestiality
 c. Eonism
 d. Tribadism



68. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph indicates
 a. Abortion
 b. Still birth
 c. Intrauterine death
 d. Infanticide



69. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is
 a. Incest
 b. Sadism
 c. Scotophilia
 d. Eonism

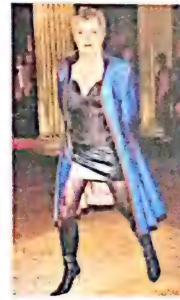


Ans.

65. a. Scotophilia (Perversion shown: Voyeurism, Peeping tom)
 66. a. Nails appear
 68. c. Intrauterine death (Sign shown: Spalding's sign Overriding of bones of cranial vault)
 69. b. Sadism (Description: Sexual gratification obtained by physical cruelty on partner)
 67. d. Tribadism (Synonyms: Lesbianism)

70. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is

- a. Fetishism
- b. Masochism
- c. Transvestism
- d. Sadism



71. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is

- a. Undism
- b. Scotophilia
- c. Eonism
- d. Exhibitionism



72. Sexual perversion shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Buggery
- b. Bestiality
- c. Eonism
- d. Sadism



73. Preservative used in the Method shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Citrate
- b. Fluoride
- c. EDTA
- d. Heparin



74. Test used for Blood stains shown in Photograph is

- a. Benzidine test
- b. Kastle-Meyer test
- c. Teichmann test
- d. Takayama test



Ans.

- 70. c. Transvestism (Description: Desire to be identified as opposite sex)
- 71. d. Exhibitionism (Description: Exposing one's genitals to unsuspecting strangers)
- 72. b. Bestiality (Description: Sexual intercourse with an animal)
- 73. c. EDTA (Method shown: DNA sampling)
- 74. d. Takayama test (Haemochromogen test)

75. NOT a Test used for Stains of cell shown in Photograph

- Barberio test
- Kastle-Mayer test
- Florescence test
- Acid phsophatase test



76. Substance shown in the Photograph is NOT used in

- Teichman test
- Kastle Mayer test
- Orthotoulidine test
- Benzidine test



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

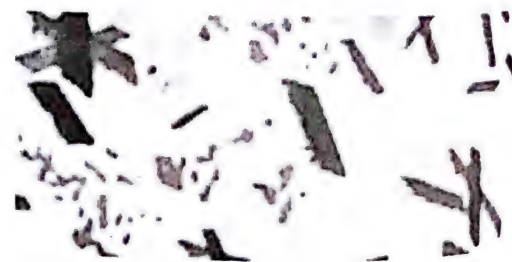
77. Test of Organisms shown in Photograph is used for death due to

- Burns
- Hanging
- Strangulation
- Drowning



78. Test used for Blood stains shown in Photograph is

- Benzidine test
- Kastle-Meyer test
- Teichmann test
- Takayama test



79. Spermine in Cell shown in Photograph is detected by

- Barberio test
- Florence test
- ELISA
- Agglutination inhibition

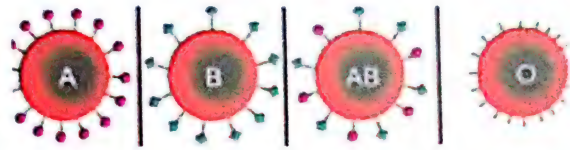


Ans.

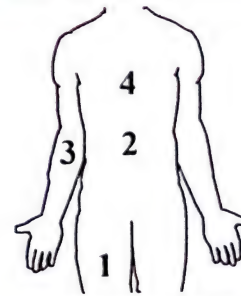
75. b. Kastle-Mayer test (Seminal stains)
77. d. Drowning (Test: Diatoms test)
78. c. Teichmann test (Brownish-rhomboid Haemin crystal test)
79. a. Barberio test (Cell shown: Sperm)

76. a. Teichman test

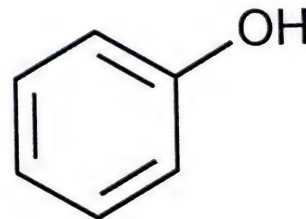
80. Antigens shown in Photograph are not found in
- Semen
 - CSF
 - Plasma
 - Seat



81. Best site (Vessels) to draw blood sample for Toxicology is
[Recent Question 2013]
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4



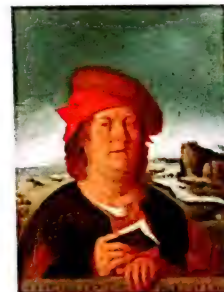
82. Substance shown in the Photograph can lead to poisoning
- Oil of Vitriol
 - Aqua fortis
 - Carbolic acid
 - Acid of sugar



83. Seeds shown in Photograph are generally adulterated with
[Recent Question 2012]
- Khesari dal
 - Brick powder
 - Fine sand
 - Dried papaya seeds



84. Identify the Famous Physician as shown in the Photograph
- Orfila
 - Galen
 - Paracelsus
 - Galton



Ans.

80. b. CSF (ABO Blood group antigens)
82. c. Carbolic acid (Substance shown: Phenol)
84. c. Paracelsus (Father of Toxicology)

81. a. 1 (Femoral vein)
83. d. Dried papaya seeds (Seeds shown: Black pepper)

85. Chemical name for Drug tablets shown in the Photograph is

- a. EDHA
- b. MDMA
- c. MDHA
- d. MDAM



86. Opium is derived from ... part of plant shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Leaf
- b. Root
- c. Seed
- d. Unripe capsule



87. Chemical composition of Poison shown in the Photograph is

- a. Copper arsenite
- b. Copper acetoarsenite
- c. Arsenic trichloride
- d. Arsinuetted hydrogen



88. Identify the Famous Toxicologist as shown in the Photograph

- a. Mathieu Orfila
- b. Galen
- c. Gustaffson
- d. Galton



89. Snake shown in the Photograph belong to
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Viperidae
- b. Elapidae
- c. Colubridae
- d. Crotalidae



Ans.

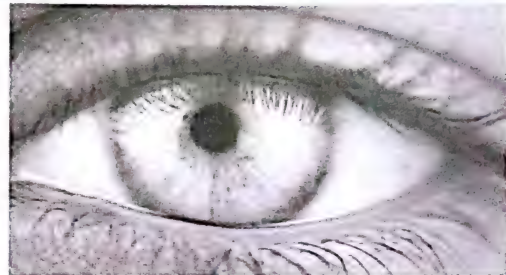
- 85. b. MDMA (3,4 Methylene-dioxymethamphetamine)
- 87. b. Copper acetoarsenite
- 89. b. Elapidae (Snake shown: Cobra)

- 86. d. Unripe capsule (Plant shown: Papaver somniferum)
- 88. a. Mathieu Orfila (Father of Modern Toxicology)

90. Discoloration of skin as shown in Photograph occur due to
- Nitrous oxide
 - Nitric oxide
 - Sulphuric acid
 - Phosphoric acid



91. Pupillary condition shown in Photograph occur due to Poisoning of [Recent Question 2014]
- Opium
 - Methanol
 - Datura
 - Cocaine



92. A person died with Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph. It could be
- Organophosphorus poisoning
 - Opium poisoning
 - HCN poisoning
 - Malathion poisoning



93. Classical condition of jaw shown in Photograph occur due to
- Arsenic
 - Antimony
 - White phosphorus
 - Yellow phosphorus



94. Substance shown in the Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]
- LSD
 - Morphine
 - Cannabis
 - Phencyclidine



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 90. b. Nitric oxide (Discoloration seen: Yellow discoloration of skin and mucosa) | 92. b. Opium poisoning (Features: White frothing) |
| 91. a. Opium (Pupillary condition shown: Miosis) | 94. d. Phencyclidine |
| 93. c. White phosphorus (Condition shown: Phossy jaw) | |

95. Substance shown in the Photograph is a
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Echolic
- b. Genitourinary irritant
- c. Gastrointestinal irritant
- d. Emmenagogue



96. Condition shown in Photograph is due to poisoning

- a. Copper
- b. Arsenic
- c. Lead
- d. Mercury



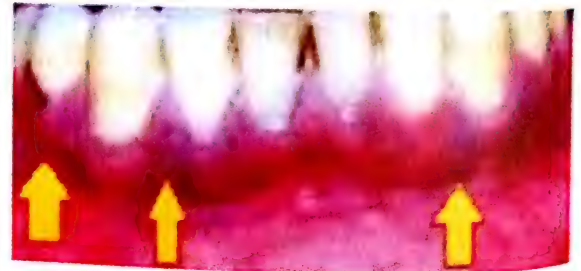
97. Substance/ Drug shown in Photograph is used for treatment of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Cocaine
- b. Heroin
- c. Amphetamine
- d. Barbiturate



98. Line shown in the Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Zinc poisoning
- b. Mercury poisoning
- c. Lead poisoning
- d. Arsenic poisoning



99. Poisoning of Substance/ plant shown is characterized by
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Pin-point pupil
- b. Dilated salivary gland
- c. Dilated pupil with facial flush
- d. Decreased temperature



Ans.

95. c. Gastrointestinal irritant

97. b. Heroin (Therapy: Substitution therapy)

99. c. Dilated pupil with facial flush (Poison shown: Dhatu)

96. d. Mercury (Condition shown: Acrodynia/ Pink-disease)

98. c. Lead poisoning (Line shown: Burtonian line)

100. Urine specimen shown in Photograph is seen inpoisoning
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. HNO_3
- b. Barbiturates
- c. Carbolic acid
- d. Cannabis



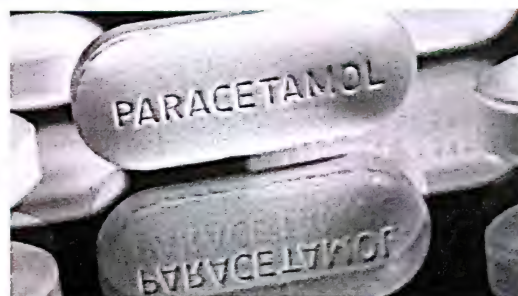
101. Posture assumed by spine in Poisoning due to substance shown in Photograph

- a. Ophisthotonous
- b. Emprosthotonous
- c. Pleuroosthotonous
- d. Both B & C



102. Treatment of Poisoning due to drug shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dialysis
- b. N-acetyl cysteine
- c. Activated charcoal
- d. Alkaline diuresis



103. Seeds shown in Photograph resemble those of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Opium
- b. Capsicum
- c. Ricinus communis
- d. Erthroxyton



104. Method shown in Photograph is Contraindicated in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Cyanide poisoning
- b. Morphine poisoning
- c. Barbiturate poisoning
- d. Kerosene poisoning



Ans.

- 100. c. Carbolic acid (Feature: Greenish brown urine)
- 102. b. N-acetyl cysteine
- 104. d. Kerosene poisoning (Method shown: Gastric Ladage)

- 101. d. Both B & C (Substance shown: Nux vomica)
- 103. b. Capsicum (Seeds shown: Datura seeds)

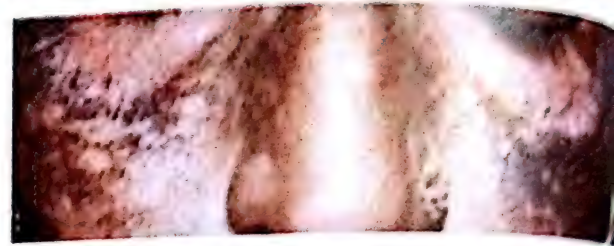
105. Antidote for Poisoning of Substance shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Barbiturates
- b. Physostigmine
- c. Fomepizole
- d. Naloxone



106. Pigmentation of tissues shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Formic acid poisoning
- b. Carbolic acid poisoning
- c. Oxalic acid
- d. Hydrochloric acid



107. Pigmentation pattern as shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Cooper poisoning
- b. Lead poisoning
- c. Mercury poisoning
- d. Arsenic poisoning



108. Antidote for Poison shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Barbiturates
- b. Fomepizole
- c. Acetyl cysteine
- d. Ferric chloride



Ethylene Glycol

109. Identify the Poisoning through nail-changes shown in the Photograph

- a. Lead
- b. Cadmium
- c. Arsenic
- d. Mercury



Ans.

105. a. Barbiturates (Poison shown: Strychnine)

107. d. Arsenic poisoning (Pattern shown: rain-drop pigmentation)

108. b. Fomepizole

109. c. Arsenic (Nail changes shown: Aldrich-Mees lines – White lines on finger nails)

106. b. Carbolic acid poisoning (Pigmentation shown: Ochreous)

110. Smell of Seeds (Photograph) during Postmortem of a body indicate poisoning

- a. Phosphorus
- b. Arsenic
- c. Mercury
- d. Hydrocyanic acid



111. Plant shown in Photograph is NOT a source of

- a. Bhang
- b. Charas
- c. Cocaine
- d. Ganja



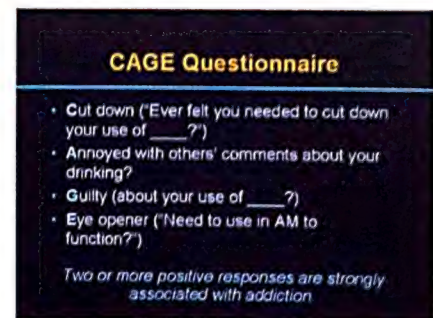
112. Type of Venom produced by Snake shown in Photograph is

- a. Myotoxic
- b. Neurotoxic
- c. Hemolytic
- d. Proteolytic



113. Questionnaire shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Opium
- b. Heroine
- c. Alcohol
- d. Nicotine



114. THC content is highest in product of Plant shown in Photograph

- a. Bhang
- b. Charas
- c. Ganja
- d. Hash oil



Ans.

- 110. d. Hydrocyanic acid (Bitter-almond smell)
- 112. b. Neurotoxic (Snake shown: Cobra)
- 114. d. Hash oil (THC content 70-90%)

- 111. c. Cocaine (Plant shown: Cannabis sativa)
- 113. c. Alcohol

115. Corrosive poison shown in Photograph can lead to

- a. Red spirit poisoning
- b. Acid of sugar poisoning
- c. Vitriolage
- d. Phenol poisoning



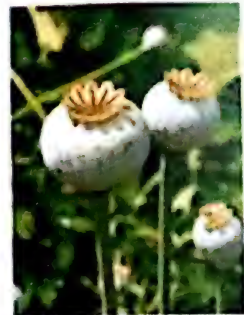
116. Type of Venom produced by Snake shown in Photograph is

- a. Myotoxic
- b. Neurotoxic
- c. Hemolytic
- d. Proteolytic



117. Plant shown in the Photograph can lead to poisoning

- a. Cocaine
- b. Opioid
- c. Cannabis
- d. None of the above



118. Corrosive poison shown in Photograph can lead to

- a. Red spirit poisoning
- b. Acid of sugar poisoning
- c. Vitriolage
- d. Phenol poisoning



119. Corrosive poison shown in Photograph can lead to

- a. Red spirit poisoning
- b. Acid of sugar poisoning
- c. Vitriolage
- d. Phenol poisoning



Ans.

- 115. c. Vitriolage
- 117. b. Opioid (Plant shown: Papver sominiferum)
- 119. b. Acid of sugar poisoning

- 116. d. Proteolytic (Snake shown: Rattle snake)
- 118. a. Red spirit poisoning

CLINICAL SUBJECTS – I

PREVENTIVE & SOCIAL MEDICINE

Section	Question numbers
National Health Programs, Schemes, Campaigns & Legislations	1-32
General Epidemiology, Concepts of Health & Disease	33-48
History of Medicine & Public Health	49-56
Biostatistics	57-80
Immunization, Vaccines & Cold Chain	81-96
Family Planning & Contraception	97-112
Medical Entomology, Vector Borne Transmission	113-120
Communicable Diseases, Non-communicable Diseases	121-136
Instruments of Public Health Importance	137-144
Biomedical Waste Management	145-152
Concepts of Screening and Diagnosis of Diseases in India	153-160
Health Communication Methods	161-168
Nutrition in Health & Disease	169-184
International Health	185-192
Allied Disciplines in Public Health	193-199

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
General Ophthalmology	1-16
Diseases of Ocular Structures	17-64
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OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
General Otorhinolaryngology & Instruments	1-24
Ear	25-40
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Oral Cavity, Salivary Glands, Tongue	49-56
Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea & Oesophagus	57-64
Miscellaneous	65-69

PREVENTIVE & SOCIAL MEDICINE

1. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012, 14]

- a. MDT
- b. DOTS
- c. ART
- d. Anti-malaria therapy



2. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. RNTCP
- b. NACP
- c. NRHM
- d. NLEP



3. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. RNTCP
- b. NIDDCP
- c. NRHM
- d. NVBDCP



4. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. IDSP
- b. RCH
- c. NRHM
- d. NVBDCP



Ans.

- 1. b. DOTS (RNTCP)
- 3. c. NRHM

- 2. d. NLEP
- 4. d. NVBDCP

5. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol
[Recent Question 2013]

a. IDSP
b. RCH
c. NPCB
d. NVBDCP



6. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol
[Recent Question 2012]

a. IDSP
b. NPCDCS
c. RCH
d. National Deworming Program



7. Identify the National Health program depicted by the symbol

a. IDSP
b. NPCDCS
c. RCH
d. National Deworming Program



8. Identify the National Health program depicted

a. Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Karyakram
b. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
c. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
d. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

Child Health Screening and
Early Intervention Services under NRHM

9. Identify the National Health program depicted

a. Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Karyakram
b. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
c. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
d. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram



Ans.

5. c. NPCB
7. b. NPCDCS
9. c. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

6. a. IDSP
8. b. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

National Health Programs, Schemes, Campaigns & Legislations

10. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India
- Mission Indradhanush
 - Kangaroo Mother Care
 - BFHI
 - India Newborn Action Plan



11. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
 - Kangaroo Mother Care
 - BFHI
 - RCH Program



12. Identify the disease for which program is depicted in symbol
- Iodine deficiency
 - Non communicable diseases, cancer, Diabetes
 - Deafness
 - Road traffic accidents



13. What is the target year for the mission depicted in the symbol?
- 2017
 - 2020
 - 2025
 - 2030



14. Identify the program associated with the symbol shown
- NPCDCS
 - NIDDCP
 - National Tobacco Control Program
 - JSY Scheme



Ans.

- d. India Newborn Action Plan
- c. Deafness (NPPCD)
- c. National Tobacco Control Program

- a. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
- b. 2020 (Mission Indradhanush)

15. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India

- Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- BFHI
- None



16. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Andolan
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- ICDS
- National Iron Plus Initiative



17. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India

- HIV/ AIDS
- ICTC
- ART
- PPTCT



18. Services provided at facility shown in symbol
[Recent Question 2014]

- DOTS services
- HIV Counselling
- RTI/ STI services
- First aid services



19. Yellow kit (Suraksha Clinic) is meant for

- Vaginitis
- Scrotal swelling
- Lower abdominal pain
- Inguinal bubo



Ans.

- b. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- d. PPTCT
- c. Lower abdominal pain (STD Kit 6)

- a. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Andolan
- c. RTI/ STI services

National Health Programs, Schemes, Campaigns & Legislations

20. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by WHO/ UNICEF

- a. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
- b. Kangaroo Mother Care
- c. BFHI
- d. RCH Program



21. Identify the scheme/ program/ plan launched by Government of India

- a. ICDS
- b. Kangaroo Mother Care
- c. BFHI
- d. RCH Program



22. Identify the symbol shown

- a. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- b. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- c. Department of AYUSH
- d. National Planning Commission



23. Year in which Legislation shown in symbol was enacted in India [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1994
- b. 2000
- c. 2005
- d. 2008



24. Identify the campaign depicted by the symbol

- a. Iron Plus Initiative
- b. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- c. Kishori Shakti Yojana
- d. Save the girl child campaign



Ans.

- 20. c. BFHI
- 22. c. Department of AYUSH
- 24. d. Save the girl child campaign

- 21. a. ICDS
- 23. c. 2005 (The RTI Act)

25. Identify the campaign depicted by the symbol

- a. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Andolan
- b. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- c. Kishori Shakti Yojana
- d. Save the girl child campaign



26. Identify the legislation shown in symbol

[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]

- a. RTI Act 2005
- b. RSBY 2008
- c. NREGA 2005
- d. Factory Act 1948



27. Identify the legislation/ scheme shown in symbol

- a. RTI Act 2005
- b. RSBY 2008
- c. NREGA 2005
- d. Factory Act 1948



28. Statutory body (shown in symbol) has been established under the act passed in

- a. 2000
- b. 2002
- c. 2006
- d. 2013



29. Identify the strip shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Combined OCP
- b. Iron Folic acid tablets
- c. DOTS
- d. MDT



Ans.

- 25. b. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- 27. b. RSBY 2008
- 29. d. MDT

- 26. c. NREGA 2005
- 28. c. 2006

30. Identify the strip shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- Combined OCP
- Iron Folic acid tablets
- DOTS
- MDT



31. Identify the scheme shown in Symbol

- SABLA scheme
- Kishori Shakti Yojana
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Menstrual Hygiene Scheme



32. Location of Organisation depicted by symbol in Photograph is

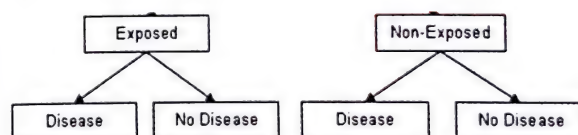
- New Delhi
- Kolkata
- Mumbai
- Chennai



33. Identify the Epidemiological study design

[Recent Question 2014]

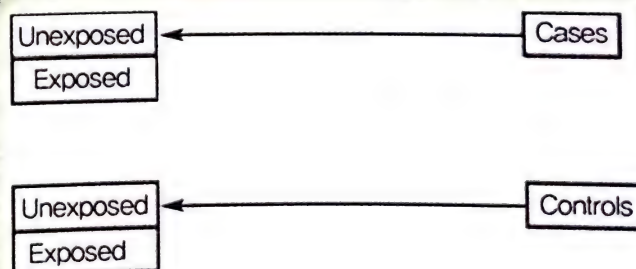
- Cohort study
- Case Control study
- Cross Sectional study
- Nested case Control study



34. Identify the Epidemiological study design

[Recent Question 2013]

- Cohort study
- Case Control study
- Cross Sectional study
- Nested case Control study



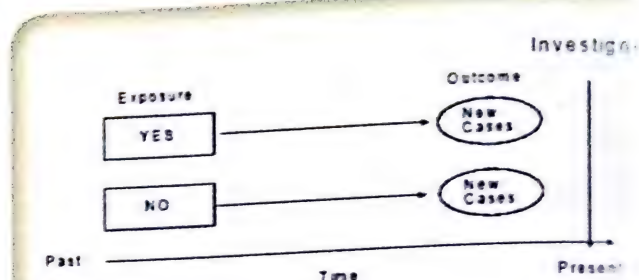
Ans.

- c. DOTS
- a. New Delhi
- b. Case Control study

- d. Menstrual Hygiene Scheme
- a. Cohort study

35. Identify the Epidemiological study design

- a. Prospective Cohort study
- b. Case Control study
- c. Retrospective Cohort study
- d. Nested case Control study



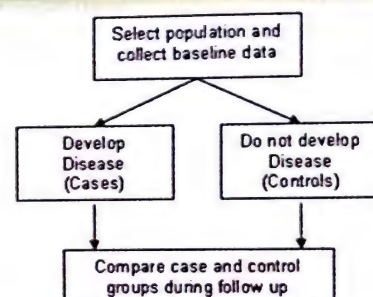
36. Identify the Epidemiological study design

- a. Prospective Cohort study
- b. Cross Sectional study
- c. Retrospective Cohort study
- d. Nested case Control study



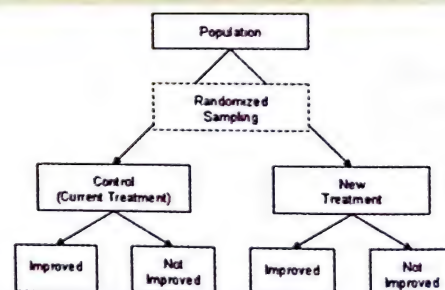
37. Identify the Epidemiological study design

- a. Prospective Cohort study
- b. Cross Sectional study
- c. Retrospective Cohort study
- d. Nested case Control study



38. Identify the Epidemiological study design

- a. Prospective Cohort study
- b. Meta-analysis
- c. Retrospective Cohort study
- d. Randomized Control Trial



39. Identify the symbol

- a. Systematic reviews
- b. Meta-analysis
- c. Evidence based medicine
- d. Clinical medicine



Ans.

- 35. c. Retrospective Cohort study
- 37. d. Nested case Control study
- 39. c. Evidence based medicine

- 36. b. Cross Sectional study
- 38. d. Randomized Control Trial

40. Identify the Slide photograph shown

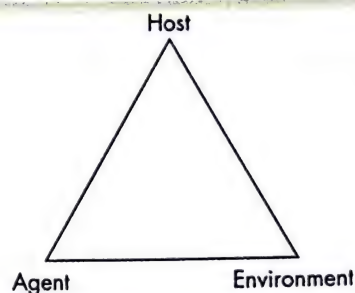
- Koch's postulates
- Bradford Hill's criteria
- Temporality criteria
- Narrative review criteria

- Strength of the association
- Consistency
- Specificity of the association
- Temporality
- Biological gradient
- Plausibility
- Coherence
- Experimental Evidence
- Analogy

41. Identify the symbol

[Recent Question 2012]

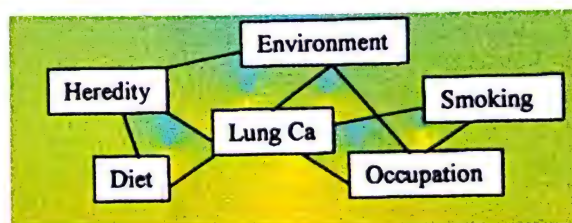
- Time distribution of disease
- Epidemiological triad
- Advanced model of disease causation
- Germ theory of disease



42. Identify the Model of disease causation

[Recent Question 2013]

- Germ theory of disease
- Multifactorial causation
- Web of causation
- BEINGS model of causation



43. Identify the diagram used in Epidemiology

[Recent Question 2014]

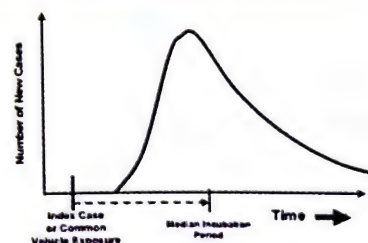
- Spatial map
- GIS map
- Bayesian map
- Spot map



44. Identify the type of epidemic

[Recent Question 2012]

- Single exposure, Point source epidemic
- Multiple exposure, Point source epidemic
- Propagated epidemic
- None

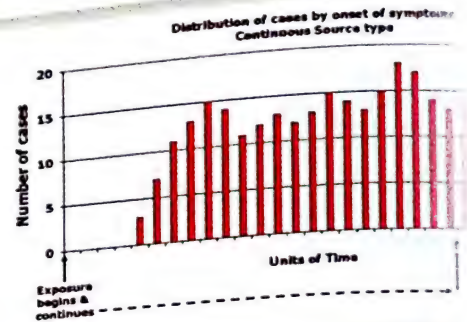


Ans.

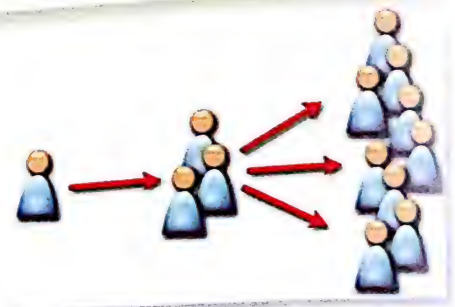
- b. Bradford Hill's criteria
- c. Web of causation
- a. Single exposure, Point source epidemic

- b. Epidemiological triad
- d. Spot map

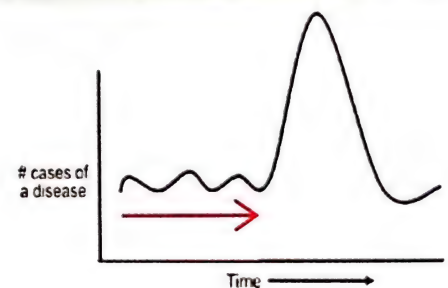
45. Identify the type of epidemic
- Single exposure, Point source epidemic
 - Multiple exposure, Point source epidemic
 - Propagated epidemic
 - None



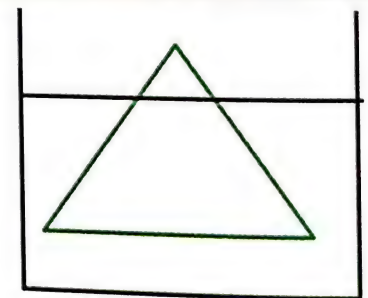
46. Identify the type of epidemic
- Single exposure, Point source epidemic
 - Multiple exposure, Point source epidemic
 - Propagated epidemic
 - None



47. Identify 'Red arrow' in Photograph shown
- Epidemic disease
 - Endemic disease
 - Pandemic disease
 - Sporadic disease



48. Phenomenon shown in Photograph is NOT seen in
[Recent Question 2012]
- Measles
 - Mumps
 - HIV
 - Typhoid



49. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown
[Recent Question 2012]
- Louis Pasteur
 - Edward Jenner
 - John Snow
 - John M Last



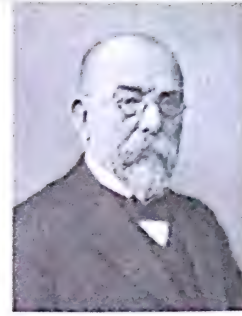
Ans.

45. b. Multiple exposure, Point source epidemic
47. b. Endemic disease
49. b. Edward Jenner

46. c. Propagated epidemic
48. a. Measles (Iceberg phenomenon)

50. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. James Lind
- b. John Snow
- c. Robert Koch
- d. John M Last



51. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown
[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2013]

- a. James Lind
- b. John Snow
- c. Robert Koch
- d. John M Last



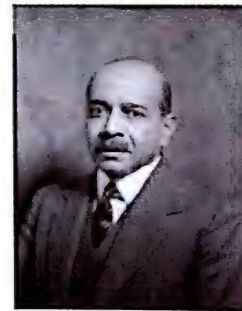
52. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. James Lind
- b. Hippocrates
- c. Joseph Lister
- d. John M Last



53. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown

- a. Hargobind Khorana
- b. Hippocrates
- c. Dr Watson
- d. Joseph Bhore



54. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown

- a. Hargobind Khorana
- b. Hippocrates
- c. Dr Watson
- d. Joseph Bhore



Ans.

- 50. c. Robert Koch
- 52. a. James Lind
- 54. b. Hippocrates

- 51. b. John Snow
- 53. d. Joseph Bhore

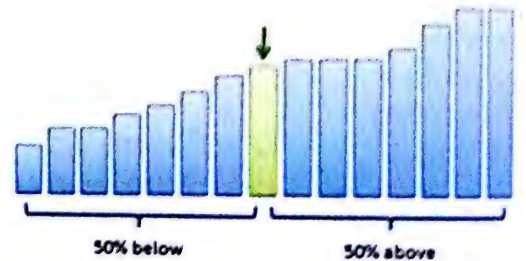
55. Identify the eminent scientist/ personality shown
[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]
- Louis Pasteur
 - Edward Jenner
 - John Snow
 - John M Last



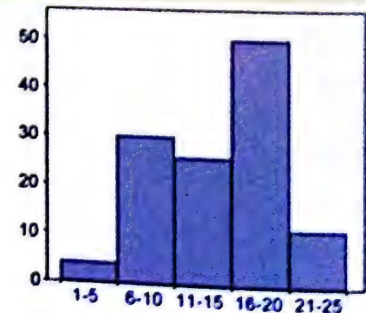
56. Eminent scientist/personality shown is widely regarded as
- Father of Medicine
 - Father of Epidemiology
 - Father of Modern Epidemiology
 - Father of Evidence Based Medicine



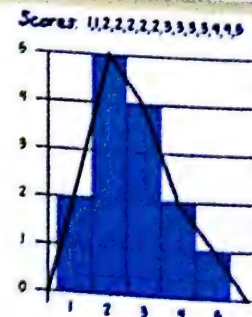
57. Identify parameter represented by 'Green arrow'
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Range



58. Identify the statistical diagram shown
[Recent Question 2012]
- Histogram
 - Frequency polygon
 - Line chart
 - OGIVE



59. Identify the statistical diagram shown
- Histogram
 - Frequency polygon
 - Line chart
 - OGIVE



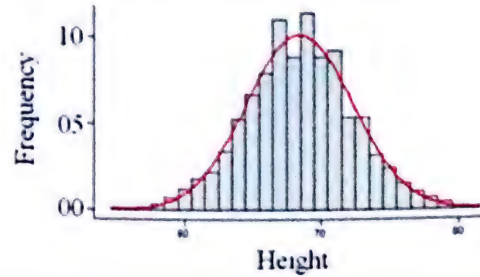
Ans.

55. a. Louis Pasteur
57. b. Median
59. b. Frequency polygon

56. d. Father of Evidence Based Medicine (DL Sackett)
58. a. Histogram

60. Identify the statistical diagram shown [Recent Question 2014]

- Frequency polygon
- Histogram
- Frequency curve
- OGIVE



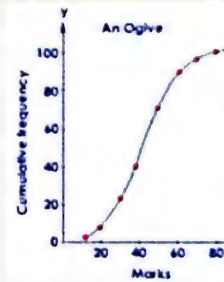
61. Identify the statistical diagram shown [Recent Question 2014]

- Frequency polygon
- Histogram
- Line diagram
- OGIVE



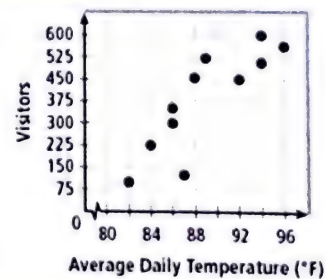
62. Identify the statistical diagram shown

- Frequency polygon
- Histogram
- Line diagram
- OGIVE



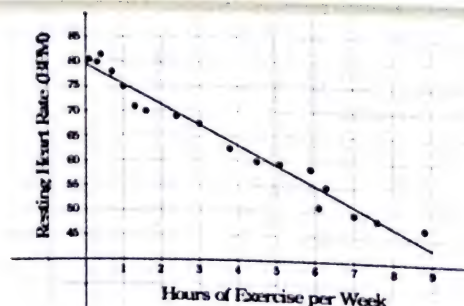
63. Identify the statistical diagram shown [Recent Question 2014]

- Scatter diagram
- Cumulative frequency diagram
- Line diagram
- Pictogram



64. In the given Scatter diagram, Correlation coefficient 'r' will lie between [Recent Question 2014]

- 0 and 1
- 0 and -1
- 1 and -1
- 0 and 100



Ans.

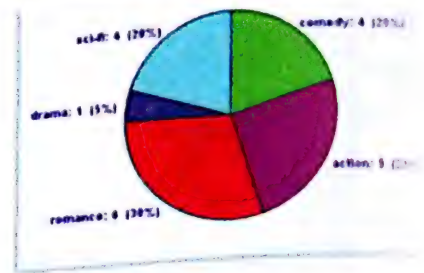
60. c. Frequency curve
62. d. OGIVE
64. b. 0 and -1 (Negative correlation)

61. c. Line diagram
63. a. Scatter diagram

65. Identify the statistical diagram shown

[Recent Question 2012]

- Scatter diagram
- Pie chart
- Pictogram
- OGIVE



66. Identify the statistical diagram shown

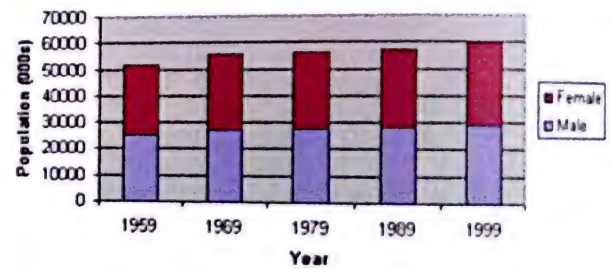
[Recent Question 2013]

- Histogram
- Pie chart
- Bar diagram
- OGIVE



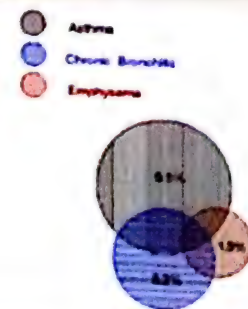
67. Identify the statistical diagram shown

- Simple bar chart
- Multiple bar chart
- Cluster bar chart
- Component bar chart



68. Identify the diagram shown [Recent Question 2012]

- Stem and leaf plot
- Pie chart
- Venn diagram
- Flow chart



69. Identify the diagram shown

- Stem and leaf plot
- Box and Whisker plot
- Venn diagram
- Flow chart

52	0
53	2 4
54	0 2 8
55	0 0 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 9
56	0 0 0 0 0 2 4 5 6 8 9 9
57	0 0 0 7 8 9
58	0 0 0 0 4 7
59	0 0 0 0
60	0 0 0 0 3 3 7 8
61	0 5

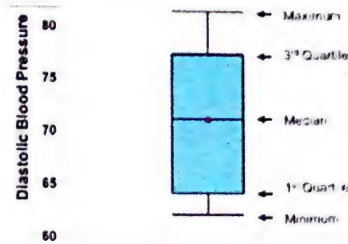
Ans.

- b. Pie chart
- d. Component bar chart
- a. Stem and leaf plot

- c. Bar diagram
- c. Venn diagram

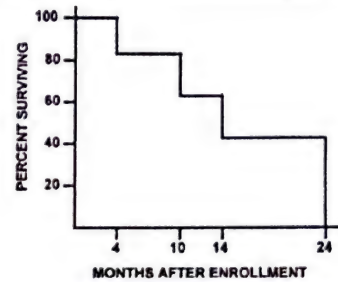
70. Identify the diagram shown

- Stem and leaf plot
- Box and Whisker plot
- Venn diagram
- Pictogram



71. Identify the diagram shown

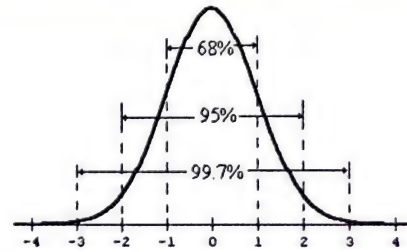
- Histogram
- Line diagram
- Box and Whisker plot
- Kaplan Meier plot



72. Identify the distribution shown

[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]

- Normal distribution
- Uniform distribution
- Poisson's distribution
- Dirichlet distribution



73. Identify the distribution shown

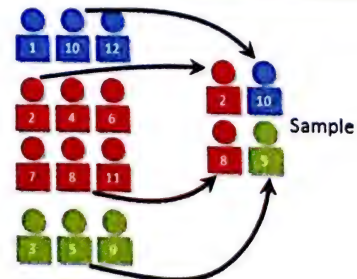
- Normal distribution
- Right skewed distribution
- Left skewed distribution
- Poisson's distribution



74. Type of sampling shown in Figure is

[Recent Question 2014]

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Stratified random sampling
- Cluster random sampling



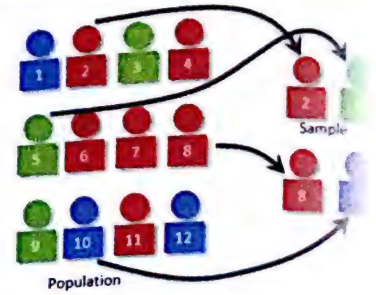
Ans.

- b. Box and Whisker plot
- a. Normal distribution
- c. Stratified random sampling

- d. Kaplan Meier plot (Survival analysis)
- b. Right skewed distribution

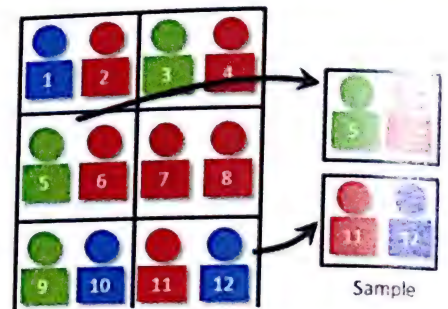
75. Type of sampling shown in Figure is
[Recent Question 2014]

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Stratified random sampling
- Cluster random sampling



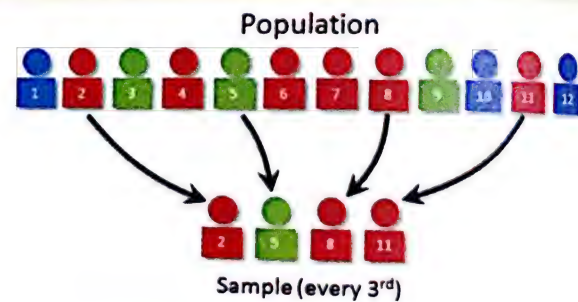
76. Type of sampling shown in Figure is
[Recent Question 2014]

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Stratified random sampling
- Cluster random sampling



77. Type of sampling shown in Figure is
[Recent Question 2014]

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Stratified random sampling
- Multistage sampling



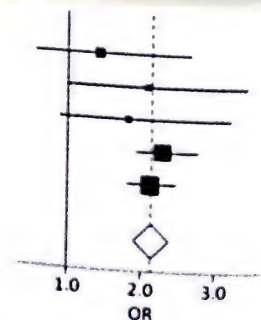
78. Identify formula shown in Picture

- Paired Students' t test
- ANOVA test
- Mean test
- Chi square test

$$\chi^2_c = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

79. Identify the Statistical diagram shown

- Funnel plot
- Forest plot
- Spaghetti plot
- Mosaic plot



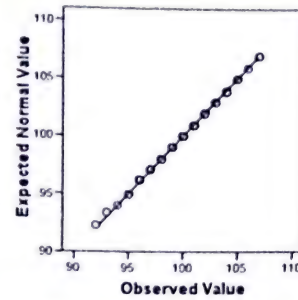
Ans.

75. a. Simple random sampling
77. b. Systematic random sampling
79. b. Forest plot

76. d. Cluster random sampling
78. d. Chi square test

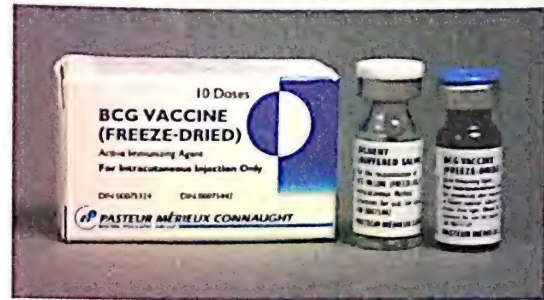
80. Identify the Statistical diagram shown

- Funnel plot
- Dot plot
- Spaghetti plot
- Q-Q plot



81. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except

- Live attenuated type
- Strain Edmonton Zagreb
- Lyophilized
- Diluent Normal saline



82. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except

- Live attenuated type
- $P1 : P2 : P3 = 1 : 2 : 1$
- May be frozen
- Dose is 0.1 ml



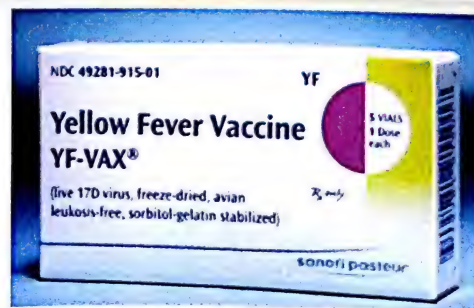
83. Which of the following vaccines is given by route shown in Photograph? [Recent Question 2012]

- DPT
- Hepatitis B
- MMR
- BCG



84. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except [Recent Question 2014]

- Live attenuated type
- Strain 17-D
- Lyophilized
- Validity of certificate is maximum 6 years



Ans.

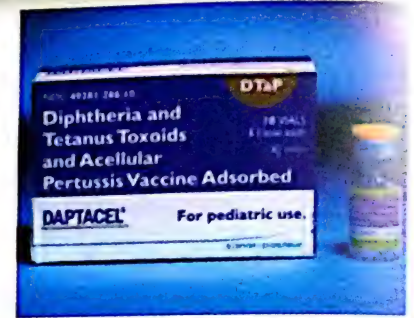
- d. Q-Q plot
- b. $P1 : P2 : P3 = 1 : 2 : 1$ (Actual ratio 3 : 1 : 3)
- d. Validity of certificate is maximum 6 years (validity is 10 years)

- b. Strain Edmonton Zagreb (BCG has DANISH 1331 strain)
- d. BCG (Intradermal)

85. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except
- Bivalent vaccine
 - 3 doses
 - Recombinant vaccine
 - Approved for use in 25-45 years aged females



86. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except
- Aluminium adjuvant
 - Magnesium stabilizer
 - Thiomersal preservative
 - Intramuscular route

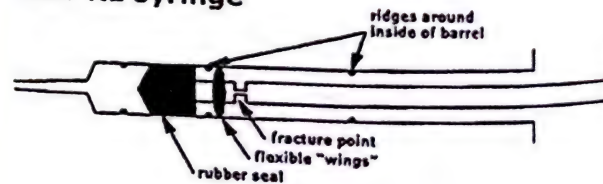


87. True about Vaccine shown in Photograph is all except
- Lyophilized
 - Live attenuated
 - One dose in National Immunization schedule
 - 90% efficacy with one dose

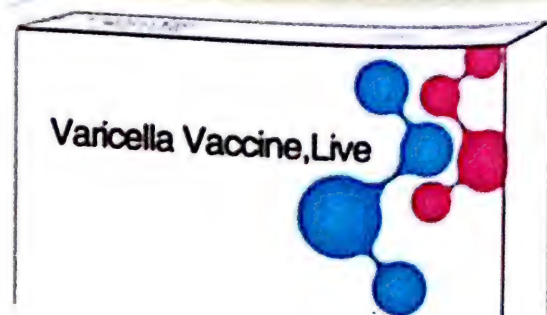


88. Identify the syringe shown
- K1 syringe
 - BCG syringe
 - Insulin syringe
 - None

Star K1 syringe



89. Strain of vaccine shown in Photograph is
- Nakayama
 - Beijing P3
 - Oka
 - Ty21a



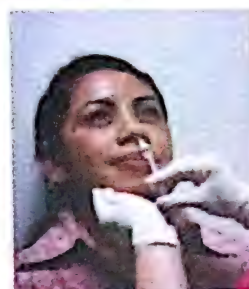
Ans.

85. d. Approved for use in 25-45 years aged females (Approved for 9-26 years age)
86. b. Magnesium stabilizer
88. a. K1 syringe (Auto-disable syringe)

87. c. One dose in National Immunization schedule (Now two doses)
89. c. Oka

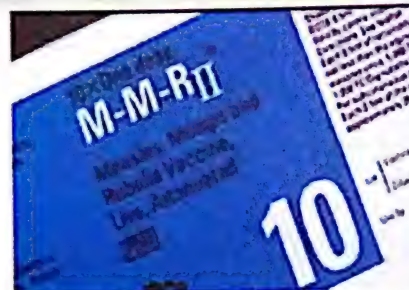
90. Vaccine administered by following route is

- Typhoral live
- H1n1 killed
- H1n1 live
- Yellow fever live



91. Route of vaccine shown in Photograph is

- Intramuscular
- Oral
- Intradermal
- Subcutaneous



92. True about instrument shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- Used to monitor vaccine expiry
- Contains Mercury
- Used twice a day
- Must be kept near freezer compartment



93. Number of vaccine vials that should be kept in the instrument shown in Photograph

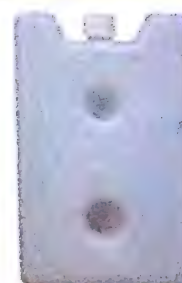
[Recent Question 2014]

- 1-2
- 2-4
- 6-8
- 16-20



94. True about instrument shown in Photograph is

- Filled with tap water
- Salt is added
- Filled up to brim
- Holes used to hold when taking out of Freezer



Ans.

- c. H1n1 live (Intranasal route)
- c. Used twice a day (Dial thermometer)
- a. Filled with tap water (Ice pack)

- d. Subcutaneous
- d. 16-20 (Vaccine carrier)

95. True about Instrument, shown in Photograph, is all except

- Used to store vaccines at PHC
- Requires 8 hours electricity per day minimum
- Without electricity, maintain upto 24 hours
- Should not be used to freeze ice packs



96. Identify the instrument shown

[Recent Question 2014]

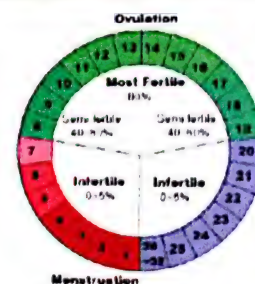
- Ice lined refrigerator
- Cold box
- Vaccine carrier
- Day carrier



97. Identify method of family planning

[Recent Question 2012]

- Basal body temperature method
- Cervical mucus method
- Rhythm method
- Billings method



98. Identify the contraceptive shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- Female condom
- Diaphragm
- Vaginal sponge
- Vaginal ring



99. False about Contraceptive shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Barrier method type
- Pearl index 2-14/ HWY
- STD/ HIV protection
- Polyurethane material



Ans.

95. c. Without electricity, maintain upto 24 hours (ILR can maintain upto 5 days)

96. c. Vaccine carrier

98. b. Diaphragm

97. c. Rhythm method

99. d. Polyurethane material (Male condom; Made of Latex usually)

100. True about Contraceptive shown in Photograph are all except [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 2 rings
- b. No HIV protection
- c. Longer than male counterpart
- d. Reusable contraceptive



101. True about Contraceptive shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. MC side effect is Pain
- b. Number indicate Surface area of copper
- c. Contraindicated after two children
- d. Long shelf life



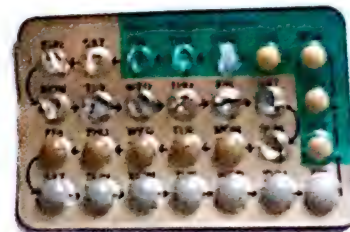
102. Identify the contraceptive shown

- a. Progestasert
- b. Mirena
- c. Lippes loop
- d. Vaginal ring



103. Content composition of Contraceptive shown in Photograph is (Estrogen, Progesterone) [Recent Question 2013]

- a. 15 mcg, 30 mcg
- b. 30 mcg, 150 mcg
- c. 150 mcg, 30 mcg
- d. 30 mcg, 15 mcg



104. False about Contraceptive shown

- a. Non-steroidal contraceptive
- b. Developed by CDRI, Lucknow
- c. Pearl index 0.1-0.2 per HWY
- d. Once-a-week pill



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 100. b. No HIV protection (Female condom, Higher degree of HIV protection) | 102. c. Lippes loop |
| 101. b. Number indicate Surface area of copper (IUD) | 104. c. Pearl index 0.1-0.2 per HWY (Centchroman; PI 1.8-2.8 per HWY) |
| 103. b. 30 mcg, 150 mcg (Combined OCP) | |

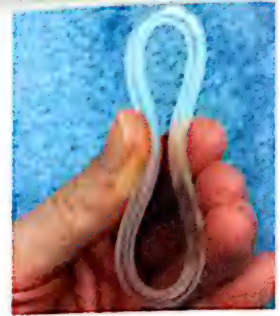
105. True about Contraceptive shown is

- Intraceptive
- Use within maximum 24 hours of intercourse
- Unsafe in Lactation
- High content of estrogen



106. Identify the Contraceptive in Photograph

- Vaginal sponge
- Contraceptive patch
- Vaginal ring
- Cervical cap



107. Pearl index of Contraceptive shown in Photograph is

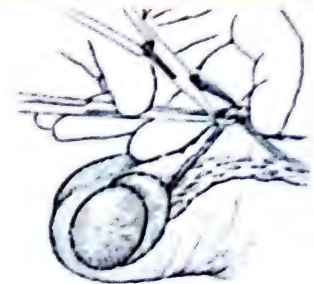
- 0.1-1 per HWY
- 1-5 per HWY
- 9-20 per HWY
- 60-80 per HWY



108. Identify the Technique shown in Photograph

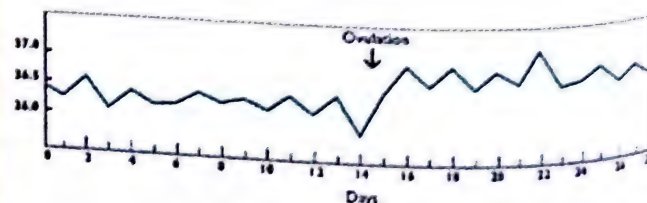
[Recent Question 2012]

- Pomeroy's technique
- Irving's technique
- Clip procedure
- No Scalpel vasectomy



109. Identify method of family planning

- Basal body temperature method
- Cervical mucus method
- Rhythm method
- Billings method



Ans.

105. a. Intraceptive
107. c. 9-20 per HWY (Vaginal sponge)
109. a. Basal body temperature method

106. c. Vaginal ring
108. d. No Scalpel vasectomy

110. Formula shown is known as
- Chandler index
 - Human development index
 - Life table analysis
 - Pearl index

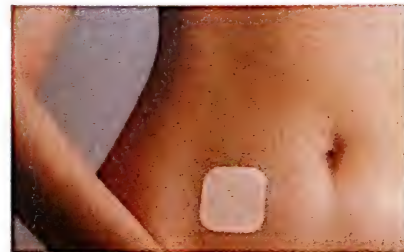
$$\frac{\text{Number of Pregnancies} \cdot 12}{\text{Number of Women} \cdot \text{Number of Months}} \cdot 100$$

111. Iron formulation in Contraceptive shown
[Recent Question 2012]

- 60 mg Ferrous sulphate
- 100 mg Ferrous sulphate
- 60 mg Ferrous fumarate
- 100 mg Ferrous fumarate

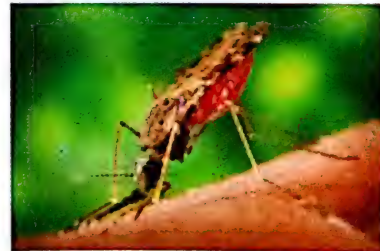


112. Identify the Contraceptive in Photograph
- Vaginal sponge
 - Contraceptive patch
 - Vaginal ring
 - Cervical cap



113. Identify Vector shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2013]

- Anopheles
- Culex
- Aedes
- Mansonia



114. Identify Vector shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]

- Anopheles
- Culex
- Aedes
- Mansonia



Ans.

110. d. Pearl index
112. b. Contraceptive patch
114. c. Aedes

111. c. 60 mg Ferrous fumarate
113. a. Anopheles

115. Identify Vector shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Musca domestica
- b. Rat flea
- c. Aedes
- d. Phlebotamus



116. Identify Vector shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Rat flea
- b. Louse
- c. Soft tick
- d. Itch mite



117. Vector shown in Photograph can transmit

- a. Poliomyelitis
- b. Trachoma
- c. Anthrax
- d. All of the above



118. Vector shown in Photograph can transmit all except

- a. Q fever
- b. Relapsing fever
- c. KFD in India
- d. KFD outside India



119. Vector shown in Photograph can transmit all except

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Pediculosis
- b. Relapsing fever
- c. Trench fever
- d. Q fever



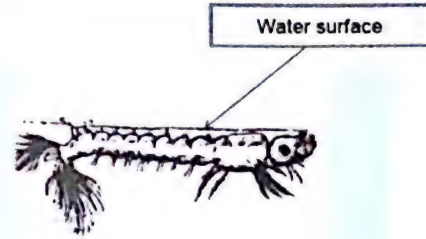
Ans.

- 115. d. Phlebotamus
- 117. d. All of the above
- 119. d. Q fever (Louse; Q fever has no vector)

- 116. a. Rat flea
- 118. c. KFD in India (Soft tick; KFD in India by Hard tick)

120. Identify mosquito larva shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Anopheles
- b. Aedes
- c. Culex
- d. Mansonia



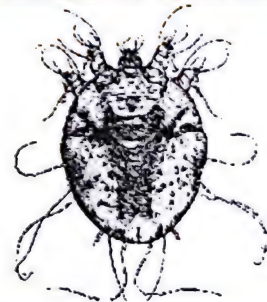
121. Identify disease transmitted by mosquito larva shown in Photograph

- a. Malaria
- b. Lymphatic Filariasis
- c. Japanese encephalitis
- d. Brugian Filariasis



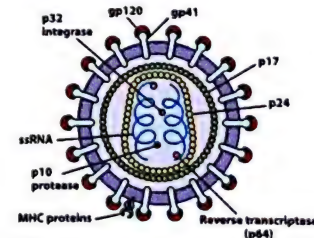
122. Drug of choice for disease caused by Mite shown in Photograph is

- a. Ivermectin
- b. 1% Permethrin
- c. 5% Permethrin
- d. Azithromycin



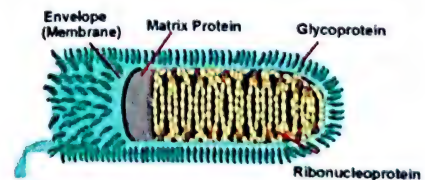
123. Virus shown in Photograph was discovered in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1961
- b. 1981
- c. 1983
- d. 1999



124. Virus shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. HIV
- b. HBV
- c. Measles virus
- d. Lyssa virus - I



Ans.

- 120. a. Anopheles
- 122. c. 5% Permethrin (Itch mite – Scabies)
- 124. d. Lyssa virus – I (Rabies virus, Bullet-shaped)

- 121. d. Brugian Filariasis (Mansonia larvae)
- 123. c. 1983 (HIV)

125. Vaccine given for organism shown in Photograph is a type of

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Live attenuated vaccine
- b. Killed vaccine
- c. Toxoid vaccine
- d. Recombinant vaccine



126. Identify the microorganism shown in Photograph

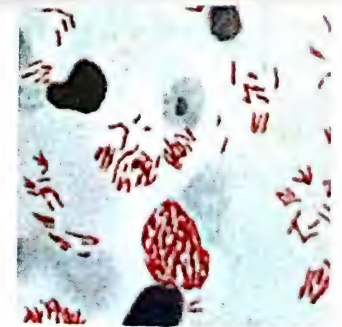
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Mycobacterium leprae
- c. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- d. Yersinia pestis



127. Identify the microorganism shown in Photograph

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Mycobacterium leprae
- c. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- d. Yersinia pestis



128. Identify the organism shown

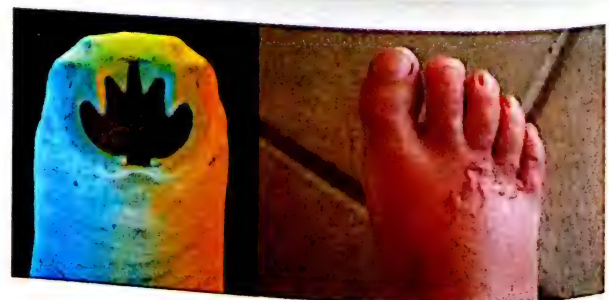
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Taenia solium
- b. Taenia saginata
- c. Microfilariae
- d. Hook worm



129. Identify the worm shown in Photograph

- a. Round worm
- b. Hook worm
- c. Tape worm
- d. Guinea worm



Ans.

- 125. c. Toxoid vaccine (Diphtheria)
- 127. b. Mycobacterium leprae (Globo AFB)
- 129. b. Hook worm

- 126. a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Beaded AFB)
- 128. c. Microfilariae

130. Worm shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Ascaris
- b. Ancylostoma
- c. Taenia
- d. Dracunculus



131. Identify the Virus shown in Photograph

- a. Rabies virus
- b. H1N1 virus
- c. Nipah virus
- d. Ebola virus



132. Identify the disease represented by the symbol

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Malaria
- c. HIV/ AIDS
- d. Leprosy



133. Kit shown in Photograph is used for diagnosis of

- a. Kala azar
- b. Malaria
- c. Lymphatic filariasis
- d. Dengue



134. Mask shown in Photograph was used for prevention of

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Swine flu
- c. SARS
- d. Pneumonia

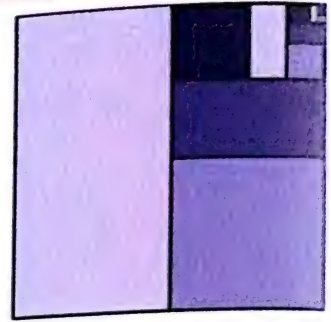


Ans.

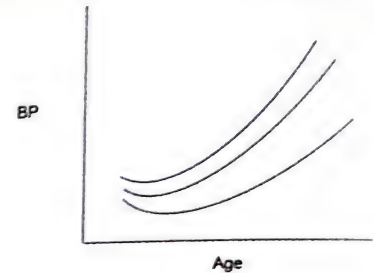
- 130. d. Dracunculus (Extraction of worm)
- 132. c. HIV/ AIDS
- 134. b. Swine flu (N95 mask)

- 131. d. Ebola virus
- 133. d. Dengue (NS1 Antigen)

135. Phenomenon shown in Photograph is characteristic of
- Diabetes mellitus
 - Hypertension
 - Coronary artery diseases
 - HIV



136. Phenomenon shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2014]
- Rule of halves
 - Growth curves
 - Tracking phenomena
 - None of the above



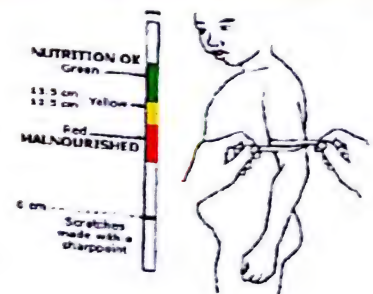
137. Identify the instrument used in Public health
- Infantometer
 - Salter scale
 - Shakir's tape
 - None



138. Instrument shown in Photograph is used in Public health for
- Birth weight
 - Birth length
 - Mid arm circumference
 - Abdominal circumference



139. All are true about Instrument shown in Photograph except
- Shakir's tape
 - Used in age group 0-5 years
 - Normal value is >13.5 cms
 - Red zone must be referred to higher level



Ans.

135. b. Hypertension (Rule of halves)
 137. b. Salter scale (Birth weight)
 139. b. Used in age group 0-5 years (Mid arm circumference)

136. c. Tracking phenomena (Blood pressure)
 138. b. Birth length (Infantometer)

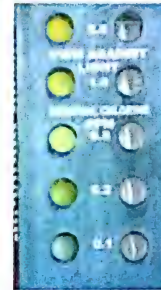
140. All are true about Instrument shown in Photograph except

- a. Used for Chlorine demand estimation
- b. Used for estimation of Residual chlorine level
- c. Starch iodide indicator
- d. 1 black cup + 6 white cups



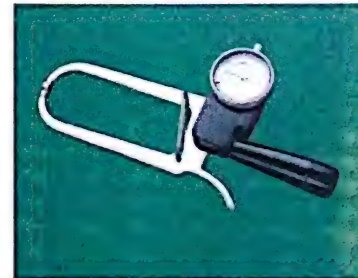
141. Identify the instrument used in Public health

- a. Horrock's apparatus
- b. Chlorinator
- c. Chloronome
- d. Chloroscope



142. Instrument shown in Photograph is used in Public health for

- a. Head circumference
- b. Mid arm circumference
- c. Skin fold thickness
- d. Cold chain temperature monitoring



143. Identify the instrument used in Public health

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dial thermometer
- b. Six's thermometer
- c. Kata thermometer
- d. Wet globe thermometer



144. Identify the instrument used in Public health

- a. Hygrometer
- b. Anemometer
- c. Wind vane
- d. Psychrometer



Ans.

140. b. Used for estimation of Residual chlorine level (Horrock's apparatus)

141. d. Chloroscope (Residual chlorine level)

143. c. Kata thermometer (Low air velocity)

142. c. Skin fold thickness (Herpenden callipers)

144. c. Wind vane (Air direction)

145. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Radiation hazard
- b. Biohazard waste
- c. Cytotoxic waste
- d. Biodegradable waste



146. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph

- a. Recyclable waste
- b. Biohazard waste
- c. E-waste
- d. food waste



147. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Radiation hazard
- b. Biohazard waste
- c. Cytotoxic waste
- d. Biodegradable waste



148. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Radiation hazard
- b. Biohazard waste
- c. Cytotoxic waste
- d. Biodegradable waste



149. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph

- a. Hot air oven
- b. Autoclave
- c. Hydroclave
- d. Microwave



Ans.

- 145. b. Biohazard waste
- 147. a. Radiation hazard
- 149. b. Autoclave

- 146. a. Recyclable waste
- 148. c. Cytotoxic waste

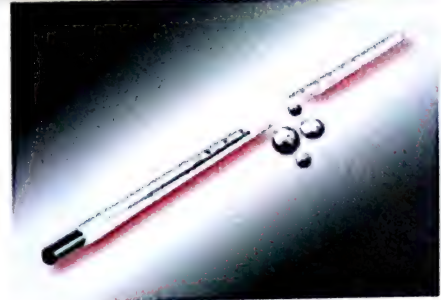
150. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph

- a. Hot air oven
- b. Autoclave
- c. Hydroclave
- d. Microwave



151. Disposal mechanism of waste shown in Photograph is

- a. Autoclaving
- b. Incineration
- c. Recycling
- d. Microwaving



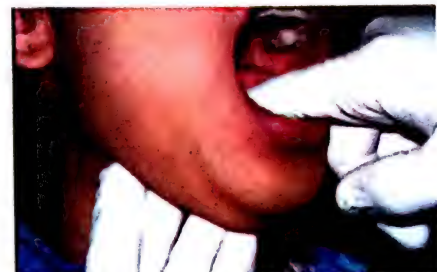
152. Radius of Inner circle in symbol shown is

- a. 0.5 R
- b. 1.5 R
- c. 3.5 R
- d. 5 R



153. Technique shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Screening dental caries
- b. Screening Cervical Lymphadenopathy
- c. Screening Oral cancer
- d. Diagnosing Oral cancer



154. Technique shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Screening Axillary Lymphadenopathy
- b. Screening Breast cancer
- c. Screening Skin carcinoma
- d. Screening Cervical Lymphadenopathy



Ans.

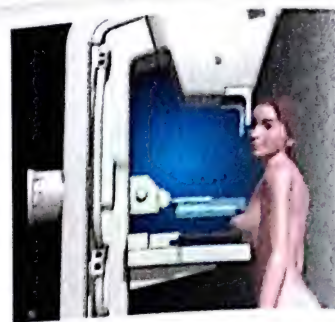
- 150. a. Hot air oven
- 152. b. 1.5 R
- 154. b. Screening Breast cancer (Breast self examination)

- 151. c. Recycling (Mercury disposal)
- 153. c. Screening Oral cancer (Bimanual oral palpation)

155. Technique shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Thermography
- b. Mammography
- c. USG
- d. MRI



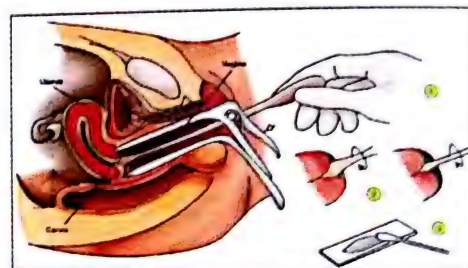
156. Technique shown in Photograph is

- a. Colposcopic Punch Biopsy
- b. Cone biopsy
- c. Pap smear
- d. VIA test



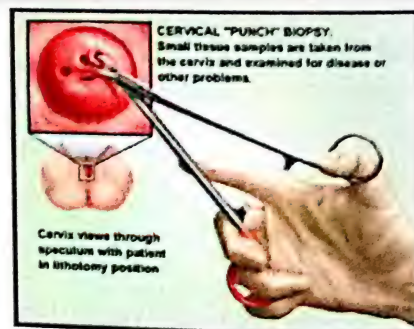
157. Technique shown in Photograph is

- a. Colposcopic Punch Biopsy
- b. Cone biopsy
- c. Pap smear
- d. VIA test



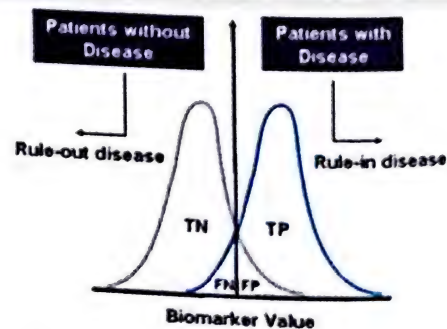
158. Technique shown in Photograph is

- a. Colposcopic Punch Biopsy
- b. Cone biopsy
- c. Pap smear
- d. VIA test



159. Identify 'Red star' in Photograph

- a. True positive
- b. True negative
- c. False positive
- d. False negative



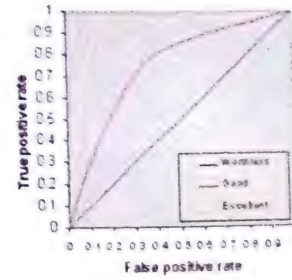
Ans.

- 155. b. Mammography
- 157. c. Pap smear
- 159. c. False positive

- 156. d. VIA test (Cervical cancer screening)
- 158. a. Colposcopic Punch Biopsy

160. Curve shown in Photograph is

- R-chart
- Levy Jennings (LJ) chart
- ROC curve
- Shewart control chart



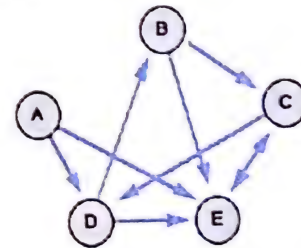
161. Identify the method of health communication

- Symposium
- Focus group discussion
- Panel discussion
- Workshop



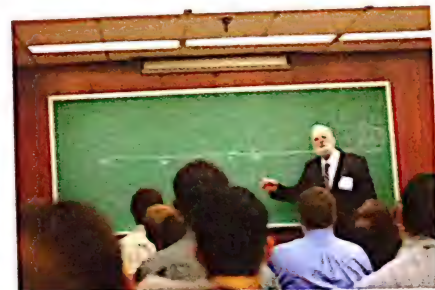
162. Identify the diagram used in FGD as shown in Photograph

- Forest plot
- Nomogram
- Sociogram
- Bland Altman plot



163. Identify the method of health communication

- Lecture
- Focus group discussion
- Panel discussion
- Workshop



164. Identify the method of health communication

- Lecture
- Focus group discussion
- Panel discussion
- Workshop

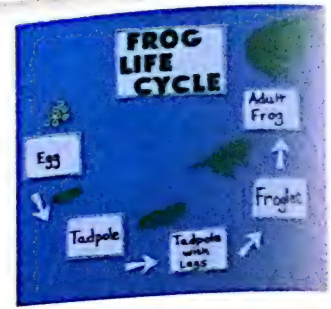


Ans.

- c. ROC curve
- c. Sociogram (FGD)
- a. Panel discussion

- b. Focus group discussion
- a. Lecture

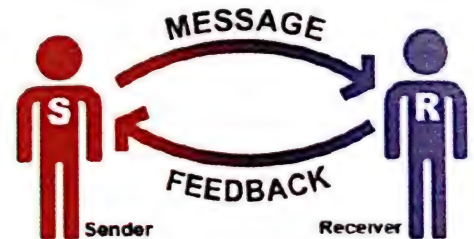
165. Identify the method of health communication
- Chart
 - Poster
 - Flannel graph
 - Flip-chart



166. Identify the method of health communication
- Chart
 - Poster
 - Flannel graph
 - Flip-chart



167. Identify the method of health communication
- Role play
 - Workshop
 - Group discussion
 - Interpersonal communication



168. False about Method of health communication shown in Photograph
- Didactic method
 - Socratic method
 - Larger audience covered
 - Very effective channel



169. Identify Food Standards shown in Photograph
- Bureau of Indian Standards
 - ISI Standards
 - AgMark Standards
 - PFA Act 1954 Standards



Ans.

165. c. Flannel graph
 167. d. Interpersonal communication
 169. a. Bureau of Indian Standards

166. d. Flip-chart
 168. b. Socratic method

170. Identify the Organisation by symbol depicted in Photograph

- Prevention of Food adulteration
- Food and Agricultural Organisation
- Food Process Order
- Ministry of Agriculture



171. Identify the symbol

- Vitamin A in Immunization
- Defluoridation of water
- Iodization of salt
- Iron fortification of salt



172. Identify symbol shown in Photograph

- Indian Statistical Institute
- Indian Standards Institute
- Indian Seeds Institute
- Indian Soil Institute



173. Identify the symbol shown in Photograph

- Vaccine vial monitor (VVM)
- Vegetarian food
- Contraceptive expiry
- Save environment



174. Food item shown in Photograph is a good source of all except
[Recent Question 2014]

- Vitamin K
- Vitamin C
- Vitamin B6
- Iodine



Ans.

- c. Food Process Order (FPO)
- b. Indian Standards Institute
- d. Iodine (Cabbage)

- c. Iodization of salt
- b. Vegetarian food

175. Technique shown in Photograph is used for

- Chlorination of water
- Defluoridation of water
- Removal of hardness from water
- Pasteurization of milk



176. Limiting amino acid in Food item shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Threonine
- Methionine
- Tryptophan
- Phenylalanine



177. Food item shown in Photograph is richest source of

[Recent Question 2014]

- Vitamin A
- Vitamin B6
- Vitamin C
- Iron



178. Fruit shown in Photograph is rich source of

[Recent Question 2014]

- Vitamin A
- Vitamin B6
- Vitamin C
- Iron



179. Food item shown in Photograph is richest source of

[Recent Question 2014]

- Iron
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Iodine



Ans.

175. b. Defluoridation of water (Nalgonda technique)
 177. c. Vitamin C (Amla)
 179. a. Iron (Pistachio)

176. c. Tryptophan (Maize)
 178. a. Vitamin A (Papaya)

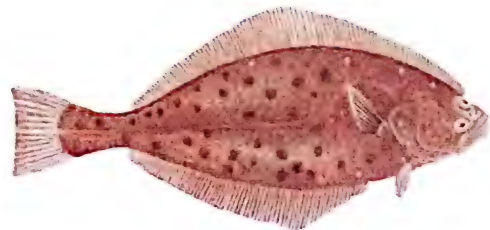
180. Food item shown in Photograph is rich source of all except
- Sodium
 - Potassium
 - Energy
 - Pyridoxine



181. Food item shown in Photograph is richest source of
- Iron
 - Calcium
 - Proteins
 - PUFA



182. Food item shown in Photograph is richest source of
- Vitamin A only
 - Vitamin D only
 - Both Vitamin A and Vitamin D
 - Neither Vitamin A and Vitamin D



183. Food item shown in Photograph is richest source of
- Cholesterol
 - Vitamin E
 - Essential fatty acids
 - Saturated fatty acids



184. Toxin responsible for disease shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]
- Sanguinarine
 - BOAA
 - Alkaloids
 - Aflatoxin



Ans.

180. a. Sodium (Banana)
182. c. Both Vitamin A and Vitamin D (Halibut fish)
184. b. BOAA (Lathyrism)

181. c. Proteins (Soyabean)
183. c. Essential fatty acids (Safflower oil)

185. Identify the International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. World Bank
- b. FAO
- c. ILO
- d. UNDP



186. Health Program supported by International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. RNTCP
- b. RCH
- c. NLEP
- d. NVBDCP



187. Identify the International Health Agency shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. WHO
- b. UNICEF
- c. ILO
- d. FAO



188. Location of headquarters of International Health Agency shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013] [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Geneva
- b. Rome
- c. New York
- d. New Delhi



189. Location of headquarters of International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. Geneva
- b. Rome
- c. New York
- d. Atlanta



Ans.

- 185. a. World Bank
- 187. a. WHO
- 189. d. Atlanta

- 186. b. RCH (UNFPA)
- 188. c. New York (UNICEF)

190. Identify the International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. World Bank
- b. UNDP
- c. UNFPA
- d. UNAIDS



191. Identify the International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. World Bank
- b. FAO
- c. ILO
- d. UNDP



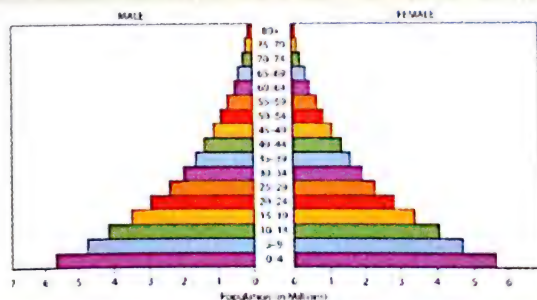
192. Identify the International Health Agency shown in Photograph

- a. World Bank
- b. FAO
- c. ILO
- d. UNDP



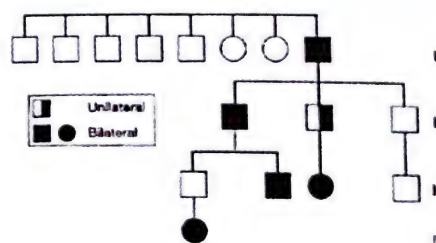
193. Identify the diagram used in Demography

- a. Sex ratio pyramid
- b. Age-sex pyramid
- c. Malthusian Growth model
- d. Dependency ratio



194. Identify the diagram used in Genetics

- a. Punnett square
- b. Hardy Weinberg Law
- c. Pedigree analysis
- d. Venn diagram



Ans.

190. d. UNAIDS

192. b. FAO

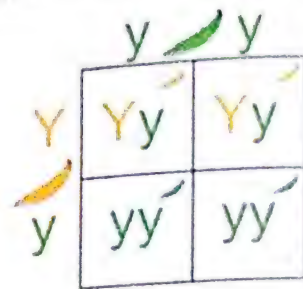
194. c. Pedigree analysis

191. c. ILO

193. b. Age-sex pyramid

195. Identify the diagram used in Genetics

- Punnett square
- Hardy Weinberg Law
- Pedigree analysis
- Venn diagram



196. Upper line in Chart shown in Photograph correspond to
[Recent Question 2014]

- 50th Percentile (Boys)
- 80th Percentile (Boys)
- 90th Percentile (Boys)
- 97th Percentile (Boys)



197. Identify the Organisation depicted by Symbol

- National Planning Commission (NPC)
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Unique Identification Authority (UIDAI)
- ESI Corporation



198. Monitor shown in Photograph is a marker of

- Efficacy of vaccine
- Expiry of vaccine
- Cold chain maintenance
- Number of doses in vaccine vial



199. Organisation shown by Symbol in Photograph is

- National Planning Commission
- National Disaster Management Authority
- Unique Identification Authority
- Employees State Insurance Corporation



Ans.

195. a. Punnett square
197. c. Unique Identification Authority (UIDAI)
199. d. Employees State Insurance Corporation

196. a. 50th Percentile (Boys)
198. c. Cold chain maintenance (VVM)

OPHTHALMOLOGY

1. Muscles shown in Photograph which cause Elevation of Eye
[Recent Question 2012]

a. 1 & 6
b. 1 & 2
c. 1 & 4
d. 1 & 5



2. Diagnose the Condition shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

a. Trichiasis
b. Tylosis
c. Ectropion
d. Madarosis



3. Condition shown in Photograph occurs due to infection of
[Recent Question 2014]

a. Tarsal glands
b. Zeis glands
c. Hair follicles
d. Conjunctiva



4. Angle of condition shown in Photograph can be found by
[Recent Question 2013]

a. Prism
b. Gonioscopy
c. Retinoscopy
d. Keratometry



Ans.

1. c. 1 & 4 (Muscles shown: 1 Superior rectus, 2 Lateral rectus, 3 Inferior rectus, 4 Inferior Oblique, 5 Medial rectus, 6 Superior oblique)
2. d. Madarosis (Description: Absence/ loss of eyelashes)
3. b. Zeis glands (Condition shown: Stye)
4. a. Prism (Condition shown: Squint)

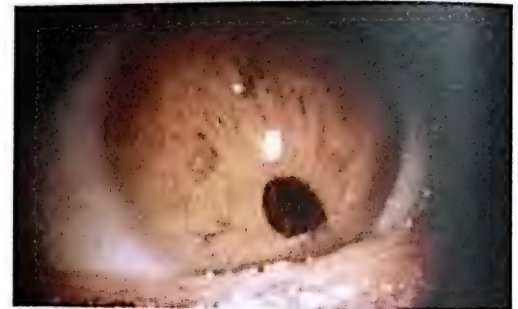
5. Precipitates shown in Photograph are found on layer of Cornea
[Recent Question 2013]
- Epithelium
 - Endothelium
 - Stroma
 - Bowman's membrane



6. Longest Extraocular muscle as shown in Photograph is
- 1
 - 2
 - 5
 - 6



7. Diagnose the Condition shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]
- Polycoria
 - Ectopia lentis
 - Corectopia
 - Anisocoria



8. Maximum refractive index is in component of eye
[Recent Question 2012]
- Anterior surface of lens
 - Posterior surface of lens
 - Centre of lens
 - Cornea



9. Primary function of Muscle 6 as shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]
- Intorsion
 - Extorsion
 - Elevation
 - Depression

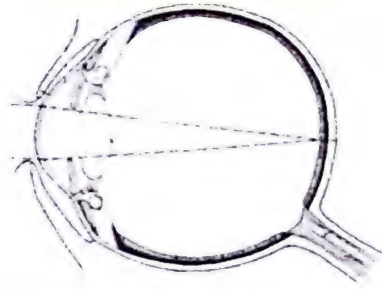


Ans.

5. b. Endothelium (Precipitates shown: Keratic precipitates)
6. d. 6 (Muscles shown: 1 Superior rectus, 2 Lateral rectus, 3 Inferior rectus, 4 Inferior Oblique, 5 Medial rectus, 6 Superior oblique)
7. c. Corectopia (Description: Abnormally displaced pupil)
8. c. Centre of lens
9. a. Intorsion (Muscles shown: 1 Superior rectus, 2 Lateral rectus, 3 Inferior rectus, 4 Inferior Oblique, 5 Medial rectus, 6 Superior oblique)

10. Dioptric power of Structure shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

a. +20 D
b. -20 D
c. +60 D
d. -60 D



11. Refractive index of Structure shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

a. 1.2
b. 1.3
c. 1.4
d. 1.8



12. Eyelid disorder shown in Photograph is an obstruction of
[Recent Question 2013]

a. Zeis gland
b. Moll glands
c. Manz glands
d. Meibomian glands



13. Distance of Muscle 5 from Limbus

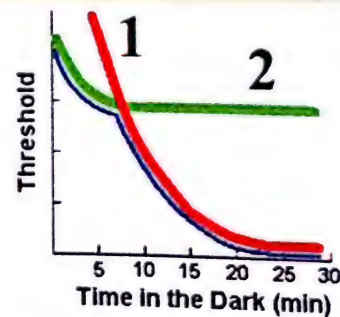
[Recent Question 2012]

a. 4.5 mm
b. 5.5 mm
c. 7.6 mm
d. 10 mm



14. In Dark adaptation curve shown in Photograph, 2 indicates

a. Cones adaptation
b. Rods adaptation
c. Combined Rods & Cones adaptation
d. None of the above



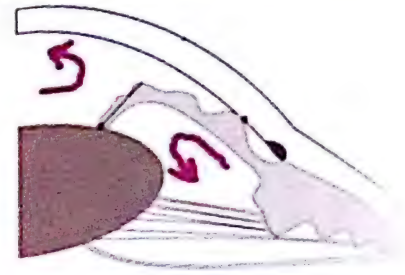
Ans.

10. c. +60 D (Structure shown: Eye)
11. c. 1.4 (Structure shown: Crystalline lens)
12. d. Meibomian glands (Condition shown: Chalazion)
13. b. 5.5 mm (Muscles shown: 1 Superior rectus, 2 Lateral rectus, 3 Inferior rectus, 4 Inferior Oblique, 5 Medial rectus, 6 Superior oblique)
14. a. Cones adaptation

15. Main mechanism of Disorder shown in the Photograph is

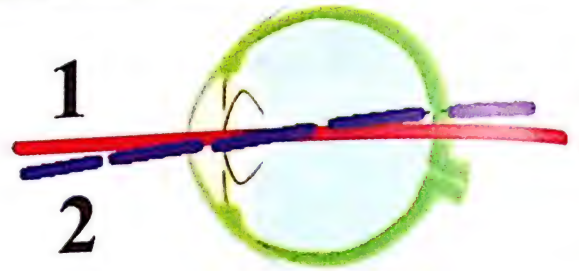
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Increased secretion
- b. Increased absorption
- c. Outflow obstruction
- d. Lenticular absorption



16. Axis 2 as shown in the Photograph is through

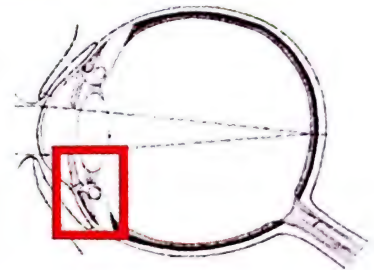
- a. Centre of cornea to Retina
- b. Centre of cornea to lens
- c. Object to Fovea
- d. Centre of cornea to Blind spot



17. First sign of Inflammation of Anterior part of structure (Box in Photograph)

[Recent Question 2012]

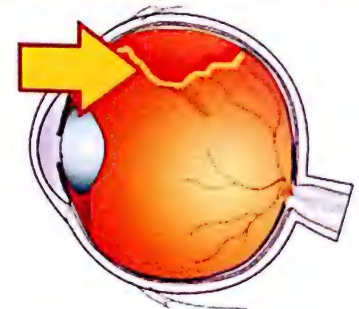
- a. Keratic precipitate
- b. Aqueous flare
- c. Hypopyon
- d. Miosis



18. In Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph, there is separation of

[Recent Question 2012]

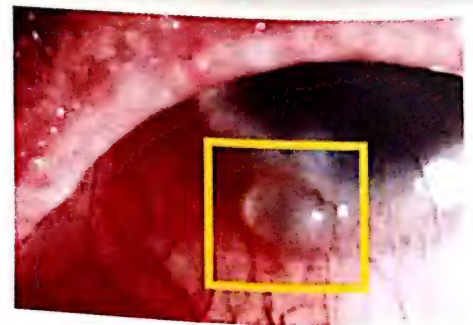
- a. Pigmented epithelium from Choroid
- b. Sensory epithelium from Pigmented epithelium
- c. Nuclear layer from Plexiform layer
- d. None of the above



19. Cyst shown in the Photograph can occur due to

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Toxoplasmosis
- b. Leishmaniasis
- c. Chagas disease
- d. Cysticercosis

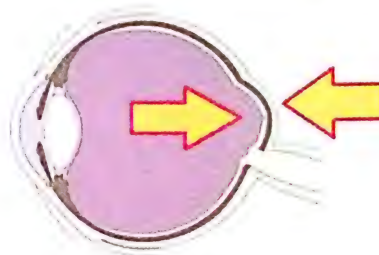


Ans.

- 15. c. Outflow obstruction (Condition shown: Closed angle glaucoma)
- 16. c. Object to Fovea (Axis 1: Optical axis; Axis 2: Visual axis)
- 17. b. Aqueous flare (Structure shown: Uvea; Condition: Anterior uveitis)
- 18. b. Sensory epithelium from Pigmented epithelium (Condition shown: Retinal detachment)
- 19. d. Cysticercosis (Cyst shown: Subconjunctival cyst)

20. Most common cause of Condition (Arrows) seen in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Trauma
- b. Iridocyclitis
- c. Myopia
- d. Glaucoma



21. Precipitates shown in the Photograph are seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Posterior uveitis
- b. Granulomatous uveitis
- c. Non-granulomatous uveitis
- d. Choroiditis



22. Underlying Medical condition based on Photographic appearance
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Trachoma
- b. Corneal ulcer
- c. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
- d. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis



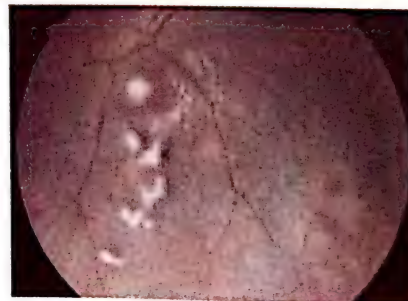
23. Most common tumor of Ocular structure shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Basal cell carcinoma
- c. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
- d. Malignant melanoma



24. Appearance of Vitreous shown in Photograph is typical of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Eale's disease
- b. Coat's disease
- c. Endophthalmitis
- d. Pars planitis

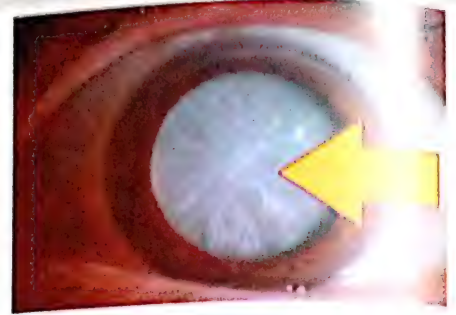


Ans.

- 20. c. Myopia (Condition shown: Posterior staphyloma)
- 21. b. Granulomatous uveitis (Precipitates shown: Mutton fat precipitates)
- 22. d. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis (Appearance shown: Cobble-stone papillae)
- 23. b. Basal cell carcinoma (Ocular structure shown: Eyelid)
- 24. d. Pars planitis (Appearance shown: Snow-banking appearance)

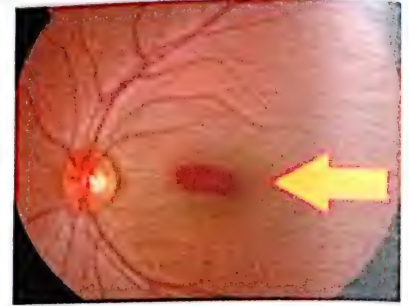
25. NOT a Surgery of Condition shown (Arrow) in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Lensectomy
- b. Goniotomy
- c. Phacoemulsification
- d. IOL



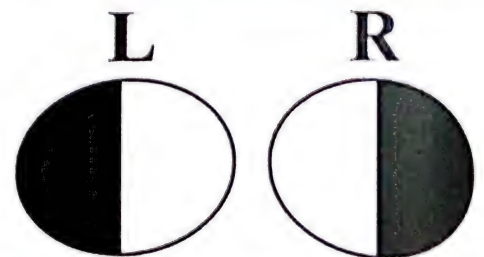
26. Spots (Arrow) of Macula shown in Photograph are seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Astigmatism
- b. Keratoconus
- c. Myopia
- d. Hypermetropia



27. Visual field defect shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Pituitary tumor
- b. Optic neuritis
- c. Papilloedema
- d. Glaucoma



28. Retinal hemorrhages (Arrows) shown in Photograph are seen in

- a. CMV retinitis
- b. Hypertensive retinopathy
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Bacterial endocarditis



29. Retinal spot (Arrow) shown in Photograph indicate
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. CRAO
- b. CRVO
- c. BRAO
- d. Retinitis pigmentosa



Ans.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 25. b. Goniotomy (Condition shown: Cataract) | 26. c. Myopia (Foster fusch's spot) |
| 27. a. Pituitary tumor (Defect shown: Bitemporal hemianopia) | |
| 28. d. Bacterial endocarditis (Retinal hemorrhages shown: Roth's spots) | |
| 29. a. CRAO (Condition shown: Cherry red spot) | |

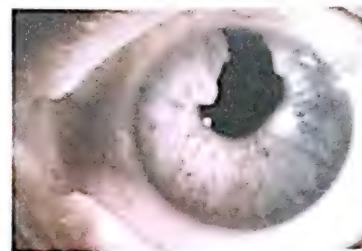
30. NOT a symptom of Condition shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- Blurring of vision
- Coloured haloes
- Metamorphosia
- Headache



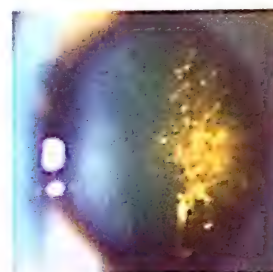
31. Pupillary shape as shown in Photograph occur due to

- Glaucoma
- Trauma
- Oculomotor palsy
- Retinal detachment



32. Typical luster cataract shown in Photograph is found in

- Congenital cataract
- Diabetic cataract
- Complicated cataract
- Post-radiation cataract



33. MC Tumour of Structure shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- Lymphoma
- Meningioma
- Hemangioma
- Nerve sheath tumour



34. Fundus shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- Congenital histoplasmosis
- Congenital syphilis
- Congenital toxoplasmosis
- Congenital HIV



Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|---------------------------------------|
| 30. | c. | Metamorphosia (Condition shown: Angle closure glaucoma) | 31. | b. | Trauma (Shape shown: Irregular pupil) |
| 32. | c. | Complicated cataract (Appearance shown: Polychromatic luster) | | | |
| 33. | c. | Hemangioma (Structure shown: Orbit) | | | |
| 34. | b. | Congenital syphilis (Appearance shown: Salt and pepper fundus) | | | |

35. NOT responsible for Condition (Arrows) shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

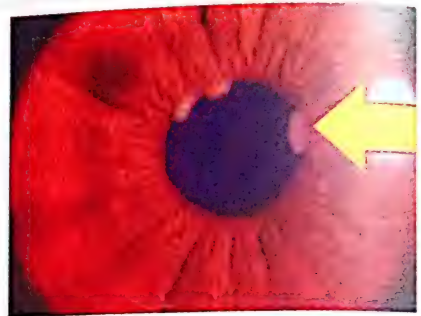
- a. Trauma
- b. Congenital
- c. Hyperthyroidism
- d. Myotonic dystrophy



36. Nodules (Arrow) shown in Photograph are known as

[Recent Question 2014]

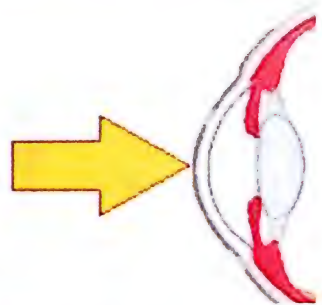
- a. Busacca's nodules
- b. Koeppe's nodules
- c. Tubercular nodules
- d. Leprosy nodules



37. Organism which can penetrate the Intact structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Pseudomonas
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Streptococcus
- d. Gonococcus



38. Condition shown in Photograph is caused by

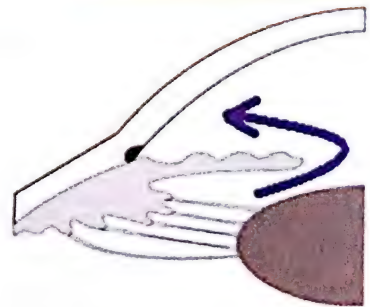
- a. Trauma
- b. Marfan's syndrome
- c. Ehlers Danlos syndrome
- d. All of the above



39. Best drug for Type of Glaucoma shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

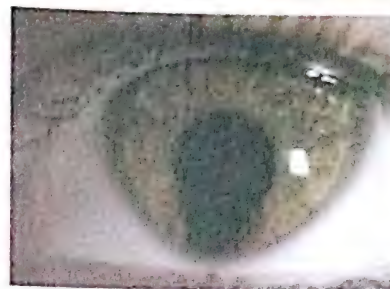
- a. Physostigmine
- b. Pilocarpine
- c. Latanoprost
- d. Apraclonidine



Ans.

- 35. a. Trauma (Condition shown: Bilateral ptosis)
- 36. b. Koeppe's nodules (Features: Nodules at pupillary margin in Granulomatous uveitis)
- 37. d. Gonococcus (Structure shown: Cornea)
- 38. d. All of the above (Condition shown: Ectopia lentis)
- 39. c. Latanoprost

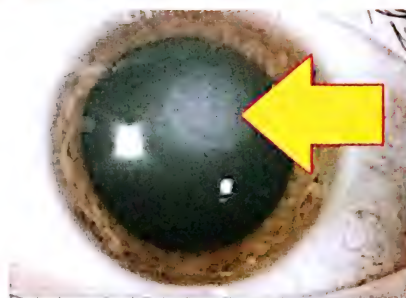
40. Most common site for Condition shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]
- Infero-nasal
 - Infero-temporal
 - Supero-nasal
 - Supero-temporal



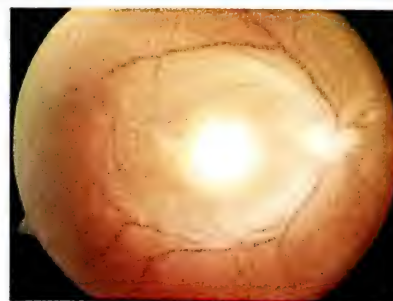
41. Eyelid disorder shown in Photograph is a type of
[Recent Question 2014]
- Caseous necrosis
 - Liposarcoma
 - Chronic lipogranulomatous inflammation
 - Chronic non-specific inflammation



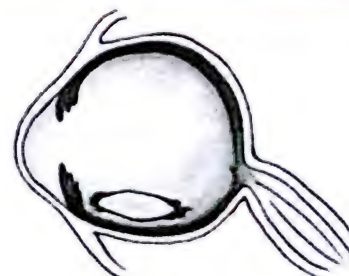
42. Keratitis shown in Photograph is found in
[Recent Question 2012]
- HIV
 - Rubella
 - HBV
 - HSV



43. Typical appearance of Fundus as shown in Photograph is found in
- Syphilis
 - Toxoplasmosis
 - Toxocariasis
 - Herpes



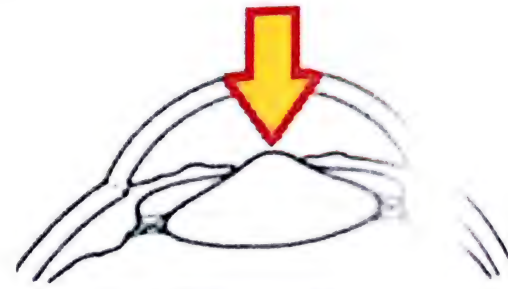
44. Diagnose the Lenticular condition shown in the Photograph
- Subluxation
 - Anterior dislocation
 - Posterior dislocation
 - Lenticonus



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 40. a. Infero-nasal (Condition shown: Coloboma) | 43. b. Toxoplasmosis (Appearance: Headlight in fog appearance) |
| 41. c. Chronic lipogranulomatous inflammation (Condition shown: Chalazion) | |
| 42. d. HSV (Keratitis shown: Disciform keratitis) | |
| 44. c. Posterior dislocation | |

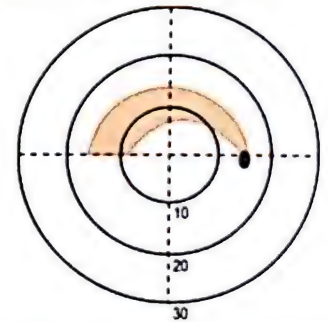
45. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is characteristic of
- Marfan's syndrome
 - Alport's syndrome
 - Ehler Danlos syndrome
 - Homocystinuria



46. Prevention of condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph can be done by
- Antibiotics
 - Cycloplegics
 - Glasses
 - None of the above



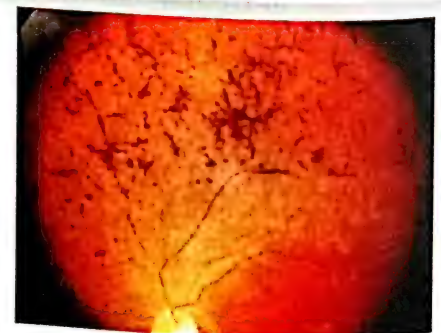
47. Identify the Field defect shown in Photograph in a patient of Glaucoma
- Superior paracentral scotoma
 - Seidel's scotoma
 - Bjerrum's scotoma
 - Double arcuate scotoma



48. Identify the Congenital disorder of Eyelid shown in Photograph
- Congenital ptosis
 - Congenital coloboma
 - Epicanthus
 - Cryptoophthalmos



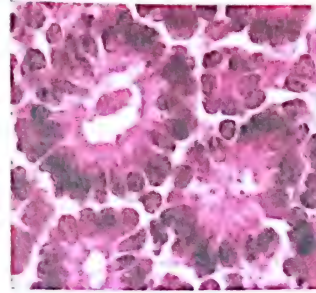
49. Earliest symptom of Retinal condition shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]
- Ring scotoma
 - Night blindness
 - Tubular vision
 - Colour blindness



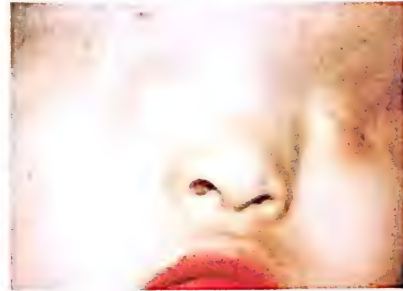
Ans.

45. b. Alport's syndrome (Condition shown: Lenticonus) 46. d. None of the above (Condition shown: Keratoconus)
 47. c. Bjerrum's scotoma (Description: Extension of Seidel's scotoma to reach horizontal line)
 48. c. Epicanthus (Description: Semi-circular fold of skin covering Medial canthus)
 49. b. Night blindness (Condition shown: Retinitis pigmentosa)

50. Rosettes seen in Histopathology Photograph is characteristic of
- Retinoblastoma
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Tuberculosis
 - Trauma



51. Identify the Congenital disorder of Eyelid shown in Photograph
- Congenital ptosis
 - Congenital coloboma
 - Epicanthus
 - Cryptophthalmos



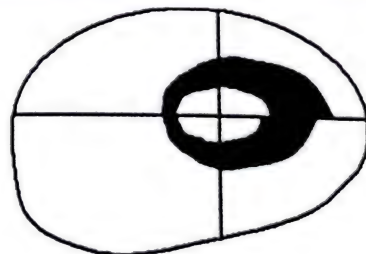
52. Identify the Inflammatory disorder of Eyelid shown in Photograph
- Stye
 - Chalazion
 - Molluscum contagiosum
 - Meibomitis



53. Identify the Congenital disorder of Eyelid shown in Photograph
- Congenital ptosis
 - Congenital coloboma
 - Epiblepharon
 - Cryptophthalmos



54. Identify the Field defect shown in Photograph in a patient of Glaucoma
- Superior paracentral scotoma
 - Seidel's scotoma
 - Bjerrum's scotoma
 - Double arcuate scotoma

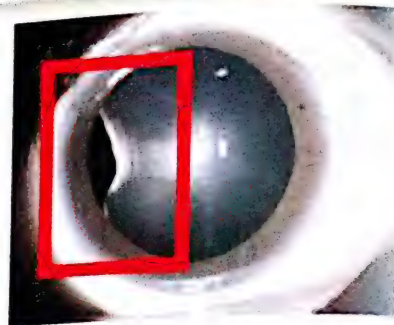


Ans.

- Retinoblastoma (Rosettes shown: Flexner-Wintersteiner rosette)
- Cryptophthalmos (Description: Lids failure to develop, continuous skin covering eyeballs)
- Molluscum contagiosum (Description: Multiple, pale, waxy, umbilicated swellings)
- Epiblepharon (Description: Horizontal fold of tissue overriding lower eyelid margin)
- Double arcuate scotoma

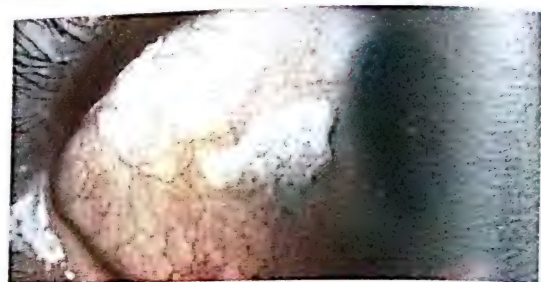
55. Lenticular condition (Box) shown in the Photograph is

- a. Subluxation
- b. Ectopia lentis
- c. Coloboma
- d. Lenticonus



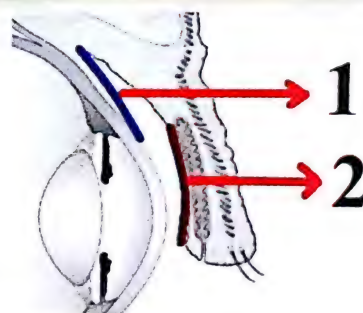
56. True about Condition shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Predispose to Pingecula
- b. Caused by Hyperplasia of Goblet cells
- c. Seen with Fat malabsorption
- d. More common on Nasal side



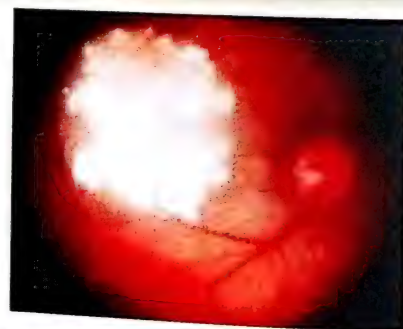
57. Fusion of Structures 1 and 2 (Photograph) lead to
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Trichiasis
- b. Ectropion
- c. Symblepharon
- d. Ankyloblepharon



58. Appearance (Photograph) on Ophthalmoscopy is seen in

- a. Endophytic retinoblastoma
- b. Exophytic retinoblastoma
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. Tuberculosis



59. Identify the disorder of Eyelid shown in the Photograph

- a. Trichiasis
- b. Pseudotrichiasis
- c. Distichiasis
- d. Madarosis



Ans.

55. c. Coloboma

57. c. Symblepharon (Structures shown: 1 Bulbar conjunctiva, 2 Palpebral conjunctiva)

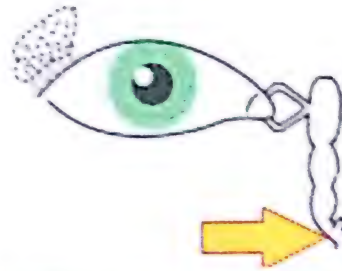
58. a. Endophytic retinoblastoma (Feature: Cottage cheese appearance)

59. a. Trichiasis (Description: Inward mis-direction of cilia against eyeball)

56. c. Seen with Fat malabsorption (Condition shown: Bitot spots)

60. Identify the Valve shown in Lacrimal apparatus Photograph

- Valve of Krause
- Valve of Hasner
- Valve of Reitzius
- None of the above



61. Treatment of Condition in Photograph include all except [Recent Question 2014]

- Steroids
- Antibiotics
- Chromoglycate
- Olopatadine



62. Nodules/ Lesions shown in Photograph are seen in [Recent Question 2014]

- TB
- Sarcoidosis
- Viral corneal ulcer
- Fungal corneal ulcer



63. Identify the Tumour of Eyelid shown in the Photograph

- Papilloma
- Xanthelasma
- Capillary hemangioma
- Neurofibroma



64. Identify the Tumour of Eyelid shown in the Photograph

- Papilloma
- Xanthelasma
- Capillary hemangioma
- Neurofibroma

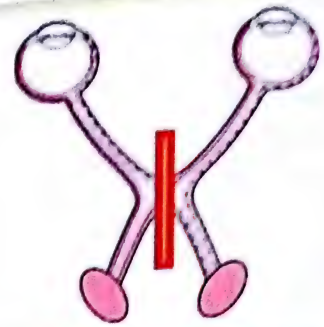


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 60. b. Valve of Hasner | 61. b. Antibiotics (Condition shown: Vernal keratoconjunctivitis) |
| 62. d. Fungal corneal ulcer (Lesions shown: Satellite nodules) | 64. b. Xanthelasma (Description: Creamy-yellow Plaque like lesions) |
| 63. c. Capillary hemangioma | |

65. Visual field defect in Lesion at Site (Bar) shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Homonymous hemianopia
- Bitemporal hemianopia
- Upper quadrantanopia
- Lower quadrantanopia



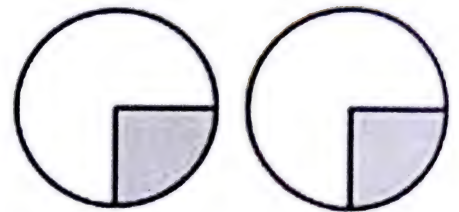
66. Test of Colour vision shown in Photograph is known as

- Ishihara plates
- Edridge Green lantern test
- Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test
- Nagel's anomaloscope



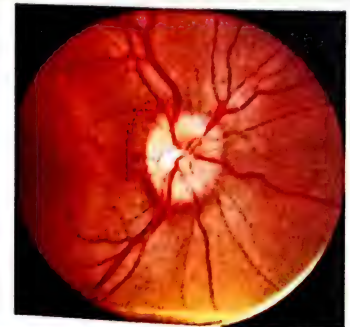
67. Identify the Visual defect shown in the Photograph

- Right homonymous hemianopia
- Bitemporal hemianopia
- Right inferior homonymous quadrantanopia
- Right incongruous hemianopia



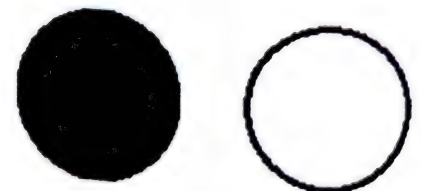
68. Diagnose the Disorder shown in the Photograph

- Optic neuritis
- Optic atrophy
- Papilledema
- Tumours



69. Visual defect shown in Photograph occur in lesion of

- Optic nerve
- Optic chiasma
- Geniculate body
- Visual cortex



Ans.

65. b. Bitemporal hemianopia (Lesion site shown: Optic chiasma)

66. a. Ishihara plates (Pseudo-isochromatic charts)

68. c. Papilledema

67. c. Right inferior homonymous quadrantanopia

69. a. Optic nerve

70. Part (Arrow) in Visual pathway as shown in Photograph is

- Optic nerve
- Optic chiasma
- Optic tract
- Optic radiations



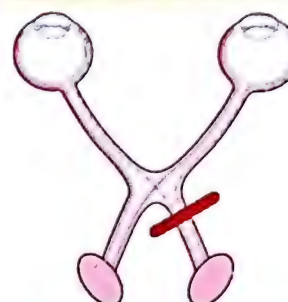
71. Test of Colour vision shown in Photograph is known as

- Ishihara plates
- Edridge Green lantern test
- Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test
- Nagel's anomaloscope



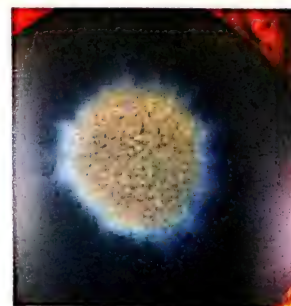
72. Lesion at Site (Bar) shown in the Photograph cause [Recent Question 2014]

- Wernicke's hemianopic pupil
- Marcus Gunn pupil
- Amauratic pupil
- None of the above



73. Underlying condition of Cataract type shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Diabetes mellitus
- Chalcosis
- Stragardt syndrome
- Congenital syphilis



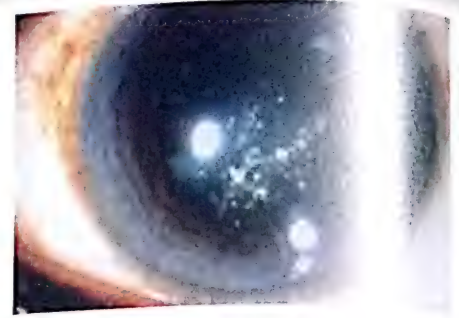
74. Underlying disorder based on Iris condition shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Neurofibromatosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- Tuberous sclerosis
- Down's syndrome

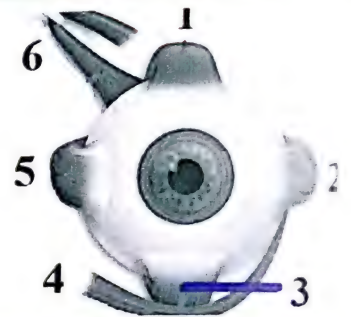


- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 70. c. Optic tract | 71. c. Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test |
| 72. a. Wernicke's hemianopic pupil (Lesion site shown: Optic tract) | 74. d. Down's syndrome (Iris appearance: Brush-field spots) |
| 73. b. Chalcosis (Condition shown: Sunflower cataract) | |

75. Typical appearance of Cataract as shown in Photograph is found in
- Myotonic dystrophy
 - Rubella
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Down's syndrome



76. Earliest Ocular muscle to be involved in Thyroid Ophthalmopathy [Recent Question 2014]
- 1
 - 3
 - 5
 - 6



77. A 48 years old male presents as Cataract (Photograph) known as [Recent Question 2013]
- Sunflower cataract
 - Oil drop cataract
 - Snow-flake cataract
 - Nuclear halo cataract



78. Lenticular condition (Photograph) in case of Homocystinuria is [Recent Question 2012]
- Infero-temporal
 - Infero-nasal
 - Supero-nasal
 - Supero-temporal



79. Condition shown in Retinal vasculature Photograph occur due to
- Tobacco
 - TB
 - TIA
 - Optic neuritis



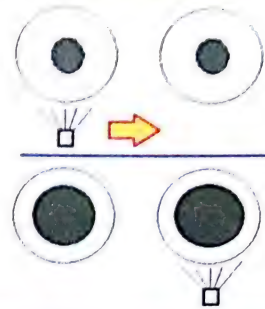
Ans.

75. a. Myotonic dystrophy (Appearance shown: Christmas tree pattern cataract)
 76. b. 3 (Muscles shown: 1 Superior rectus, 2 Lateral rectus, 3 Inferior rectus, 4 Inferior Oblique, 5 Medial rectus, 6 Superior oblique)
 77. c. Snow-flake cataract (Condition: Diabetes mellitus)
 78. b. Infero-nasal (Condition shown: Lens subluxation)
 79. c. TIA (Condition shown: Retinal artery occlusion, Amaurosis fugax)

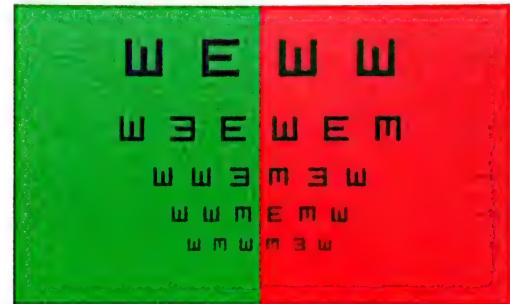
80. Identify the Substance deposited in Ring shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Lead
 - Mercury
 - Iron
 - Copper



81. Light test shown in Photograph is Positive in
[Recent Question 2012]
- Conjunctivitis
 - Glaucoma
 - Keratoconus
 - Relative afferent papillary defect



82. Test shown in the Photograph is used for
[Recent Question 2013]
- Subjective verification of refraction
 - Subjective refinement of refraction
 - Subjective binocular testing
 - Colour vision testing



83. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Direct Ophthalmoscope
 - Indirect Ophthalmoscope
 - Retinoscope
 - Slit lamp



84. Wave (Arrow) in Electroretinogram Photograph is due to activity of
- Pigmented epithelium
 - Rods and cones
 - Ganglion cells
 - Bipolar cells



Ans.

80. d. Copper (Ring shown: Yellow-brownish Kayser Fleischer ring)
81. d. Relative afferent papillary defect (Test shown: Swinging light/ flash test)
82. b. Subjective refinement of refraction (Test shown: Duochrome test)
84. b. Rods and cones (Wave shown: a-wave)

83. b. Indirect Ophthalmoscope

85. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph is seen in
- Keratoglobus
 - Cataract
 - Keratoconus
 - Keratomalacia



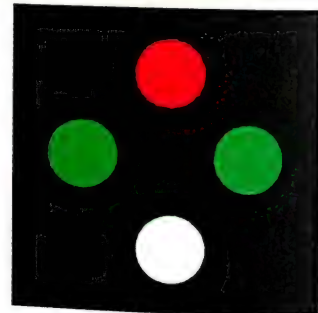
86. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Direct Ophthalmoscope
 - Indirect Ophthalmoscope
 - Retinoscope
 - Slit lamp



87. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Maddox rod
 - Ishihara chart
 - Maddox wing
 - Jaeger chart



88. Test shown in the Photograph is used for assessment of
- Colour vision
 - Visual acuity
 - Binocular vision
 - Cataract maturity



89. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Slit lamp microscopy
 - Synaptophore
 - Indirect ophthalmoscope
 - Hess screen



Ans.

85. c. Keratoconus (Sign: Munson's sign)
 87. a. Maddox rod
 89. b. Synaptophore

86. d. Slit lamp
 88. c. Binocular vision (Test shown: Worth's four dot test)

90. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Maddox rod
 - Maddox wing
 - Placido disc
 - None of the above



91. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Luedde's exophthalmometer
 - Hertel's exophthalmometer
 - Hess screen
 - Maddox rod test



92. Tear film test shown in the Photograph is
- Tear film break-up
 - Schirmer-I test
 - Rose Bengal test
 - None of the above
- [Recent Question 2012]



93. Instrument shown in the Photograph is used for measurement of
- Intraocular pressure
 - Visual field
 - Visual acuity
 - Corneal diameter



94. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Maddox rod
 - Jackson's cross cylinder
 - Stenopaeic slit
 - Pin-hole



Ans.

90. c. Placido disc
91. a. Luedde's exophthalmometer
92. b. Schirmer-I test
93. a. Intraocular pressure (Instrument shown: Applanation tonometer)
94. b. Jackson's cross cylinder

95. Instrument shown in the Photograph is used for measurement of
- Corneal diameter
 - Visual field
 - Visual acuity
 - Intraocular pressure



96. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Luedde's exophthalmometer
 - Hertel's exophthalmometer
 - Hess screen
 - Maddox rod test



97. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Lister's Perimeter
 - Bjerrum's screen
 - Goldman's perimeter
 - Applanation tonometer



98. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
- Lister's Perimeter
 - Bjerrum's screen
 - Goldman's perimeter
 - Applanation tonometer



99. Wave (Arrow) shown on Photograph of Electroretinogram is due to
- Rods
 - Cones
 - Bipolar cells
 - Pigment epithelium



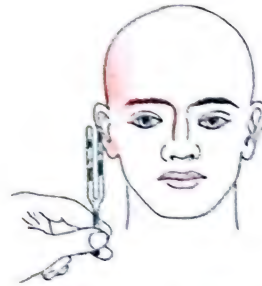
Ans.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 95. d. Intraocular pressure (Instrument shown: Schiötz tonometer) | 97. a. Lister's Perimeter |
| 96. b. Hertel's exophthalmometer | 99. c. Bipolar cells (ERG c-wave) |
| 98. c. Goldman's perimeter | |

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

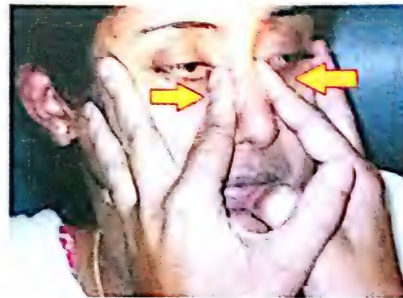
1. Identify the Clinical test shown in the Photograph

- Rinne's test
- Weber's test
- Modified Schwabach's test
- Gelle's test



2. Identify the Paranasal sinus being tested by technique as shown in Photograph

- Frontal sinus
- Maxillary sinus
- Ethmoid sinus
- Sphenoid sinus



3. Identify the Radiological view used to see Paranasal sinuses
[Recent Question 2013]

- Water's view
- Basal view
- Lateral view
- Caldwell's view



4. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- Siegel's pneumatic speculum
- Rhinoscope
- Otoscope
- Laryngoscope



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. a. Rinne's test | 2. c. Ethmoid sinus |
| 3. d. Caldwell's view (View shown: Occipitofrontal view) | 4. c. Otoscope |

5. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Frazier's straight Suction tube
- b. Nasal Hopkin's endoscope
- c. Atomizer
- d. Tilley antral trochar & canula



6. Focal length of mirror in Instrument shown in Photograph

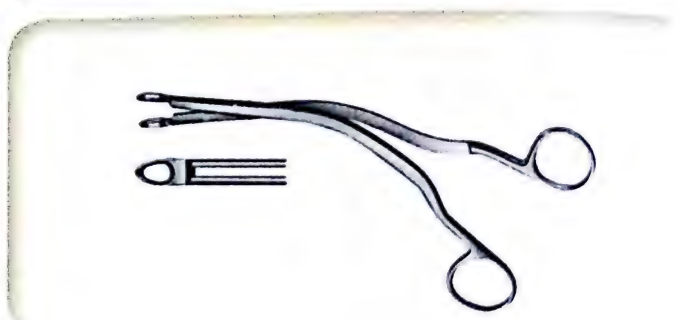
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 100 mm
- b. 250 mm
- c. 500 mm
- d. 750 mm



7. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Hazek's punch forceps
- b. Irwin Moore's forceps
- c. Asche's septal forceps
- d. Luc's forceps



8. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in the Photograph

- a. Nitilon stent
- b. Endocracheal tube
- c. Montgomery T tube
- d. Suspension laryngoscope



9. Identify Instrument shown in Photograph

- a. Freer's elevator
- b. Denis Browne Tonsil holding forceps
- c. Doyen's mouth gag
- d. Hagen's Cheek retractor



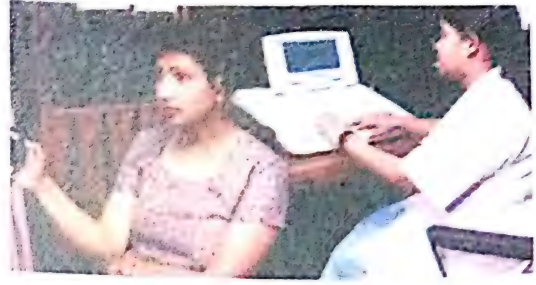
Ans.

- 5. b. Nasal Hopkin's endoscope
- 7. d. Luc's forceps
- 9. c. Doyen's mouth gag

- 6. b. 250 mm (Instrument: ENT Head mirror)
- 8. c. Montgomery T tube (Use: Tracheal stenting)

10. Identify the test shown in the Photograph

- Bing test
- Gelle's test
- BERA test
- Pure tone audiometry



11. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

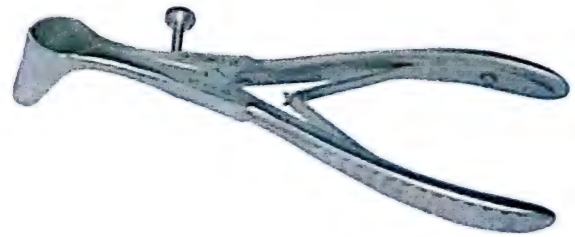
[Recent Question 2014]

- Siegel's pneumatic speculum
- Vienna nasal speculum
- Thudicum nasal speculum
- Beckmann nasal speculum



12. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Siegel's pneumatic speculum
- Pilcher's nasal speculum
- Thudicum nasal speculum
- Killian's nasal speculum



13. Radiological view shown in Photograph of X-ray Skull

[Recent Question 2014]

- Water's view
- Basal view
- Lateral view
- Caldwell's view s



14. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Siegel's pneumatic speculum
- Rhinoscope
- Otoscope
- Laryngoscope



Ans.

- d. Pure tone audiometry
- d. Killian's nasal speculum
- a. Siegel's pneumatic speculum

- b. Vienna nasal speculum
- a. Water's view (Occipito-mental view)

15. Identify the Clinical Procedure as shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Cold spatula test
- b. Anterior Rhinoscopy test
- c. Posterior Rhinoscopy test
- d. Romberg test



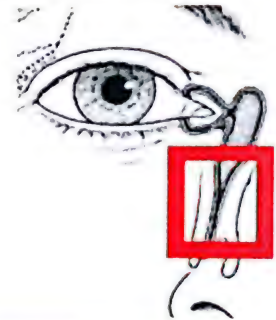
16. Identify the Type of Hearing aid device shown in Photograph

- a. Body-worn hearing aid
- b. Behind-the-ear hearing aid
- c. Eyeglass integrated hearing aid
- d. In-the-ear hearing aid



17. Direction of Structure (Box) shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Upwards, forwards, medially
- b. Downwards, backwards, medially
- c. Downwards, backwards, laterally
- d. Downwards, forwards, laterally



18. Clinical procedural test shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Examination of Paranasal sinuses
- b. Functional examination of Nose
- c. Examination of Nasal vestibule
- d. Nasal resistance to airflow examination



19. Identify the Test done by Instrument shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Rinne's test
- b. Weber's test
- c. Modified Schwabach's test
- d. All of the above



Ans.

15. c. Posterior Rhinoscopy test

17. c. Downwards, backwards, laterally (Structure shown: Nasolacrimal duct)

18. b. Functional examination of Nose (Procedure shown: Cold Spatula test)

19. d. All of the above (Instrument: Tuning fork)

16. b. Behind-the-ear hearing aid

20. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Freer's elevator
- Ballenger's swivel knife
- Heermann mallet
- Tilley's antral harpoon



21. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Hazek's punch forceps
- Walsham's forceps
- Asche's septal forceps
- Luc's forceps



22. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Killian nasal speculum
- Vienna nasal speculum
- Thudicum nasal speculum
- Beckmann nasal speculum



23. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Tilley's nasal dressing forceps
- Walsham's forceps
- Asche's septal forceps
- Luc's forceps



24. Test shown in the Photograph is used as test for

- Cranial nerve examination
- Ocular examination
- Functional hearing examination
- Vestibular apparatus examination



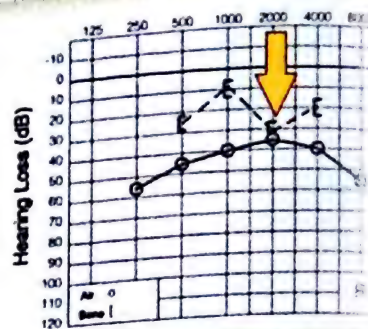
Ans.

- Tilley's antral harpoon
- Thudicum nasal speculum
- Vestibular apparatus examination (Corneal reflex test)

- Walsham's forceps
- Tilley's nasal dressing forceps

25. Pure tone Audiogram shown in Photograph is characteristic of [Recent Question 2014]

- Presbycusis
- Ototoxicity
- Otosclerosis
- Noise induced hearing loss



26. Diagnose the Pinna swelling as shown in the Photograph

- Perichondritis pinna
- Rhandomyosarcoma pinna
- Squamous cell carcinoma pinna
- Basal cell carcinoma pinna



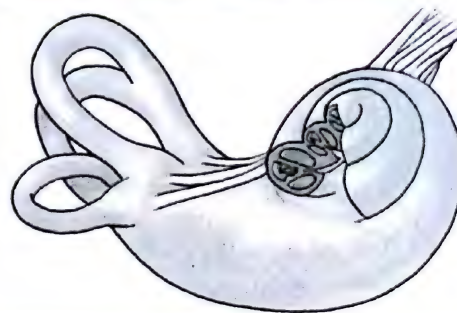
27. Stimulation of structure shown in the Photograph lead to [Recent Question 2012]

- Horizontal nystagmus
- Vertical nystagmus
- Rotatory nystagmus
- No nystagmus



28. Potential in Endolymph of organ shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- 20 mV
- + 20 mV
- 80 mV
- + 80 mV



29. Diagnose the Pinna swelling as shown in the Photograph

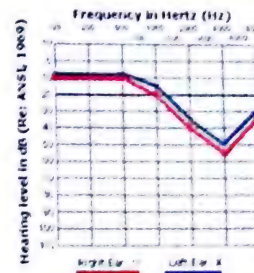
- Preauricular sinus
- Inclusion cyst of pinna
- Perichondritis pinna
- Rhandomyosarcoma pinna



Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|
| 25. | c. | Otosclerosis (Diagram shown: Pure tone audiogram; Dip in Bone conduction at 2000 Hz, Carhart's notch) | 27. | b. | Vertical nystagmus (Structure shown: Posterior semi-circular canal) |
| 26. | c. | Squamous cell carcinoma pinna | 29. | b. | Inclusion cyst of pinna |
| 28. | d. | + 80 mV (Structure shown: Cochlea) | | | |

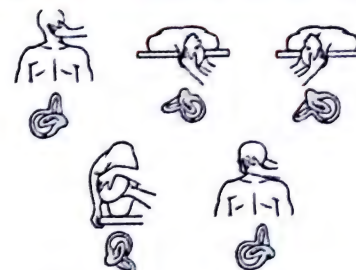
30. Pure tone audiometric curve in Photograph depict
[Recent Question 2013]
- Normal ear
 - Sensorineural hearing loss
 - Conductive hearing loss
 - Mixed hearing loss



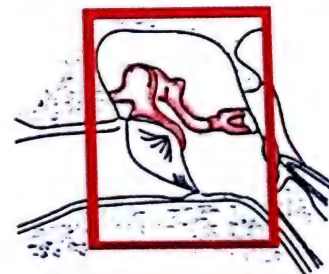
31. Pinna swelling as shown in Photograph
- Preauricular sinus
 - Inclusion cyst of pinna
 - Pseudocyst pinna
 - Squamous cell carcinoma pinna



32. Maneuver shown in Photograph is done for
- ASOM
 - CSOM
 - Otosclerosis
 - Positional vertigo



33. Test used for Function of Ear part (Box) shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Caloric test
 - Galvanic test
 - Impedance audiometry
 - BERA



34. Earliest reflex lost in Tumor (Arrow) shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]
- Papillary
 - Corneal
 - Light
 - None of the above

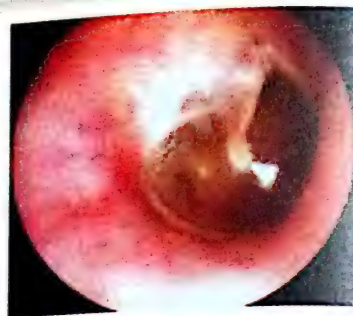


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 30. b. Sensorineural hearing loss (Feature: Dip/ notch at 4000 Hz, Superimposable curves) | 32. d. Positional vertigo (Maneuver shown: Epley's maneuver) |
| 31. c. Pseudocyst pinna | 34. b. Corneal (Tumor shown: Acoustic neuroma) |
| 33. c. Impedance audiometry (Part shown: Middle ear) | |

35. Natural resonance of Structure shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 200-400 Hz
- b. 400-800 Hz
- c. 800-1600 Hz
- d. 2000-4000 Hz



36. Diagnose the Pinna swelling as shown in the Photograph

- a. Preauricular sinus
- b. Post-auricular fistula
- c. Treacher Collins syndrome
- d. Rhabdomyosarcoma pinna



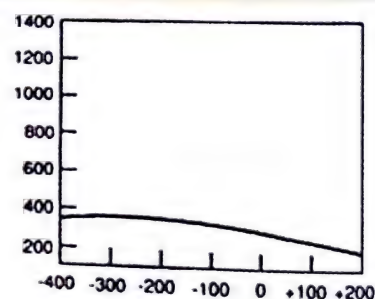
37. Ear ossicle (Photograph) develops from branchial arch
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 1st
- b. 2nd
- c. 3rd
- d. 4th



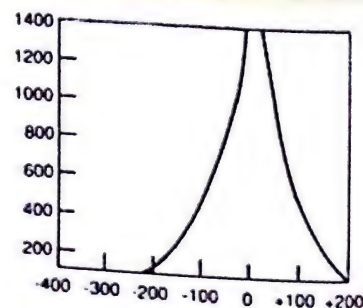
38. Type of Tympanogram shown in the Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Normal ear
- b. Serous otitis media
- c. Ossicular discontinuity
- d. Otosclerosis



39. Type of Tympanogram shown in the Photograph is

- a. B
- b. C
- c. As
- d. Ad

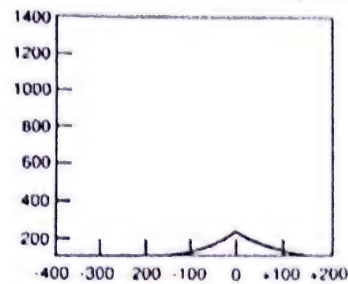


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 35. c. 800-1600 Hz (Structure shown: Tympanic membrane) | 37. b. 2 nd (Ossicle shown: Stapes) |
| 36. a. Preauricular sinus | 39. d. Ad (Description: Variant of Normal with high peak) |
| 38. b. Serous otitis media (Tympanogram shown: Type B) | |

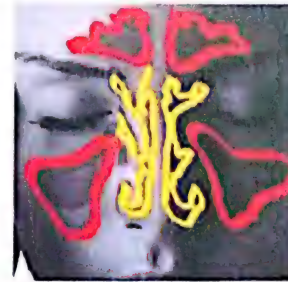
40. Type of Tympanogram shown in the Photograph is seen in

- a. Normal ear
- b. Serous otitis media
- c. Ossicular discontinuity
- d. Otosclerosis



41. First Structure to develop in human body as shown in Photograph is

- a. Frontal
- b. Maxillary
- c. Ethmoid
- d. Sphenoid



42. Causes of Condition shown in Photograph include all EXCEPT

- a. Tumor
- b. Hypertension
- c. Foreign body
- d. Allergic rhinitis



43. Surgical approach shown in the Photograph opens

- a. Frontal sinus
- b. Maxillary sinus
- c. Ethmoid sinus
- d. Sphenoid sinus



44. Identify the Deformity shown in the Photograph

- a. Crooked nose deformity
- b. Saddle nose deformity
- c. Hypertelorism
- d. Polly beak deformity



Ans.

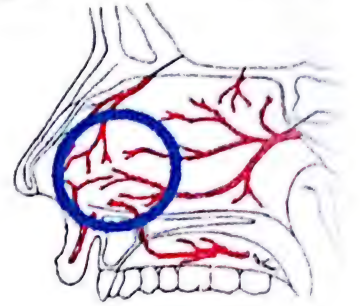
- 40. d. Otosclerosis (Tympanogram shown: Type As)
- 42. d. Allergic rhinitis (Condition shown: Epistaxis)
- 44. b. Saddle nose deformity

- 41. b. Maxillary (Structure shown: Paranasal sinuses)
- 43. b. Maxillary sinus (Approach shown: Caldwell Luc operation)

45. Area (Encircled) as shown in Photograph is supplied by all of following EXCEPT

[Recent Question 2013, 2014]

- Septal branch of Superior labial artery
- Nasal branch of Sphenopalatine artery
- Anterior ethmoidal artery
- Palatine branch of Sphenopalatine artery



46. A patient with Nasal condition shown in Photograph may have all of the following except

[Recent Question 2012]

- TB
- Leprosy
- Syphilis
- Rhinosporidiosis



47. Condition shown in Photograph occur due to hyperplasia of

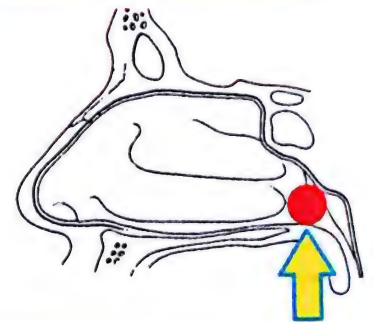
[Recent Question 2013]

- Sweat gland
- Meibomian gland
- Sebaceous gland
- Apocrine gland



48. Identify the Opening (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- Maxillary sinus
- Auditory tube
- Middle Ethmoid sinus
- Posterior Ethmoid sinus



49. Identify the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- Dental abscess
- Hypertrophic gingivitis
- Epulis
- Actinomycosis



Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|---|
| 45. | d. | Palatine branch of Sphenopalatine artery (Area shown: Little's area) | | | |
| 46. | d. | Rhinosporidiosis (Condition shown: Perforation of Nasal septum) | 48. | b. | Auditory tube (Structure shown: Lateral wall of nose) |
| 47. | c. | Sebaceous gland (Condition shown: Rhinophyma) | | | |
| 49. | c. | Epulis (Description: Benign tumor on gingival or alveolar mucosa) | | | |

Oral Cavity, Salivary Glands, Tongue

50. Identify the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- a. Epulis
- b. Dermoid cyst
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Ranula



51. Identify the Clinical examination shown in the Photograph

- a. Jugulodigastric LN palpation
- b. Submandibular LN palpation
- c. Laryngeal framework palpation
- d. Lower Jugular LN examination



52. Treatment of Condition shown in Photograph is

- a. Local excision
- b. Excision and Radiotherapy
- c. Topical radiotherapy
- d. Repositioning of ill-fitted dentures



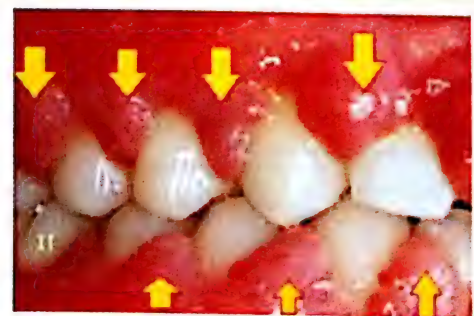
53. Identify the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- a. Reparative granuloma
- b. Actinomycosis
- c. Bullous pemphigoid
- d. Vincent's angina



54. Identify the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- a. Reparative granuloma
- b. Gingival hyperplasia
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Papilloma

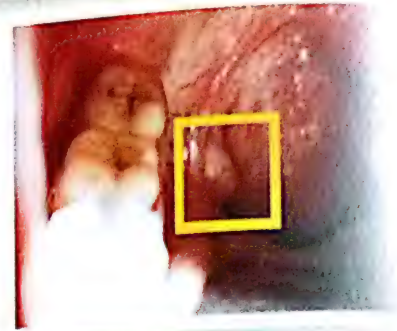


Ans.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------|
| 50. | d. Ranula (Description: Mucocoele in floor of mouth) | 51. | b. Submandibular LN palpation |
| 52. | d. Repositioning of ill-fitted dentures (Condition shown: Leukoplakia) | | |
| 53. | d. Vincent's angina (Description: Painful infection with ulceration, swelling and sloughing off of dead tissue from the mouth and throat) | | |
| 54. | b. Gingival hyperplasia | | |

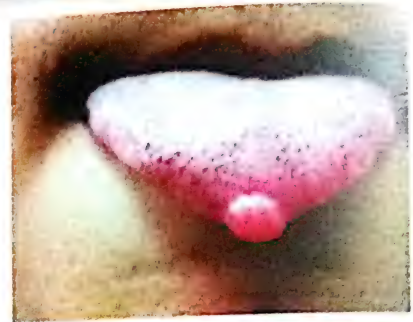
55. Diagnose the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- a. Ranula
- b. Tonsillar cyst
- c. Peritonsillar abscess
- d. Tonsillolith



56. Identify the Condition of Oral cavity shown in the Photograph

- a. Epulis
- b. Hemangioma
- c. Papilloma
- d. Gumma



57. Diagnose the Underlying disorder as shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Thyroid nodule
- b. Thyroid carcinoma
- c. Thyroglossal cyst
- d. Ranula



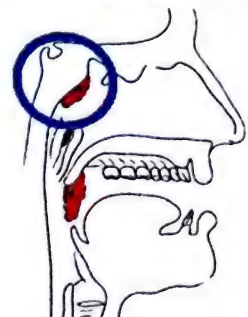
58. MC cause of Acute inflammation of Structure (Box) shown in Photograph

- a. Streptococcus pyogenes
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Hemophilus influenzae
- d. Staphylococcus aureus



59. Structure (Encircled) shown in the Photograph is known as [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Faucial tonsils
- b. Palatine tonsils
- c. Nasopharyngeal tonsils
- d. Lingual tonsils



Ans.

- 55. b. Tonsillar cyst
- 56. c. Papilloma
- 57. c. Thyroglossal cyst
- 58. c. Hemophilus influenzae (Structure shown: Epiglottis, Condition: Acute epiglottitis)
- 59. c. Nasopharyngeal tonsils (Adenoids)

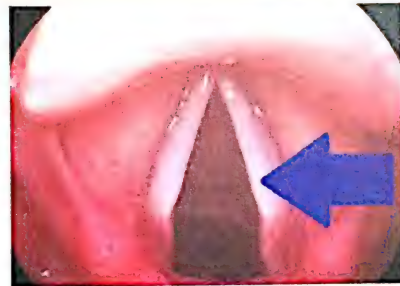
60. Clinical test shown in Photograph is used to assess

- Thyroid gland
- Hyoid bone
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Carotid triangle



61. Abductor of Structure shown in the Photograph is

- Cricothyroid
- Interarytenoid
- Lateral cricoarytenoid
- Posterior cricoarytenoid



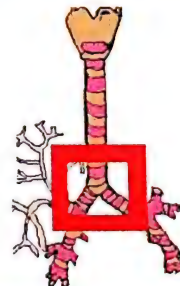
62. Diagnose the Underlying disorder that appears on Valsalva maneuver (Photograph)

- Cystic hygroma
- Laryngocoele
- AV malformation
- Thyroglossal cyst



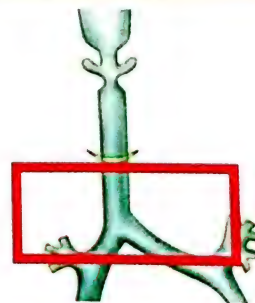
63. Anatomical landmark of Bifurcation (Box) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- C3-C4
- C6-C7
- T4-T5
- T10-T11



64. Type of Stridor seen in Obstruction of site (Box) shown in Photograph

- Inspiratory stridor
- Biphasic stridor
- Expiratory stridor
- None of the above

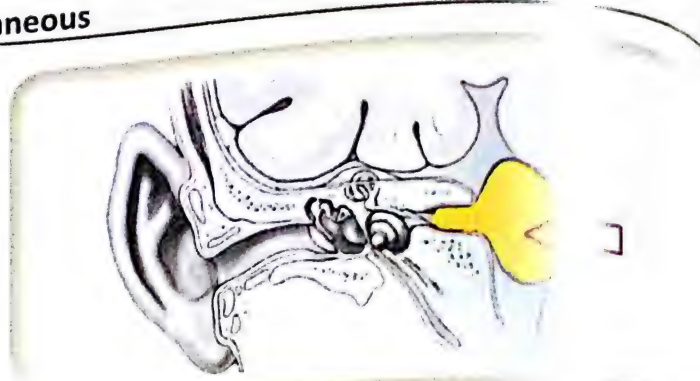


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 60. a. Thyroid gland (Technique shown: Lahey's method) | 61. d. Posterior cricoarytenoid (Structure shown: Vocal cords) |
| 62. b. Laryngocoele (Description: Congenital anomalous air sac communicating with cavity of larynx) | 64. c. Expiratory stridor (Area shown: Thoracic trachea & bronchi) |
| 63. c. T4-T5 (Bifurcation shown: Tracheal bifurcation) | |

65. Tumor (Arrow) shown in the Photograph first involves nerve

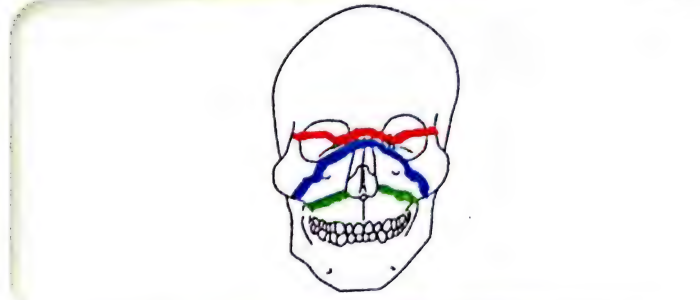
- a. V
- b. VII
- c. IX
- d. X



66. Fracture classification shown in Photograph involve

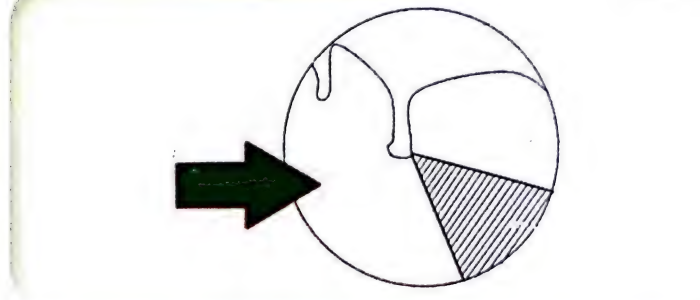
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Zygomatic arch
- b. Maxilla
- c. Mandible
- d. Nasal bones



67. Area (Arrow) indicated in Right tympanic membrane Photograph is

- a. Shrapnell's membrane
- b. Annulus tympanicus
- c. Pars tensa
- d. Posterior malleal fold



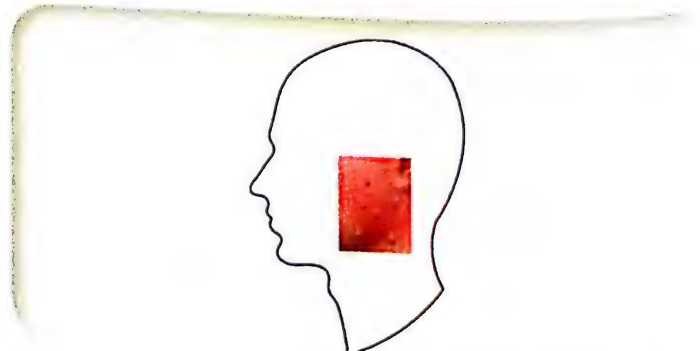
68. Type of Incision shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Dingman
- b. Inverted hockey stick
- c. Postaural
- d. Endaural



69. Symptoms after eating food as shown in Photograph occur due to injury to nerve

- a. Greater auricular N
- b. Auriculo-temporal N
- c. Inferior alveolar N
- d. Lingual N



Ans.

65. a. V (Tumor shown: Acoustic neuroma)

67. c. Pars tensa

69. b. Auriculo-temporal N (Syndrome shown: Frey's syndrome, Gustatory sweating)

66. b. Maxilla (Classification shown: LeFort classification)

68. d. Endaural

CLINICAL SUBJECTS – II

MEDICINE

Section	Question Numbers
General Medicine	1-8
Cardiovascular System & ECG	9-32
Respiratory System	33-48
Gastrointestinal & Hepatobiliary System	49-64
Neuromuscular & Skeletal System	65-80
Renal & Urogenital System	81-88
Hematology & Oncology	89-96
Endocrine System	97-104
Other Systems of Body	105-120
Instruments-I, Procedures and Laboratory Medicine	121-136
Genetic Disorders	137-144

SURGERY

Section	Question Numbers
Basic Principles of Surgery	1-8
Investigations and Diagnosis in Surgery	9-24
Peri-operative Care & Surgical Instruments-I	25-32
Trauma and Critical Care	33-56
Cardiothoracic Surgery	57-64
Vascular Disorders	65-72
Abdominal Surgery	73-112
Genitourinary Surgery	113-128
Breast Surgery	129-152
Head and Neck Surgery	153-160
Thyroid & Endocrine Surgery	161-176
Surgical Instruments-II	177-184
Miscellaneous	185-199

ORTHOPAEDICS

Section	Question Numbers
General Anatomy, Physiology, Principles & Devices	1-32
Traumatology	33-64
Neuromuscular Disorders	65-72
Regional Conditions	73-96
Congenital Disorders & Developmental Disorders	97-112
Cold Orthopaedics	113-120
Bone Tumours	121-128
Miscellaneous Orthopaedic Disorders	129-134

CLINICAL SUBJECTS – II

GYNAECOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
General Anatomy & Physiology	1-16
Diseases of Genital tract	17-40
Birth Control & MTP	41-56
Investigations, Procedures & Surgeries in Gynaecology	57-72
Miscellaneous	73-79

OBSTETRICS

Section	Question Numbers
Basics of Reproduction	1-16
Normal Pregnancy	17-32
Abnormal Pregnancy	33-48
Normal Labour & Delivery	49-56
Abnormal Labour & Delivery	57-64
Puerperium & Newborn	65-72
Obstetric Investigations, Interventions, Instruments & Surgeries	73-79

PAEDIATRICS

Section	Question Numbers
General Paediatrics, Nutrition, Growth & Development	1-32
Systemic Paediatrics	33-48
Skin Disorders	49-64
Paediatric Instruments & Devices	65-80
Congenital, Genetic, Chromosomal & Inborn errors of Metabolism	81-96
Infections & Infestations	97-104
Neonatology & Breast Feeding	105-120
Childhood Malignancies & Rheumatological disorders	121-128

CLINICAL SUBJECTS – II

PSYCHIATRY

Section	Question Numbers
History and General Principles of Psychiatry	1-16
Psychiatric Disorders	17-48
Substance use Disorders	49-64
Psychiatric Treatment	65-72

DERMATOLOGY & STDs

Section	Question Numbers
General Dermatology	1-16
Skin Tumours & Genodermatoses	17-32
Papulo-squamous Disorders	33-40
Vesico-bullous Diseases	41-48
Allergic & Reactivity Disorders, Eczema	49-56
Hair, Nails, Glands Disorders	57-72
Melanocyte & Pigment Disorders	73-80
Infective Disorders	81-112
STDs & HIV	113-120
Miscellaneous	121-128

RADIO DIAGNOSIS & RADIOTHERAPY

Section	Question Numbers
History and General Principles of Radiology	1-16
Breast, Chest and Respiratory System	17-32
Heart, Cardiovascular System and Blood Vessels	33-48
Gastrointestinal System Including Hepatobiliary System	49-80
Bones and Joints	81-96
Genitourinary Tract And Obstetrics & Gynaecology	97-112
Neuro-Radiology and Head & Neck	113-120
Miscellaneous	121-128

ANESTHESIOLOGY

Section	Question Numbers
History & Basic Concepts in Anaesthesiology	1-24
Instruments & Devices	25-48
General Anaesthesia	49-64
Local Anaesthesia & Regional Anesthesia	65-72
Cardio-respiratory Care & ICU Care	73-88

1. Ingestion of product shown in Photograph can lead to *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Hyperkalemic alkalosis
- b. Hypokalemic alkalosis
- c. Hypokalemic acidosis
- d. Hyperkalemic acidosis



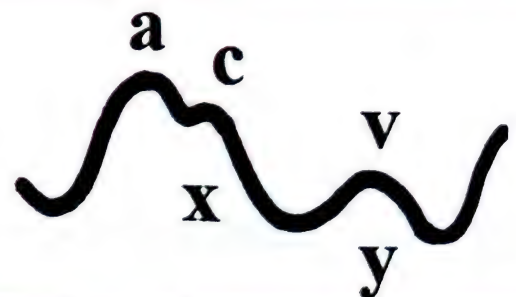
2. Wave (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is due to *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Atrial depolarization
- b. Atrial repolarization
- c. Ventricular depolarization
- d. Ventricular repolarization



3. Pressure shown in Photograph is Decreased in *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Pulmonary embolism
- c. Bacterial sepsis
- d. Heart failure



4. Nodule (Arrow) shown in the Photograph mostly indicates underlying

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Carcinoma
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Acute appendicitis

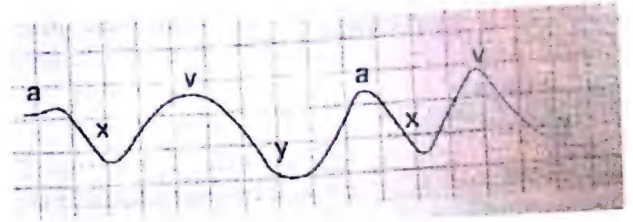


Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1. | b. Hypokalemic alkalosis (Product shown: Licorice) | 2. | a. Atrial depolarization (Wave shown: p-wave in ECG) |
| 3. | c. Bacterial sepsis (Waveform shown: Central venous pressure) | | |
| 4. | b. Carcinoma (Nodule shown: Sister Mary Joseph Nodule) | | |

5. JVP waveform shown in the Photograph is found in

- Normal healthy individual
- Tricuspid regurgitation
- Constrictive pericarditis
- None of the above



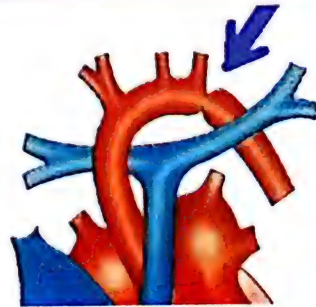
6. Underlying respiratory disorder based on Breathing type shown in Photograph

- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- TB
- COPD
- Pneumoconioses



7. Association of Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph include all EXCEPT

- Turner's syndrome
- Down's syndrome
- VSD
- PDA



8. Physician shown in the Photograph is known as

- Father of USG
- Father of MRI
- Father of CT Scan
- Father of Medicine



9. Abdomen must be compressed (Arrow) for for Reflux (Photograph) to appear

- 1-5 seconds
- 5-10 seconds
- 10-15 seconds
- 1-2 minutes

[Recent Question 2012]



Ans.

- Constrictive pericarditis (Feature: Sharp y-descent)
- Down's syndrome (Condition shown: Coarctation of aorta)
- 10-15 seconds (Reflux shown: Hepatojugular reflux/ Abdominojugular reflex is positive if JVP increase > 3cm)
- COPD (Type shown: Pursed-lip breathing)
- Father of Medicine (Physician shown: Hippocrates)

10. Severe Stenosis of the Valve shown in Photograph correlate with [Recent Question 2014]
- Loud opening snap
 - Loud S1
 - Duration of Mid-diastolic murmur
 - Intensity of Mid-diastolic murmur



11. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph
- Ventricular tachycardia
 - Ventricular fibrillation
 - First degree AV block
 - Hyperkalemia



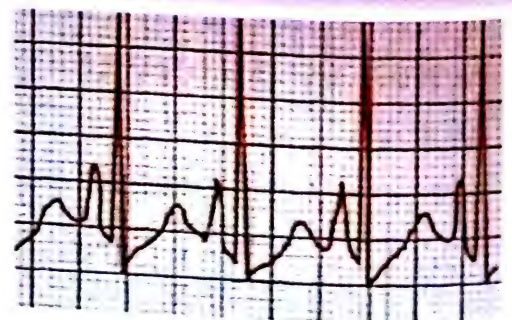
12. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph
- Hypokalemia
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hypercalcemia
 - Hypocalcemia



13. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph
- Hypokalemia
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hypercalcemia
 - Hypocalcemia



14. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph
- Left atrial enlargement
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - Right atrial enlargement
 - Right ventricular hypertrophy

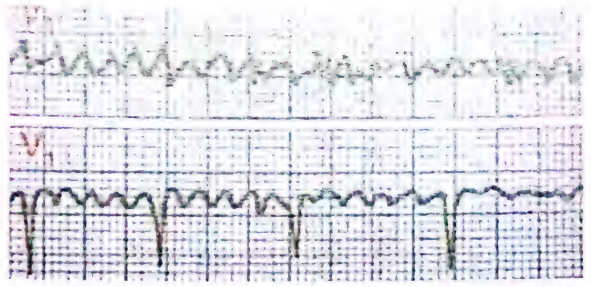


Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|---|
| 10. | c. | Duration of Mid-diastolic murmur (Condition shown: Mitral valve Stenosis) | 13. | b. | Hyperkalemia (Description: Tall-tented T-waves) |
| 11. | c. | First degree AV block (Description: Prolonged P-R interval) | | | |
| 12. | d. | Hypocalcemia (Description: Prolonged Q-T interval) | | | |
| 14. | c. | Right atrial enlargement (Waveform shown: P-pulmonale – Tall peaked P waves) | | | |

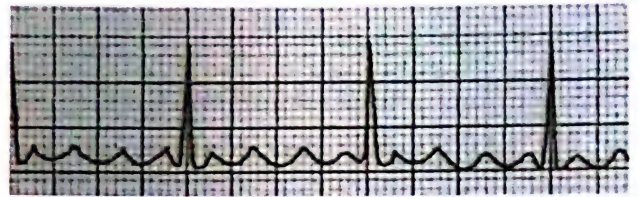
15. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph

- a. Sinus arrhythmia
- b. Atrial flutter
- c. Atrial fibrillation
- d. AV block



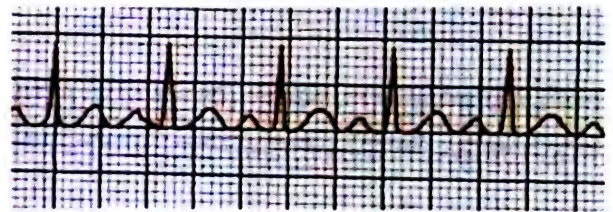
16. Diagnose the Underlying Medical disorder by ECG change in Photograph

- a. Sinus arrhythmia
- b. Atrial flutter
- c. Atrial fibrillation
- d. AV block



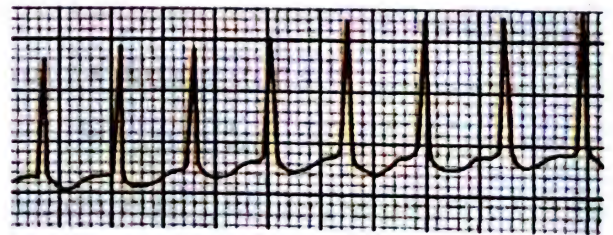
17. Identify the ECG type shown in the Photograph

- a. P-mitrale
- b. Sinus tachycardia
- c. Atrial ectopics
- d. PSVT



18. Identify the ECG type shown in the Photograph

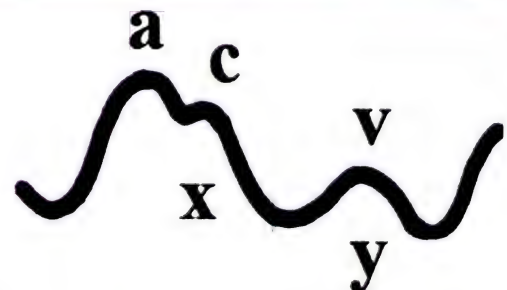
- a. P-mitrale
- b. Atrial flutter
- c. Atrial ectopics
- d. PSVT



19. 'a-wave' of Waveform shown in the Photograph is absent in

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Heart block
- b. Atrial fibrillation
- c. Tricuspid regurgitation
- d. Complete heart block

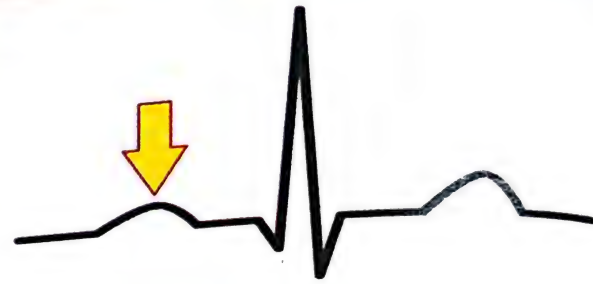


Ans.

- 15. c. Atrial fibrillation (Description: Varying R-R interval, Normal QRST, Atrial rate 300-600/min, Ventricular rate 100-160/min)
- 16. b. Atrial flutter (Description: Regular atrial rate 250-350/min, Normal QRST, Flutter F-waves replacing P-waves)
- 17. b. Sinus tachycardia (Description: Sinus P-wave exceeding QRST with Rate >100/min)
- 18. d. PSVT (Description: Rate 160-200/min, Regular QRS complexes, P-wave hidden in QRST complex)
- 19. b. Atrial fibrillation (Waveform shown: JVP)

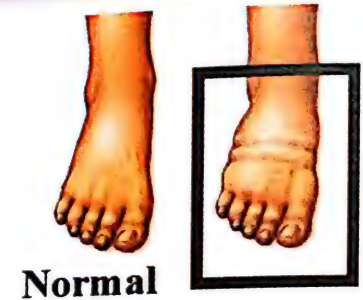
20. Wave (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is absent in
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Atrial systole
- b. Ventricular fibrillation
- c. Ventricular tachycardia
- d. Atrial fibrillation



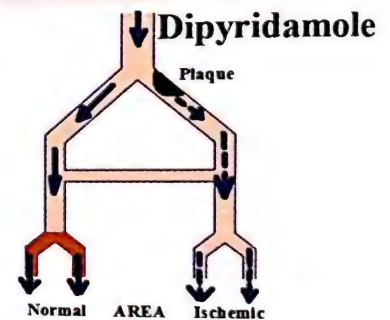
21. MC cause of Unilateral condition of foot shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Pregnancy
- b. Lymphedema
- c. Venous insufficiency
- d. Milroy disease



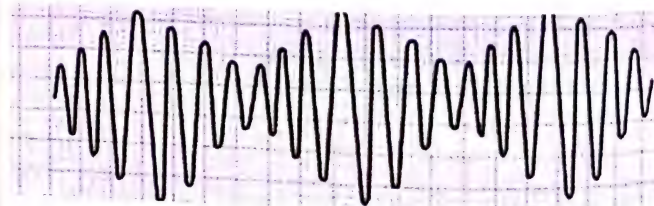
22. Phenomenon shown in Photograph occur due to
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Arterial dilation
- b. Epicardial vessel dilation
- c. Capacitance vessel dilation
- d. Coronary microvessel dilation



23. Condition shown in Photograph is NOT found in
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Hypocalcemia
- b. Hyponatremia
- c. Hypokalemia
- d. Hypomagnesemia



24. Best line of Management of Condition shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. IABP
- b. Vasopressors
- c. Reperfusion therapy
- d. Thrombolysis



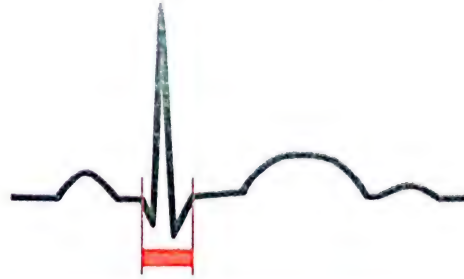
Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20. d. Atrial fibrillation (Wave shown: P-wave in ECG) | 21. c. Venous insufficiency (Condition shown: Unilateral pedal edema) |
| 22. d. Coronary microvessel dilation (Phenomenon shown: Coronary steal phenomenon) | 24. c. Reperfusion therapy (Condition shown: ST elevation, Cardiogenic shock with MI) |
| 23. b. Hyponatremia (Condition shown: Torsades de pointes) | |

Cardiovascular System & ECG

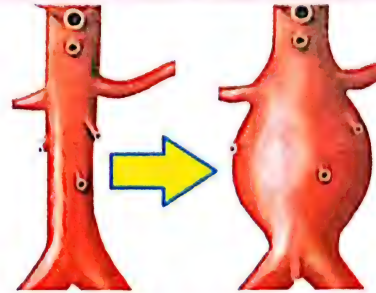
25. Wider duration of ECG wave form (Red line) in Photograph occur if [Recent Question 2013]

- a. > 0.06 seconds
- b. > 0.08 seconds
- c. > 0.10 seconds
- d. > 0.12 seconds



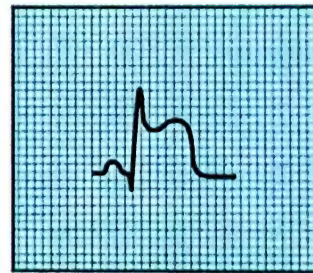
26. Most common cause of the Aortic condition as shown in the Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Idiopathic
- b. Trauma
- c. Atherosclerosis
- d. Arteriosclerosis



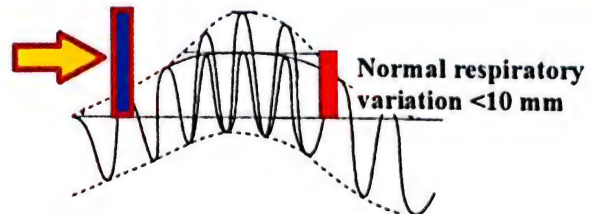
27. Abnormality shown in the Photograph is NOT found in

- a. MI
- b. Coronary artery spasm
- c. Constrictive pericarditis
- d. Ventricular aneurysm



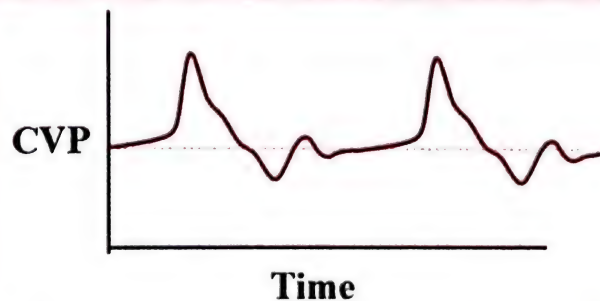
28. Pulse shown in Photograph is Most commonly associated with [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Constrictive pericarditis
- b. Restrictive pericarditis
- c. Cardiac tamponade
- d. Lung cancer



29. Appearance of Waveform shown in Photograph is due to [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Atrial fibrillation
- b. Constrictive pericarditis
- c. Cardiac tamponade
- d. Junctional tachycardia



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>25. d. > 0.12 seconds (Wider QRS duration)</p> <p>27. c. Constrictive pericarditis (Abnormality shown: ST segment elevation)</p> <p>28. c. Cardiac tamponade (Pulse shown: Pulsus paradoxus – Marked Inspiratory decrease in Arterial pressure > 12-15 mm)</p> <p>29. d. Junctional tachycardia (Appearance; Cannon a waves)</p> | <p>26. c. Atherosclerosis (Condition shown: Aortic aneurysm)</p> |
|---|--|

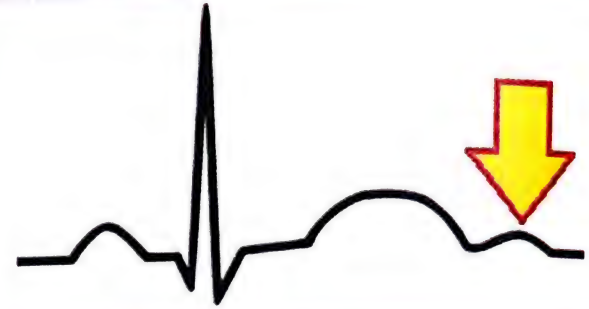
30. Vascular condition shown in Photograph occur due to
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Estrogens
- b. Steroids
- c. Androgens
- d. Progesterone



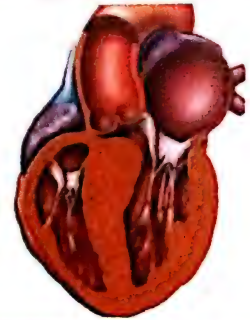
31. Wave (Arrow) shown in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Hypocalcemia
- b. Hyponatremia
- c. Hypomagnesemia
- d. Hypokalemia



32. Most Common cause of Condition shown in Photograph in India is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Mitral stenosis
- b. COPD
- c. Bronchiectasis
- d. Pulmonary embolism



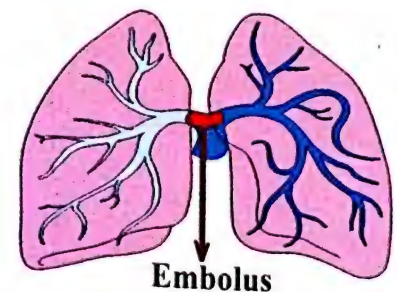
33. Criteria shown in Photograph are generally used for prediction of mortality in

- a. Streptococcal pneumonia [Recent Question 2014]
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Community acquired pneumonia
- d. Bronchogenic carcinoma

CURB-65	
Symptom	Points
Confusion	1
BUN > 7 mmol/l	1
Respiratory rate ≥ 30	1
SBP < 90 mmHg, DBP < 60 mmHg	1
Age ≥ 65	1

34. Invasive Modality for diagnosis of Condition shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Venous USG
- b. CT scan (CECT)
- c. MRI scan
- d. Pulmonary angiography



Ans.

30. a. Estrogens (Condition shown: Spider naevi)

32. b. COPD (Condition shown: Cor pulmonale)

34. d. Pulmonary angiography (Condition shown: Pulmonary embolism)

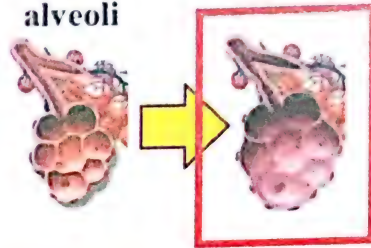
31. d. Hypokalemia (Wave shown: U-wave)

33. c. Community acquired pneumonia

35. Most common type of Lung Disease (Box) as shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

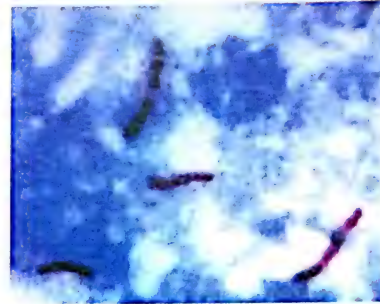
- a. Pan-acinar
- b. Centri-acinar
- c. Irregular
- d. Para-septal

Normal alveoli



36. MC organ affected in Congenital disease caused by Organism shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Brain
- b. Liver
- c. Kidney
- d. Lungs



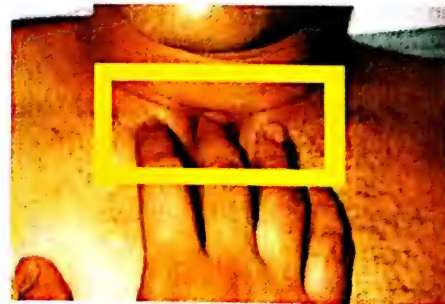
37. Appearance (Arrow) on Axial CT scan is characteristic of

- a. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- b. Bronchial atresia
- c. Pulmonary hamartoma
- d. Silicosis



38. Method (Box) shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Palpation of thyroid gland
- b. Palpation of trachea
- c. Palpation of Carotid pulse
- d. Palpation of hyoid bone



39. Clinical features of Condition (Photograph) include all except [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Hemoptysis
- b. Chest pain
- c. Night sweats
- d. Productive cough



Ans.

- 35. b. Centri-acinar (Disease shown: Emphysema)
- 36. b. Liver (Organism: Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Disease: TB)
- 37. c. Pulmonary hamartoma (Appearance: Pop-corn calcification)
- 38. b. Palpation of trachea (Site: Tip of finger in Suprasternal notch in Midline)
- 39. c. Night sweats (Condition shown: Bronchiectasis)

40. Diagnose the Underlying Medical Condition as shown in Photograph

- a. Bronchiectasis
- b. Lung abscess
- c. Lung carcinoma
- d. Cystic fibrosis



41. Next line of Investigation for Patient with X-ray (Photograph) *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Sputum examination
- b. Bronchoscopy
- c. PET scan
- d. CT scan



42. Central type of Disease shown in Photograph is seen in *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Cystic adenomatous malformation
- b. Cystic fibrosis
- c. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- d. Tuberculosis



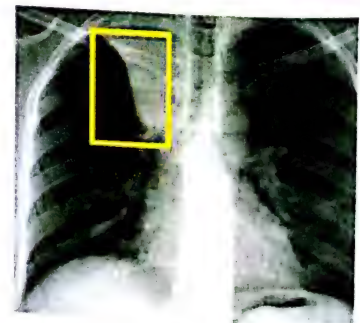
43. Sign (Arrow) seen in Photograph indicate

- a. Tuberculosis *[Recent Question 2014, 2012]*
- b. Aspergillosis
- c. Cryptococcosis
- d. Echinococcosis



44. Sign (Encircled) shown in X-ray Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- b. Bronchiectasis
- c. Silicosis
- d. Aspergillosis



Ans.

- 40. d. Cystic fibrosis (Appearance on CT: Tram lines)
- 41. d. CT scan (Condition shown: Bilateral lung infiltrates – Interstitial lung disease)
- 42. b. Cystic fibrosis (Disease shown: Central bronchiectasis)
- 43. d. Echinococcosis (Sign: Water lily sign)
- 44. a. Bronchogenic carcinoma (Sign shown: Golden S sign)

Respiratory System/ Gastrointestinal & Hepatobiliary System

45. Investigation of Choice for Lung Condition shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Spiral CT
- b. HRCT
- c. Bronchoscopy
- d. Pulmonary angiography



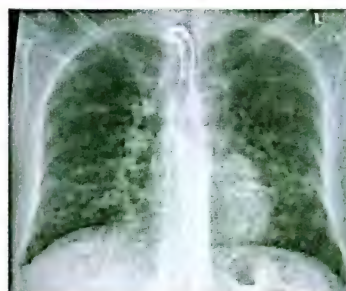
46. Most common cause of Condition shown in X-ray Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Klebsiella pneumonia
- b. Hemophilus influenzae
- c. Serratia marcescens
- d. Streptococcus pneumoniae



47. Appearance as seen on X-ray Photograph of Lungs is NOT found in [Recent Question 2014]

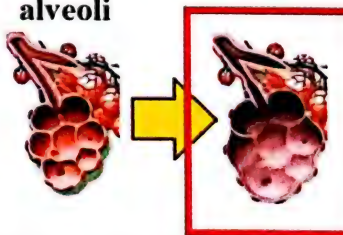
- a. Varicella pneumonia
- b. Disseminated TB
- c. Klebsiella
- d. Loeffler's pneumonia



48. NOT seen in Condition shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

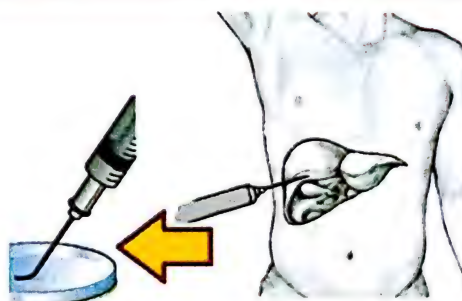
- a. Cyanosis
- b. Barrel shaped chest
- c. Association with smoking
- d. Type I respiratory failure

Normal alveoli



49. Contraindication for Procedure shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Wilson's disease
- b. Autoimmune Hepatitis
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Chronic Hepatitis B & C



Ans.

45. b. HRCT (Condition shown: Bronchiectasis)
47. c. Klebsiella (Condition shown: Miliary shadow)
49. c. Hemangioma (Procedure shown: Liver biopsy)

46. d. Streptococcus pneumoniae (Condition shown: Pneumatocoeles)
48. a. Cyanosis (Condition shown: Emphysema)

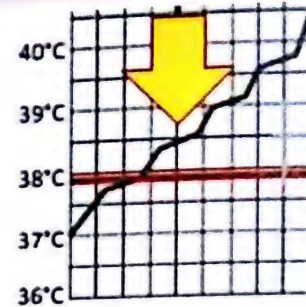
50. False about Diverticulum (Arrow) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Pre-malignant
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Location in Killian's triangle
- d. Regurgitation of previous day's food



51. Fever pattern (Arrow) shown in Photograph is found in [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Enteric fever
- c. Relapsing fever
- d. Hogkin's lymphoma



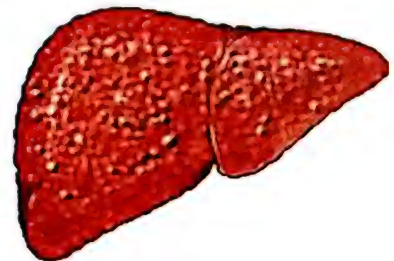
52. Most sensitive test for Organism shown in the Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Faecal antigen test
- b. Biopsy urease test
- c. Serological test
- d. Urea breath test



53. Use of Spironolactone in a Chronic alcoholic with Liver condition (Photograph)

- a. Decrease edema [Recent Question 2013]
- b. Improve liver function
- c. Decrease after load
- d. Decrease intravascular volume



54. Habit shown in the Photograph has shown some Protective effect against [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Alzheimer's disease
- b. Liver cancer
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Crohn's disease



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 50. a. Pre-malignant (Diverticulum shown: Zenker's Diverticulum) | 52. b. Biopsy urease test (Organism: Helicobacter pylori) |
| 51. b. Enteric fever (Step ladder pyrexia) | 54. c. Ulcerative colitis (Habit shown: Smoking) |
| 53. a. Decrease edema (Condition shown: Liver cirrhosis) | |

Gastrointestinal & Hepatobiliary System

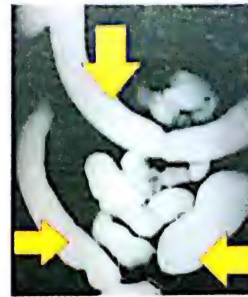
55. Lower end of Esophagus (Photograph) is associated with cancer [Recent Question 2014]

a. Squamous cell carcinoma
b. Carcinoid tumor
c. Esophageal leiomyoma
d. Adenocarcinoma



56. Characteristic appearance (Arrows) of Colon in Photograph is seen for [Recent Question 2014]

a. Crohn's disease
b. Ulcerative colitis
c. Tuberculosis of colon
d. Carcinoma colon



57. Most Significant factor for development of Carcinoma of organ shown in Photograph

a. Paneth cell metaplasia [Recent Question 2013]
b. Pyloric metaplasia
c. Intestinal metaplasia
d. Ciliated metaplasia



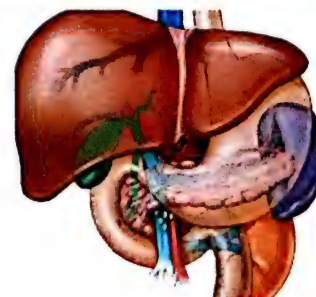
58. Organism shown in the Photograph can cause all of the following EXCEPT [Recent Question 2013]

a. Peptic ulcer
b. Maltoma
c. Gastric carcinoma
d. Carcinoid tumor



59. Fulminant failure of organ shown in Photograph occur within [Recent Question 2014]

a. 2 weeks
b. 3 weeks
c. 2 months
d. 3 months



Ans.

55. d. Adenocarcinoma (Condition shown: Barrett's esophagus)
56. b. Ulcerative colitis (Appearance: Lead-pipe colon)
58. d. Carcinoid tumor (Organism shown: Helicobacter pylori)

57. c. Intestinal metaplasia (Organ shown: Stomach)
59. c. 2 months (Organ shown: Liver)

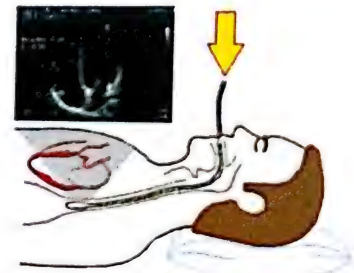
60. Drug shown in the Photograph is most useful in
- Cirrhotic ascites
 - Cardiac disease
 - Renal artery stenosis
 - Exudative pleural effusion
- [Recent Question 2012]



61. Best marker for Transmission (Arrow) shown in Photograph for Hepatitis B [Recent Question 2014]
- HBsAg
 - IgM Anti-HBcAg
 - HBV DNA
 - HBeAg



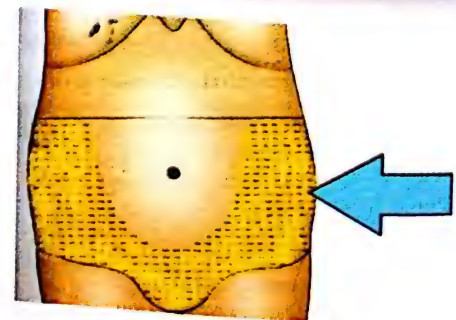
62. Method shown in Photograph is better than Trans-thoracic method in evaluation of
- Left ventricle
 - Left atria, Left atrial appendage thrombus
 - Valve cusps
 - Commisural fusion
- [Recent Question 2014]



63. Clinical maneuver shown in Photograph is used for
- Palpation of Left kidney
 - Presence of ascites
 - Palpation of Spleen
 - Tenderness in Appendicular mass



64. Area of Dullness (Arrow) shown in Photograph represent
- Large ovarian cyst
 - Appendicitis pain
 - Kidney pain
 - Horse shoe ascites



Ans.

60. a. Cirrhotic ascites
 61. b. IgM Anti-HBcAg (Transmission shown: Mother of Child transmission)
 62. b. Left atria, Left atrial appendage thrombus (Method shown: Trans-esophageal echocardiography)
 63. c. Palpation of Spleen (Method: Right hand fingers pointing towards Left costal margin)
 64. d. Horse shoe ascites

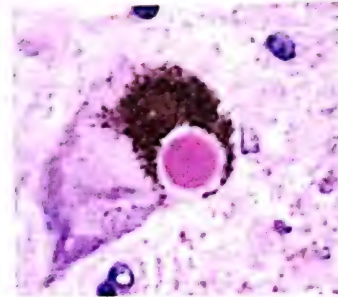
65. Acute attack of disease (Arrow) with NSAID-intolerance should be given [Recent Question 2013]
- Allopurinol
 - Probenecid
 - Febuxostat
 - Steroids



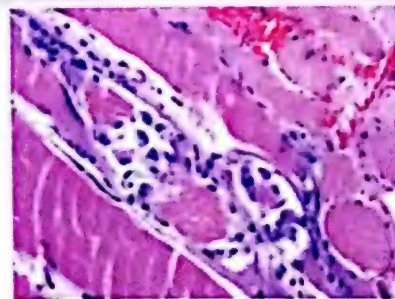
66. Maximum sensitivity of the Clinical test shown in Photograph is exhibited in [Recent Question 2013]
- Shin
 - Toes
 - Finger pads
 - Soles



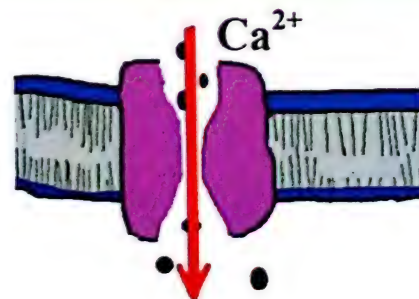
67. Body shown in the Photograph is found in [Recent Question 2014]
- Alzheimer's disease
 - Astrocytoma
 - Parkinsonism
 - Huntington's disease



68. Condition of muscle depicted in Photograph is found in [Recent Question 2012]
- Hyponatremia
 - Hypokalemia
 - Hyperphosphatemia
 - Metabolic alkalosis



69. Antibodies to Channel shown in the Photograph is seen in [Recent Question 2014]
- Dermatomyositis
 - Myasthenia gravis
 - Polymyositis
 - Lambert Eaton syndrome



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 65. d. Steroids (Condition shown: Acute gout) | 66. c. Finger pads (Test shown: Two-point discrimination test) |
| 67. c. Parkinsonism (Body shown: Lewy body) | 68. c. Hyperphosphatemia (Condition shown: Rhabdomyolysis) |
| 69. d. Lambert Eaton syndrome (Channel shown: Calcium ion channel) | |

70. Most common site of Hemorrhage in Organ shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Internal capsule
- b. Ventral pons
- c. Putamen
- d. Cerebellum



71. NOT seen in Lesion of Neurons (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- a. Hypotonia
- b. Spasticity
- c. Weakness of muscles
- d. Superficial reflex absent



72. Most Common cause of Condition (Box) shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. AV malformation
- b. Aneurysm
- c. Hypertension
- d. Cavernous angioma



73. Injury to Mass of Grey matter in Nervous system shown in Photograph lead to
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Chorea
- b. Athetosis
- c. Hemiballismus
- d. Parkinson's disease

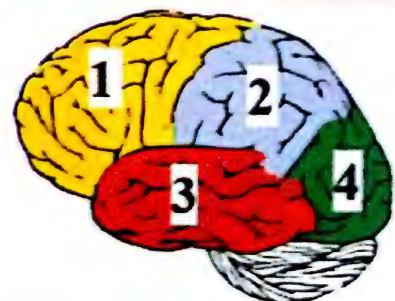
Caudate nucleus



Lenticular nucleus

74. Brain part damaged leading to Inability to do mathematical calculations [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

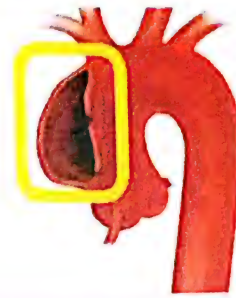


Ans.

70. c. Putamen (Organ shown: Brain)
72. b. Aneurysm (Condition shown: Subarachnoid hemorrhage)
73. a. Chorea (Matter shown: Corpus striatum)

71. a. Hypotonia (Neuron shown: Upper motor neurons)
74. b. 2 (1 Frontal lobe, 2 Parietal lobe, 3 Temporal lobe, 4 Occipital lobe)

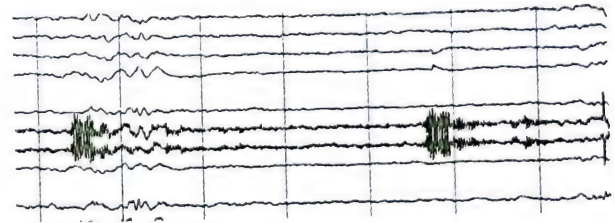
75. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is found in
- Takayasu arteritis
 - Atherosclerosis
 - Syphilitic aortitis
 - Marfan's syndrome



76. Typical spine (Arrows) in Photograph is characteristic of [Recent Question 2012]
- Tuberculosis of spine
 - Osteomalacia
 - Rickets
 - Renal Osteodystrophy



77. Characteristic change in EEG is found in [Recent Question 2013]
- Prion disease
 - Epilepsy
 - SSPE
 - Herpes



78. Unilateral condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is NOT seen in
- Myasthenia gravis
 - Thyroid Ophthalmopathy
 - Marfan's syndrome
 - Pancoast's tumor



79. NOT seen in Lesion of Neurons (Arrow) shown in the Photograph
- Flaccid paralysis
 - Muscular hypertrophy
 - Hypo-reflexia
 - Superficial reflex present



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 75. d. Marfan's syndrome (Condition shown: Aortic dissection) | 76. d. Renal Osteodystrophy (Appearance: Rugger Jersey spine) |
| 77. c. SSPE (Change seen: Burst suppression on EEG) | 78. b. Thyroid Ophthalmopathy (Condition shown: Unilateral ptosis) |
| 79. b. Muscular hypertrophy (Neurons shown: Lower motor neurons) | |

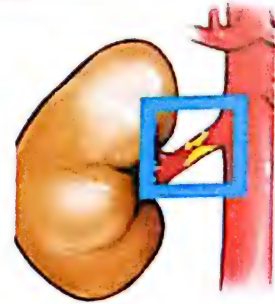
80. MC type of Primary tumor of Organ shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Glioma
- Ependymoma
- Medulloblastoma
- Astrocytoma



81. Stenosis of Artery (Box) is NOT seen in
[Recent Question 2013]

- Atherosclerosis
- PAN
- Takayasu arteritis
- Fibromuscular dysplasia



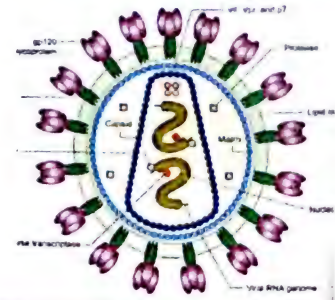
82. Urine sample of a Patient shown in Photograph is most likely
[Recent Question 2014]

- Minimal change disease
- Chronic renal failure
- IgA Nephropathy
- Nephritic syndrome



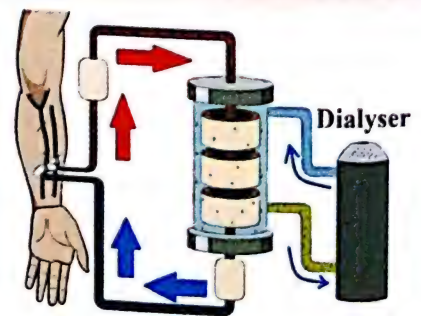
83. Glomerulopathy seen in Disease (Organism shown in Photograph)
[Recent Question 2012]

- Diffuse glomerulosclerosis
- Membranous glomerulopathy
- Mesangio-proliferative glomerulopathy
- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis



84. Method (Photograph) can be done for long periods from same site as
[Recent Question 2014]

- AV fistula reduce bacterial contamination of site
- AV fistula cause Arterialization of vein
- AV fistula reduce changes of graft failure
- AVF permit small-bore needle for high flow-rate



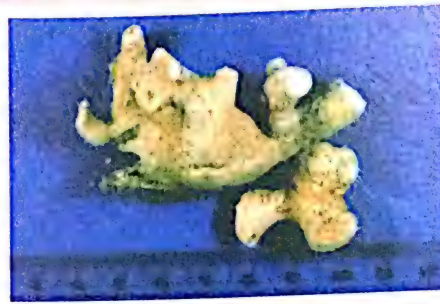
Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 80. a. Glioma (MC brain tumor) | 81. b. PAN (Condition shown: Renal artery stenosis) |
| 82. c. IgA Nephropathy (Sample shown: Gross hematuria) | 83. d. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (Organism/ disease shown: HIV) |
| 84. b. AV fistula cause Arterialization of vein (Method shown: Hemodialysis) | |

Renal & Urogenital System/ Hematology & Oncology

85. True about Struvite type of Stones shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Present in alkaline urine
- Most common Kidney disease
- Composed of Calcium pyrophosphate
- Most common kidney stones



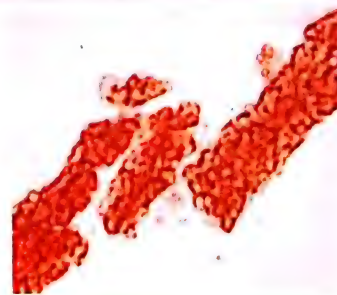
86. Acute failure of Organ shown in Photograph results in [Recent Question 2014]

- Hyperkalemic alkalosis
- Hypokalemic alkalosis
- Hyperkalemic acidosis
- Hypokalemic acidosis



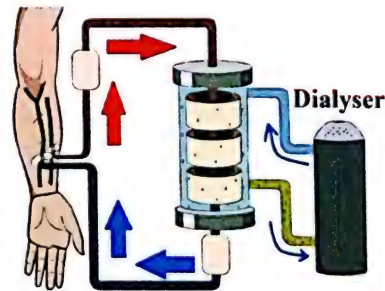
87. Casts shown in the Photograph are usually found in [Recent Question 2013]

- Acute tubular necrosis
- Interstitial nephritis
- Nephritic syndrome
- Nephrotic syndrome



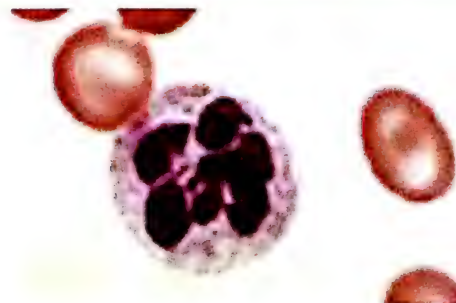
88. Chronic use of Method in Patient of ESRD is usually done

- Once per week
- Twice per week
- Thrice per week
- Daily



89. Anemia shown in the Photograph is seen in [Recent Question 2013]

- Jejunectomy
- Ileectomy
- Colectomy
- None of the above



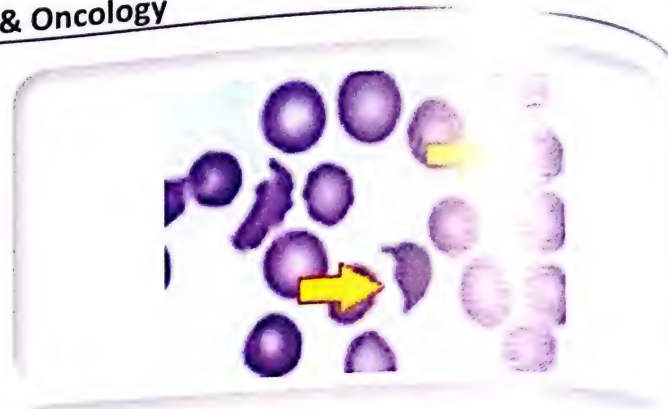
Ans.

85. a. Present in alkaline urine
87. d. Nephrotic syndrome (Casts shown: Red cell casts)
89. b. Ileectomy (Anemia shown: Megaloblastic anemia)

86. c. Hyperkalemic acidosis (Condition: Acute Renal failure)
88. c. Thrice per week (Method shown: Hemodialysis)

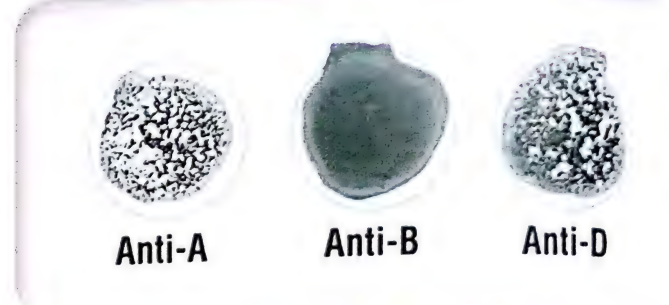
90. Cell type (Arrows) shown in Photograph are found in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. HUS
- b. TTP
- c. DIC
- d. All of the above



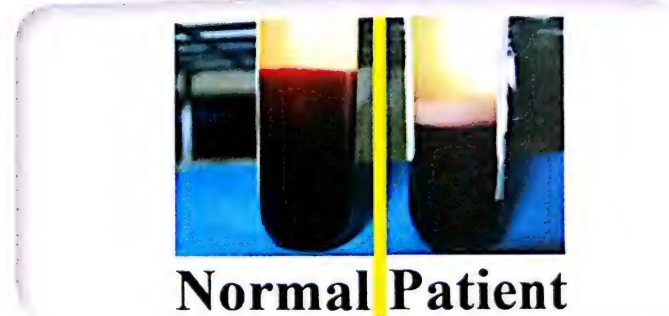
91. All are true about Method used in Hematology shown in Photograph except

- a. Not mandatory in emergency
- b. Donor serum tested against recipient packed cell
- c. Recipient serum tested against donor packed cell
- d. Involves visible agglutination



92. A 60 years old Patient with history of Angina & Shortness of breath since 1 week. Blood sample withdrawn (Photograph) suggest

- a. Sickle cell anemia
- b. Hemolytic anemia
- c. Meth-hemoglobinemia
- d. G6PD deficiency



Normal Patient

93. Hemolytic anemia is associated withtype of stones (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Pigmented
- b. Mixed
- c. Cholesterol
- d. None of the above



94. Unit shown in the Photograph is stored in Blood bank at Temperature
[Recent Question 2013]

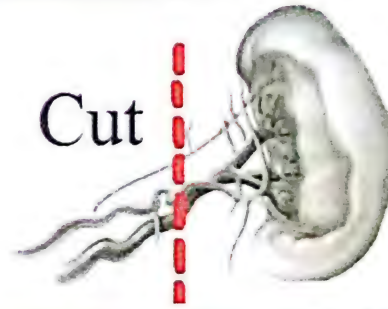
- a. + 4 degrees Celsius
- b. - 4 degrees Celsius
- c. + 24 degrees Celsius
- d. - 60 degrees Celsius



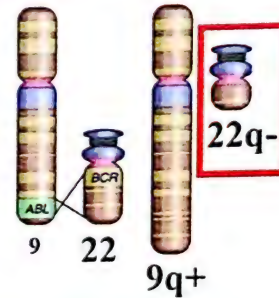
Ans.

90. d. All of the above (Cell type shown: Schistocyte – Fragmented RBCs, Helmet-cells)
 91. b. Donor serum tested against recipient packed cells (Method shown: Cross matching of blood groups)
 92. c. Meth-hemoglobinemia (Blood sample shown: Brownish red colour)
 93. a. Pigmented (Type of disease shown: Gall stones)
 94. a. + 4 degrees Celsius (Unit shown: Blood unit)

95. Organism infection seen after Surgical method (Photograph) [Recent Question 2012]
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - E. coli
 - Hemophilus influenzae
 - Klebsiella pneumoniae



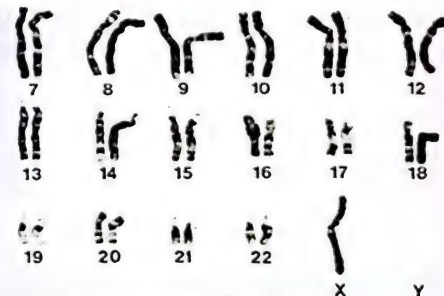
96. Main defect in Chromosome (Box) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]
- Long arm Ch 9, Short arm Ch 22
 - Long arm Ch 9, Long arm Ch 22
 - Short arm Ch 9, Long arm Ch 22
 - Short arm Ch 9, Short arm Ch 22



97. Condition shown in Photograph occur due to
- Low levels of Potassium [Recent Question 2013]
 - Hypermagnesemia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - Hypophosphatemia



98. Heart defect MC associated with syndrome (Photograph) [Recent Question 2012]
- Atrial septal defect
 - Patent ductus arteriosus
 - Coarctation of aorta
 - Ventricular septal defect



99. Physical condition of child shown in Photograph is seen in [Recent Question 2014]
- Adrenal insufficiency
 - Pseudo-hypoparathyroidism
 - Prader willi syndrome
 - Soto syndrome

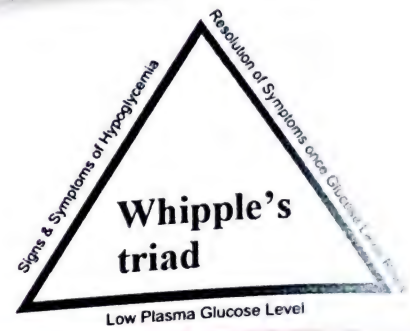


Ans.

- c. Hemophilus influenzae (Method shown: Splenectomy)
- b. Long arm Ch 9, Long arm Ch 22 (Defect shown: Philadelphia chromosome)
- c. Coarctation of aorta (Syndrome shown: Turner's syndrome)
- c. Prader willi syndrome (Condition shown: Child obesity)

100. Triad shown in the Photograph is useful in diagnosis of [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Insulinoma
- b. Glucagonoma
- c. Somatostatinoma
- d. VIPoma



101. True about the Condition shown in the Photograph

- a. Seen mostly in females
- b. Prevalence decrease upto 40 years age
- c. No genetic predisposition
- d. Smoking is a risk factor



102. Disease shown in Photograph is NOT characterized by [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Hyponatremia
- b. Hyperkalemia
- c. Hypotension
- d. Metabolic alkalosis



103. Condition shown in Photograph is NOT seen in [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Grave's disease
- b. Sarcoidosis
- c. Myxoedema
- d. Pituitary adenoma



104. A case of Diabetes mellitus presents with the Condition shown in Photograph. It includes

- a. Vasculopathy
- b. Neuropathy
- c. Secondary infection
- d. All of the above



Ans.

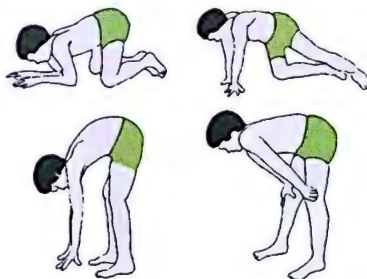
100. a. Insulinoma
 102. d. Metabolic alkalosis
 104. d. All of the above (Condition: Diabetic foot)

101. d. Smoking is a risk factor (Condition shown: Obesity)
 103. c. Myxoedema (Condition shown: Proptosis)

105. Role of Substance of abuse (Photograph) in HIV
 [Recent Question 2013]
- Decrease infectivity
 - Improve CD4 count
 - Increase appetite
 - Improves immunity



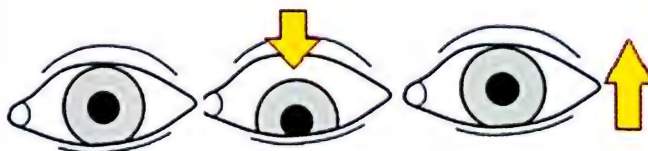
106. Positive Sign as shown in Photograph is found in
 [Recent Question 2012]
- Marfan's syndrome
 - Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
 - Congenital myopathy
 - Guillain Barre syndrome



107. Most specific test of Connective tissue disorder shown in Photograph
 [Recent Question 2012]
- ssDNA
 - dsDNA
 - Anti-Smith antibody
 - Histones



108. Clinical Sign/ Lesion used as shown in the Photograph occur due to
 [Recent Question 2014]
- Pontine lesion
 - Cerebral hypoxia
 - Metabolic encephalitis
 - Diffuse cerebral anoxia



109. A 35 years old Smoker presents with Condition shown in Photograph. Most likely diagnosis is
 [Recent Question 2013]
- Diabetic gangrene
 - Buerger's disease
 - Atherosclerotic plaque
 - Septic foot

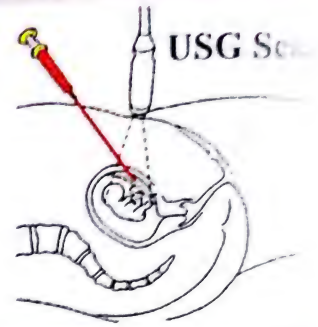


Ans.

105. c. Increase appetite (Substance derived from plant: Marijuana)
 106. b. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy (Sign shown: Positive Gower's sign)
 107. c. Anti-Smith antibody (Disorder shown: SLE)
 108. d. Diffuse cerebral anoxia (Lesion shown: Diffuse cerebral anoxia)
 109. b. Buerger's disease

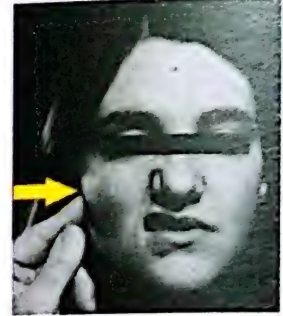
110. Method shown (Needle) in Photograph is NOT done for all of the following except

- a. Down's syndrome [Recent Question 2014]
- b. Trisomy 21
- c. Phenylketonuria
- d. Gastrochisis



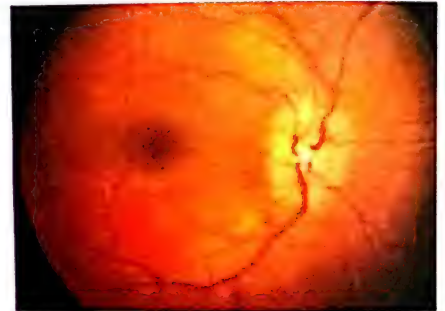
111. Sign elicited (Arrow) as shown in Photograph indicate

- a. Hypercalcemia
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Hypernatremia
- d. Hyponatremia



112. Condition shown in the Photograph can be caused by

- a. ICSOL
- b. Malignant hypertension
- c. Chronic meningitis
- d. All of the above



113. A case of Portal hypertension (Photograph) is characterized by

- a. Umbilical hernia
- b. Distension of veins
- c. Bilateral gynaecomastia
- d. All of the above



114. Diagnose the Underlying Condition shown in the Fundus Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. CRAO
- b. CRVO
- c. Diabetic retinopathy
- d. Hypertensive retinopathy



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 110. d. Gastrochisis (Method: Chorionic villus sampling) | 111. b. Hypocalcemia (Sign shown: Chvostek's sign) |
| 112. d. All of the above (Condition shown: Papilledema – Swollen pink disc, Congested vessels, Blurred margins) | 114. b. CRVO (Appearance: Blood and thunder appearance, Stormy fundus) |
| 113. d. All of the above | |

115. Sign elicited (Arrow) as shown in Photograph indicate

- a. Hypercalcemia
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Hypernatremia
- d. Hyponatremia



116. Condition shown in the Photograph is a late complication of

- a. Lung cancer
- b. Pancreatic cancer
- c. Grave's disease
- d. Addison's disease



117. Diagnose the Underlying Condition shown in the Fundus Photograph

- a. Retinal artery occlusion
- b. Normal fundus
- c. Hypertensive retinopathy
- d. Optic atrophy



118. Identify the Substance deposited in Ring shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Lead
- b. Mercury
- c. Iron
- d. Copper



119. Cause of Condition of a Male shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Klinefelter's syndrome
- b. Spironolactone
- c. Idiopathic
- d. All of the above

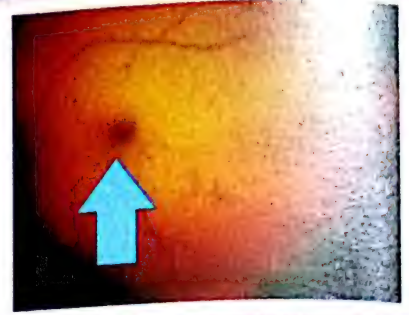


Ans.

- 115. b. Hypocalcemia (Sign shown: Trousseau's sign)
- 116. c. Grave's disease (Condition shown: Pretibial myxedema)
- 117. d. Optic atrophy (Description: Pale white disc, Decreased number of capillaries)
- 118. d. Copper (Ring shown: Yellow-brownish Kayser Fleischer ring)
- 119. d. All of the above (Condition shown: Gynaecomastia)

120. Diagnose the Underlying sign (Arrow) shown in the Fundus Photograph

- Retinal artery occlusion
- Diabetic retinopathy
- Hypertensive retinopathy
- Optic atrophy



121. Best Investigation for Function of part (Box in Photograph)

[Recent Question 2013]

- ECHO
- MRI
- Nuclear scan
- Multi-slice CT scan



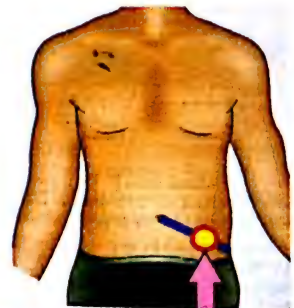
122. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Foley's catheter
- Nasogastric tube
- Malecot's catheter
- Stomach tube



123. Site (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is used for

- Pleural fluid aspiration
- Bone marrow biopsy
- Ascitic tap
- McBurney's incision



124. Site (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is used for

- Pleural fluid aspiration
- Bone marrow biopsy
- Ascitic tap
- Liver biopsy



Ans.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 120. a. Retinal artery occlusion (Sign shown: Cherry red spot) | 122. d. Stomach tube |
| 121. a. ECHO (Part shown: Ventricles of heart) | |
| 123. c. Ascitic tap (Site: Junction of lateral 1/3 and Medial 2/3 of Line joining ASIS & Umbilicus) | |
| 124. a. Pleural fluid aspiration (Site: 7th or 8th Intercostal space in Mid-axillary or Scapular line) | |

125. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

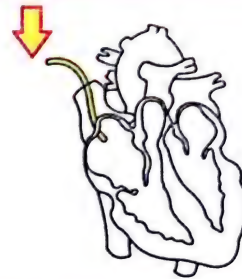
- Foley's catheter
- Nasogastric tube
- Malecot's catheter
- Sangstaken-Blakemore tube



126. Monitoring (Arrow) shown in Photograph is NOT done for

[Recent Question 2013]

- Regulating speed and amount of Fluid infusion
- Deciding requirement for Blood infusion
- Administering thrombolytics
- Deciding need for Plasma infusion



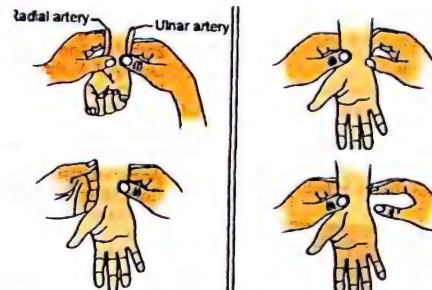
127. Type of Prosthetic heart valve shown in Photograph is

- Ball and cage valve
- Tilting disc valve
- Double disc valve
- Bioprosthesis valve



128. Clinical test shown in Photograph is used to assess

- Thenar & Hypothenar eminence atrophy
- Radial styloid process tenderness
- Patency of radial & Ulnar artery
- Pronation & Supination movements



129. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Malecot's catheter
- Nelaton catheter
- Gibbon catheter
- Dr Pezzet catheter



Ans.

125. a. Foley's catheter
127. b. Tilting disc valve
129. a. Malecot's catheter

126. c. Administering thrombolytics (Procedure shown: CVP monitoring)
128. c. Patency of radial & Ulnar artery (Test shown: Allen's test)

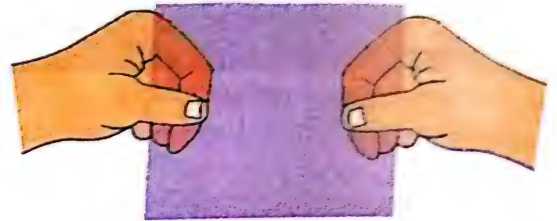
130. Site (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is used for

- a. Pleural fluid aspiration
- b. Bone marrow aspiration
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. Spinal anesthesia



131. Nerve tested by using Clinical test shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Axillary nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve



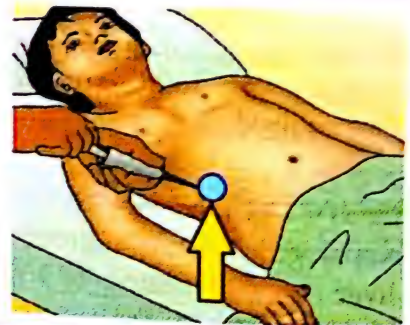
132. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Malecot's catheter
- b. Nelaton catheter
- c. Sangstaken Blakemore tube
- d. Dr Pezzer catheter



133. Site (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is used for

- a. Pleural fluid aspiration
- b. Ascitic tap
- c. Bone marrow aspiration
- d. Liver biopsy



134. Sensory loss (Shaded area) shown in Photograph indicate palsy of

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



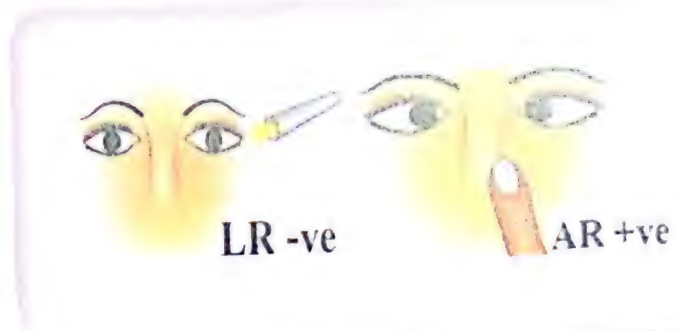
Ans.

130. b. Bone marrow aspiration (Site: Iliac crest)
 132. c. Sangstaken Blakemore tube
 134. a. Radial nerve

131. d. Ulnar nerve (Test shown: Froment's sign)
 133. d. Liver biopsy (Site: 8th or 9th Intercostal space in Mid-axillary line)

135. Cause of Condition shown in Photograph does NOT include

- a. Tabes dorsalis
- b. Sarcoidosis
- c. Multiple sclerosis
- d. Hypertension



136. Site (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is used for

- a. Pleural fluid aspiration
- b. Ascitic tap
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. Bone marrow aspiration

[Recent Question 2014]



137. Disorder based on Line (Arrow) shown in Photograph

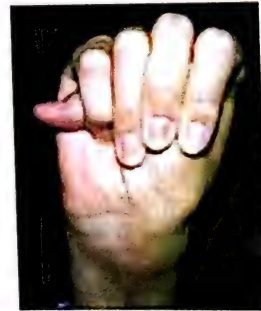
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Hyperthyroidism
- b. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- c. PDA
- d. Down's syndrome



138. Sign shown in Photograph is generally characteristic of

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Klinefelter's syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. Marfans' syndrome



139. Underlying genetic disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Klinefelter's syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. Marfans' syndrome



Ans.

- 135. d. Hypertension (Condition shown: Argyl Robertson pupil)
- 136. c. Lumbar puncture (Site: Interspace L3-L4 vertebrae)
- 137. d. Down's syndrome (Line shown: Single palmar crease – Simian line)
- 138. d. Marfans' syndrome (Sign: Steinberg's sign – Thumb protrusion sign)
- 139. b. Klinefelter's syndrome (Features: Tall stature, Long head, Archanodactyly)

140. Underlying genetic disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Klinefelter's syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. Marfans' syndrome



141. Underlying genetic disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Turner's syndrome
- c. Kallman's syndrome
- d. Coarctation of aorta



142. Underlying genetic disorder based on Feature (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Turner's syndrome
- c. Kallman's syndrome
- d. Coarctation of aorta



143. Underlying disorder based on Features (Arrows) in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Klinefelter's syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. Marfans' syndrome



144. Underlying disorder based on Features (Arrows) in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Klinefelter's syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. Marfans' syndrome



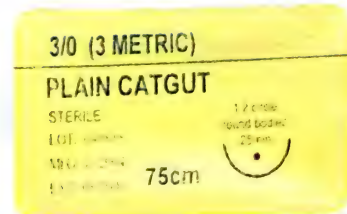
Ans.

140. c. Turner's syndrome (Feature shown: Webbed neck, Receding chin) 141. c. Kallman's syndrome (Features: Tall stature, Hypogonadism)
 142. a. Down's syndrome (Feature shown: Clinodactyly – Curvature of fifth finger towards Fourth finger)
 143. b. Klinefelter's syndrome (Features: Gynaecomastia, Scanty pubic hair, Smaller penis, Enuchoidism)
 144. c. Turner's syndrome (Features: Low set ears, Webbed short neck, Widely spaced nipples)

SURGERY

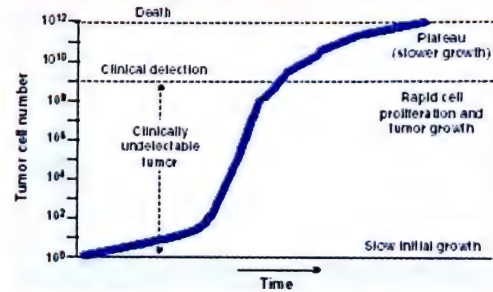
1. Most commonly used preservative used for suture shown in Photograph is

- Iodine
- Glutaraldehyde
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Cetrimide



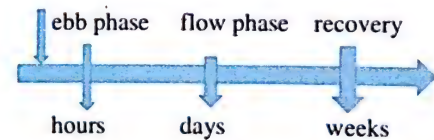
2. Growth curve of tumours shown in Photograph is known as

- Exponential growth curve
- Gompertz curve
- Universal curve
- Aldronian curve



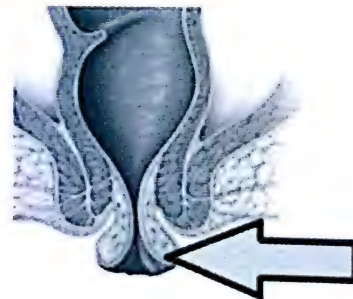
3. Model shown in the Photograph is Metabolic response to

- General anesthesia
- Memory impairment
- Surgery and trauma
- Systemic infection



4. Identify the Abdominal condition shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Rectal polyp
- Rectal prolapse
- Rectal carcinoma
- Normal rectum



Ans.

- c. Isopropyl alcohol
- c. Surgery and trauma (Ebb-Flow Model)

- b. Gompertz curve
- b. Rectal prolapse

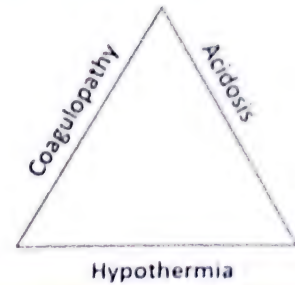
5. Image shown in the Photograph is

- a. CT Head
- b. CT Thorax
- c. CT Abdomen
- d. CT Lower limb



6. Diagram shown in Photograph represents

- a. Triad of Resuscitation
- b. Triad of Diabetes mellitus
- c. Trauma triad of death
- d. Triad of mismatched blood transfusion



7. Primary survey shown in Photograph is used in

- a. Anesthesia care
- b. Trauma care
- c. Immunization care
- d. Post operative care

Airway
Breathing
Circulation
Disability
Exposure

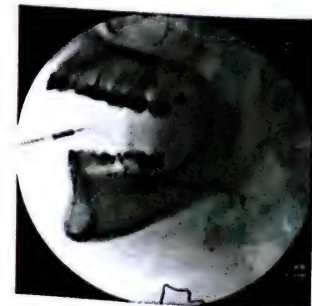
8. Famous surgeon shown in Photograph is credited with

- a. First Open heart surgery
- b. Surgical asepsis
- c. Radiosurgery
- d. First Cardiac transplantation



9. Diagnostic procedure (Photograph) is done for all of the following conditions EXCEPT

- a. Palpable mass
- b. Ductal stenosis/ stricture
- c. Stone obstruction
- d. Acute infection



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. c. CT Abdomen | 6. c. Trauma triad of death |
| 7. b. Trauma care (ABCDE survey) | 8. d. First Cardiac transplantation (Christiaan Barnard) |
| 9. d. Acute infection (Procedure shown in Sialography) | |

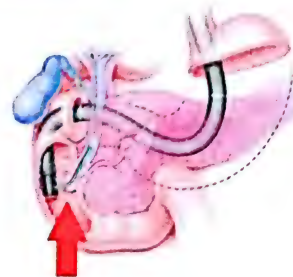
10. All are true about Instrument shown (Arrow) in Photograph except

- a. Safe in obesity
- b. Low post-operative pain
- c. Pneumoperitoneum never required
- d. Incision is smaller



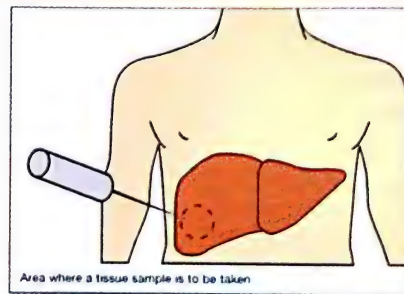
11. Identify the diagnostic technique shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. ERCP
- b. MRCP
- c. Colonoscopy
- d. Sigmoid colonoscopy



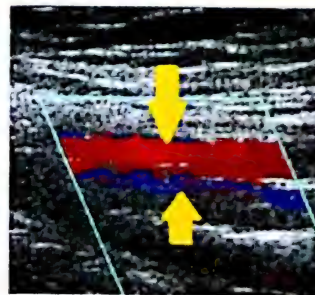
12. Diagnostic technique shown in Photograph can be used for all except

- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- b. Storage disorders
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Autoimmune hepatitis



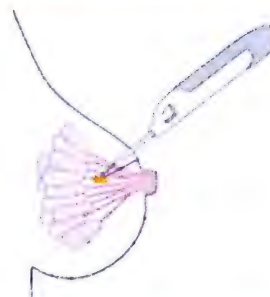
13. Imaging procedure shown in the Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. CT venography
- b. Contrast venography
- c. Doppler USG
- d. MRI venography



14. Identify the procedure shown in Photograph

- a. Endoscopic biopsy
- b. Core cut biopsy
- c. Fine needle aspiration
- d. Excisional biopsy



Ans.

10. c. Pneumoperitoneum never required (Instrument shown: Laparoscope)
 12. c. Hemangioma (Technique shown: Liver biopsy)
 14. b. Core cut biopsy

11. a. ERCP

13. c. Doppler USG

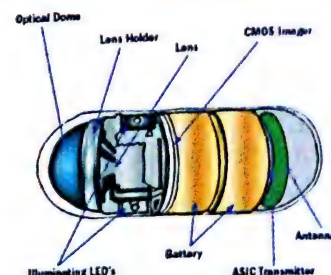
15. Identify the sign shown in Photograph

- a. Adson's sign
- b. Wright's manœuvre
- c. Gower's sign
- d. Gorlin sign

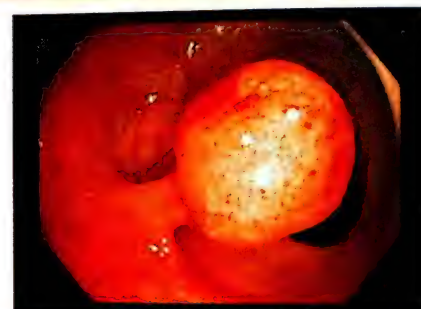
[Recent Question 2013]

**16. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for**

- a. Single balloon enteroscopy
- b. Double balloon enteroscopy
- c. Capsule endoscopy
- d. ERCP

**17. Most important investigation to detect Structure (Inside Colon) shown in Photograph**

- a. Colonoscopy
- b. Faecal occult blood test
- c. Barium enema
- d. Digital rectal examination

**18. Identify the procedure shown in Photograph**

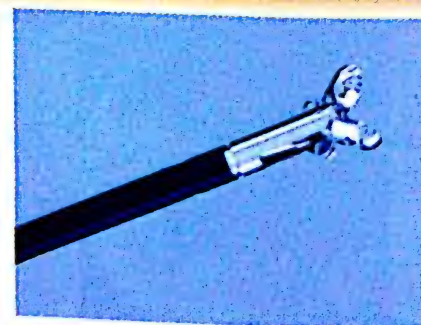
- a. Endoscopic biopsy
- b. Core cut biopsy
- c. Fine needle aspiration
- d. Excisional biopsy



Excisional biopsy

19. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for

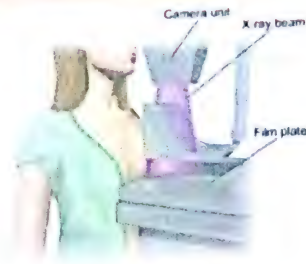
- a. Endoscopic biopsy
- b. Core cut biopsy
- c. Fine needle aspiration
- d. Excisional biopsy

**Ans.**

- 15. a. Adson's sign (Thoracic Outlet Syndrome)
- 17. a. Colonoscopy (Colonic polyp)
- 19. a. Endoscopic biopsy

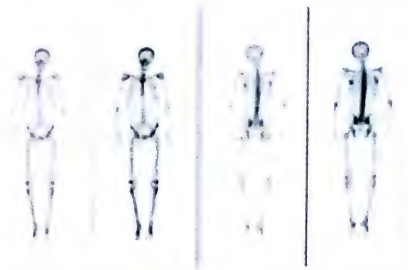
- 16. c. Capsule endoscopy
- 18. d. Excisional biopsy

20. True about Procedure shown in Photograph is all EXCEPT [Recent Question 2012]
- Produce Black & White image
 - Results expressed as BIRADS
 - Recommended for young females
 - Low energy X-rays



Mammogram

21. Investigation modality shown in Figure can be used to assess
- Bony metastasis
 - Arthropathies
 - Bone infections
 - All of the above



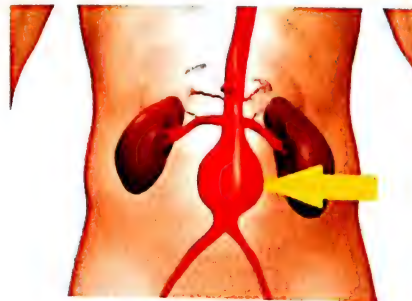
22. Identify the diagnostic technique shown in Photograph
- ERCP
 - MRCP
 - Colonoscopy
 - Sigmoid colonoscopy



23. Identify the Sign shown in the Photograph (Yellow arrow) [Recent Question 2013]
- Double bubble sign
 - Triple bubble sign
 - Rigler sign
 - Blumberg sign



24. Investigation of choice for measurement and complications of Condition shown in Photograph is
- Plain abdominal X-ray
 - USG
 - CT scan
 - MRI



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20. c. Recommended for young females (Procedure shown is Mammography) | 22. b. MRCP |
| 21. d. All of the above (Bone Scintigraphy) | 24. c. CT scan (Abdominal aortic aneurysm) |
| 23. c. Rigler sign (Double wall sign - Pneumoperitoneum) | |

25. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph, used during General Anesthesia

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Laryngoscope
- b. Endotracheal tube
- c. Laryngeal mask airway
- d. Fibro-optic laryngoscope



26. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph, used during Surgery

- a. Scalpel blade
- b. Sterile micro scalpel
- c. Microsurgical knife
- d. Disposable mini scalpel



27. Type of Surgical suture shown in the Photograph is

- a. Simple interrupted
- b. Horizontal mattress
- c. Vertical mattress
- d. Continuous subcuticular



28. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph, used for Artificial nutrition support

- a. Gastropepy tube
- b. Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy tube
- c. Esophagogastrroduodenoscope
- d. Fine bore feeding tube



29. Type of Needle used for Suturing shown in the Photograph is

- a. 3/8
- b. 5/8
- c. J
- d. Compound curve



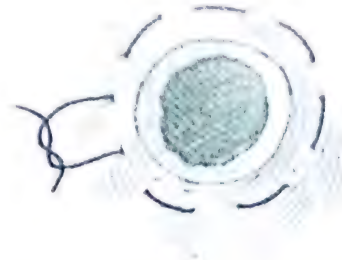
Ans.

- 25. c. Laryngeal mask airway
- 27. d. Continuous subcuticular
- 29. d. Compound curve

- 26. a. Scalpel blade
- 28. b. Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy tube

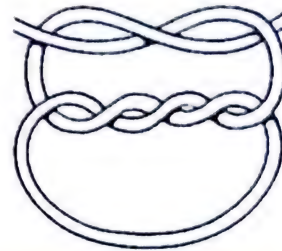
30. Type of Surgical suture shown in the Photograph

- is
- Purse string
 - Horizontal mattress
 - Vertical mattress
 - Lambert



31. Type of Knot used in Surgery shown in Photograph is

- Reef knot
- Surgeon's knot
- Half hitch knot
- Granny knot



32. Identify the instrument shown in Photograph, used during General Anesthesia

- Laryngoscope
- Endotracheal tube
- Laryngeal mask airway
- Fibro-optic laryngoscope

[Recent Question 2014]



33. Type of Injury shown in Photograph lead to

- Increased thoracic trauma
- Increased intra-abdominal trauma
- Both (Seat belt injury)
- None



34. Type of injury shown in Photograph is

- Blunt
- Penetrating
- Blast
- Crush



Ans.

- a. Purse string
- d. Fibro-optic laryngoscope
- d. Crush

- b. Surgeon's knot
- c. Both (Seat belt injury)

35. Secondary survey shown in Photograph is used in

- Anesthesia care
- Trauma care
- Immunization care
- Post operative care

History (AMPLE)

- A: Allergies
- M: Medications currently Used
- P: Past illnesses/pregnancy
- L: Last meal
- E: Events/environment related to the injury

36. Type of Brain herniation (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- Uncal
- Cingulate
- Central
- Tonsillar



37. Component shown in the Photograph is a part of

- AVPU scale
- Revised trauma score
- Glasgow Coma scale
- Triage

BEHAVIOR	RESPONSE	SCORE
Eye opening response	Spontaneously	4
	To speech	3
	To pain	2
	No response	1

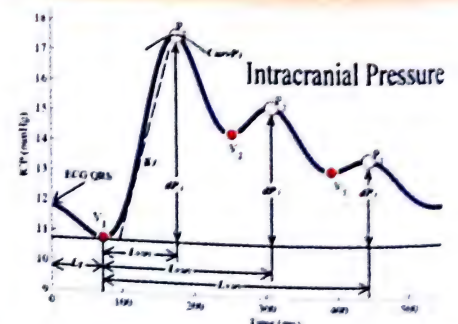
38. Injury sign (Colour) shown in the Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2014]

- Battle sign
- McEwen sign
- Lhermitte sign
- Kernig's sign



39. Normal value of Pressure shown in Photograph is

- 1-2 mm Hg
- 8-12 mm Hg
- 18-22 mm Hg
- 50-60 mm Hg



Ans.

35. b. Trauma care
37. c. Glasgow Coma scale
39. b. 8-12 mm Hg (Intracranial pressure)

36. d. Tonsillar
38. a. Battle sign (Mastoid ecchymosis – Skull fracture)

40. Procedure shown in Photograph must be done in
- Head injury
 - Facial injury
 - Neurological deficit
 - All of the above



41. Most common organ injured in trauma to body part shown in Photograph is

- Liver
- Spleen
- Pancreas
- Gall Bladder

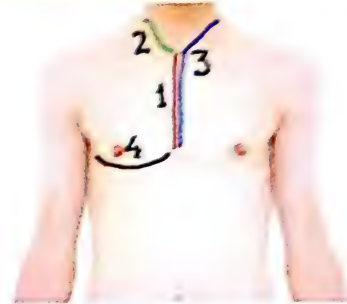
[Recent Question 2014, 2012]



42. In trauma of body part shown, best approach is

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

[Recent Question 2014]



43. Sodium concentration in Solution shown in Photograph is

- 110 mEq/L
- 120 mEq/L
- 124 mEq/L
- 130 mEq/L

[Recent Question 2012]



44. Maneuver used in Trauma Medicine shown in Photograph is

- Vertical lift
- Translational lift
- Log rolling
- Patient lift



Ans.

40. d. All of the above (Spine immobilization)
42. d. 4 (Thorax trauma: Anterolateral thoracotomy)
44. c. Log rolling

41. a. Liver (Penetrating abdominal trauma)
43. d. 130 mEq/L (Solution shown: Ringer Lactate)

45. Photograph shows scale used for assessment of
- Depth of anesthesia
 - Onset of anesthesia
 - Level of consciousness
 - Mode of injury

Table 1. Glasgow Coma Score

Eye Opening (E)	Verbal Response (V)	Motor Response (M)
4-opens spontaneously	5-normal conversation	6-obeys commands
3-opens to voice	4-disoriented conversation	5-withdraws from pain
2-opens to pain	3-words, incoherent	4-withdraws from pain
1-none	2-incomprehensible sounds	3-withdraws from pain
	1-none	1-none

46. Reflex shown in Photograph is used for testing
- Hypovolemic shock
 - Neurogenic shock
 - Spinal shock
 - None



47. Fracture shown (Thick line) in Photograph is characterized by all EXCEPT
- Enophthalmos
 - Ecchymosis
 - Lengthening of face
 - Proptosis



48. Most common organ injured in blunt trauma to body part shown in Photograph is
- Liver
 - Spleen
 - Pancreas
 - Gall Bladder



49. Fracture shown in Photograph is a type of
- [Recent Question 2012]
- Gutter fracture
 - Ring fracture
 - Sutural fracture
 - Depressed fracture



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 45. c. Level of consciousness (Glasgow Coma Scale) | 46. c. Spinal shock (Bulbocavernosus reflex) |
| 47. d. Proptosis (Fracture shown: Le Fort Fracture) | 48. b. Spleen (Blunt abdominal trauma) |
| 49. d. Depressed fracture (Signature fracture) | |

50. Most common Fracture site of the bone shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Condyle
- b. Angle
- c. Mandible
- d. Coronoid process



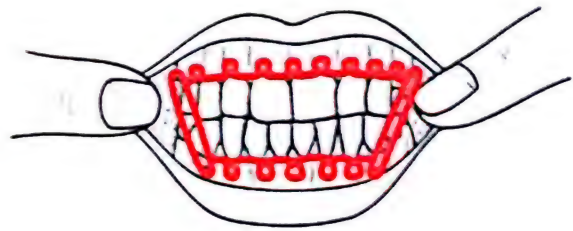
51. Type of fracture shown in Photograph is

- a. Le Fort I
- b. Le Fort II
- c. Le Fort III
- d. None of the above



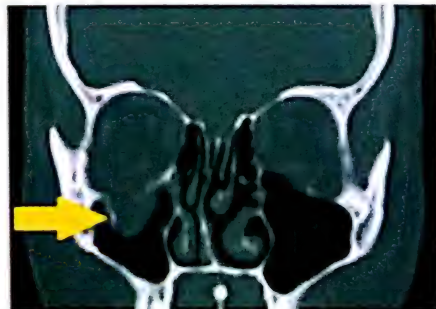
52. Fixation shown in Photograph is useful for

- a. Maxillary fractures
- b. Mandibular fractures
- c. Palatal fractures
- d. All of the above



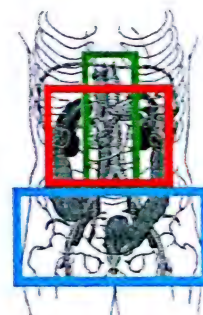
53. Diagnose condition shown in Coronal CT scan shown in Photograph

- a. Fracture Mandible
- b. Fracture Zygomatic
- c. Fracture Orbital blow-out
- d. Dental injury



54. Retroperitoneal Zone 3 shown in Photograph is

- a. Green colour
- b. Red colour
- c. Blue colour
- d. None of the above



Ans.

- 50. a. Condyle (Fracture mandible)
- 52. d. All of the above (Intermaxillary fixation)
- 54. c. Blue colour

- 51. c. Le Fort III (Maxillary fracture)
- 53. c. Fracture Orbital blow-out

55. Type of Fracture shown in Photograph is

- a. Compression
- b. Angulation
- c. Burst
- d. Translational



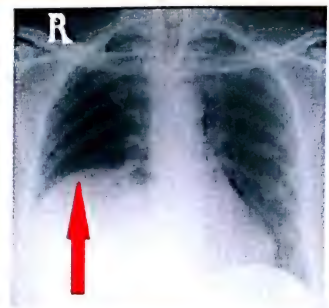
56. Type of Fracture shown in Photograph is

- a. Green stick fracture
- b. Torus/ Buckle fracture
- c. Spiral fracture
- d. Transverse fracture



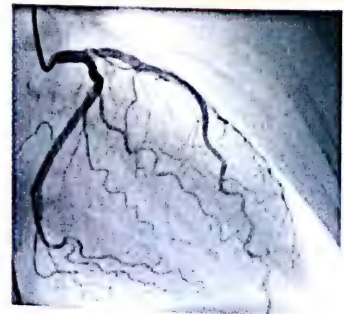
57. All of the following are associated with condition shown in Photograph EXCEPT

- a. Cholecystitis
- b. Subphrenic abscess
- c. Amoebic abscess
- d. Pyogenic abscess



58. False about Imaging procedure of CAD shown in Photograph

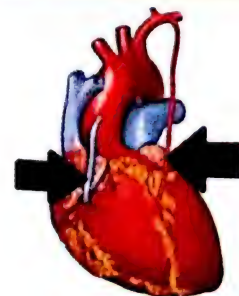
- a. Gold Standard for diagnosis of CAD
- b. Assessment of ventricular function
- c. Severity and extent of stenosis
- d. Demonstrate ischaemia



59. Surgical procedure shown in Photograph is

- a. Angioplasty
- b. Coronary artery bypass grafting
- c. Coronary stenting
- d. Bentall procedure

[Recent Question 2013]



Ans.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 55. d. Translational | 56. a. Green stick fracture |
| 57. a. Cholecystitis (Condition shown: Right hemi-diaphragm elevation) | |
| 58. d. Demonstrate ischaemia (Imaging shown: Coronary angiography) | |
| 59. b. Coronary artery bypass grafting | |

60. Identify the Type of Prosthetic heart valve shown in the Photograph

- a. Bi-leaflet mechanical
- b. Tri-leaflet mechanical
- c. Ball and cage mechanical
- d. Tilting disc mechanical



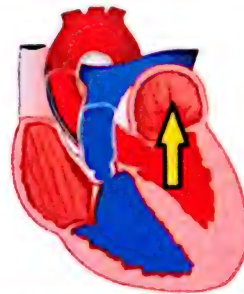
61. Identify the Type of Prosthetic heart valve shown in the Photograph

- a. Bi-leaflet mechanical
- b. Tri-leaflet mechanical
- c. Ball and cage mechanical
- d. Tilting disc mechanical



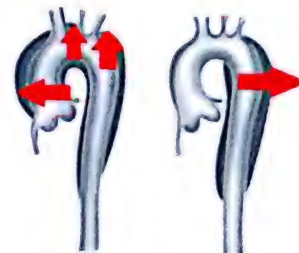
62. Identify the Valvular condition shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Mitral regurgitation
- b. Aortic regurgitation
- c. Mitral stenosis
- d. Aortic stenosis



63. Classification shown in the Photograph is

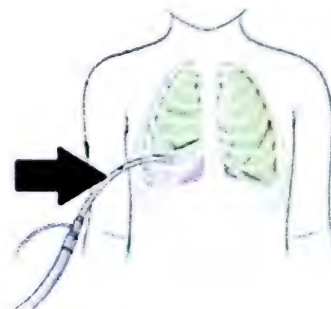
- a. DeBakey classification
- b. Stanford classification (Aortic dissection)
- c. Ritter classification
- d. Litter classification



Type A Type B

64. Procedure shown in Photograph is

- a. Chest tube drainage
- b. Pericardial aspiration
- c. Pleural aspiration
- d. ECG



Ans.

- 60. a. Bi-leaflet mechanical
- 62. a. Mitral regurgitation
- 64. a. Chest tube drainage

- 61. c. Ball and cage mechanical
- 63. b. Stanford classification (Aortic dissection)

65. MCC of Acquired from of condition shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Bacterial infection
- b. Fungal infection
- c. Blunt trauma
- d. Penetrating trauma



66. Identify the Vascular graft type shown in Photograph

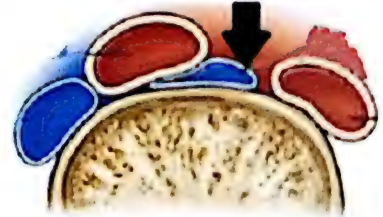
- a. Textile synthetic
- b. Non-textile synthetic
- c. Textile biologic
- d. Non-textile biologic



67. Identify the syndrome shown in Photograph

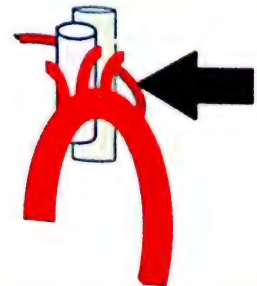
- a. Paget Schrotter syndrome
- b. Budd-Chiari Syndrome
- c. Mondor's syndrome
- d. May Thurner/ Cockett syndrome

Left Common Iliac Vein



68. Condition seen due to Aberrant vessel (Black arrow) shown in Photograph is

- a. Dysphagia aortica
- b. Dysphagia lusoria
- c. Ortner syndrome
- d. Xerostomia



69. Disease shown in Photograph affects which layer of artery?

- a. Tunica adventitia
- b. Tunica media
- c. Tunica intima
- d. All of the above



Ans.

65. d. Penetrating trauma (AV fistula)

67. d. May Thurner/ Cockett syndrome (Left Iliac Vein compression)

68. b. Dysphagia lusoria (Aberrant Subclavian aorta)

66. a. Textile synthetic (Dacron graft)

69. d. All of the above (Buerger's disease)

70. Identify the Device shown in the Photograph

- Vascular ring connector
- Cardiac pacemaker
- Cardiac shunt
- Coronary stent



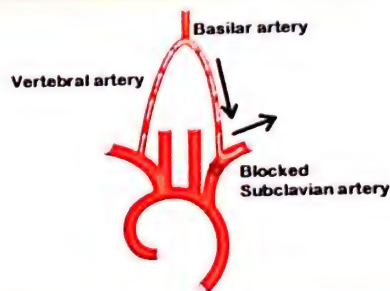
71. Normal value of Index (Arrows) calculated by method shown in Photograph is

- 0.8
- 1.0
- 1.2
- 1.4



72. Identify the Condition shown in Photograph

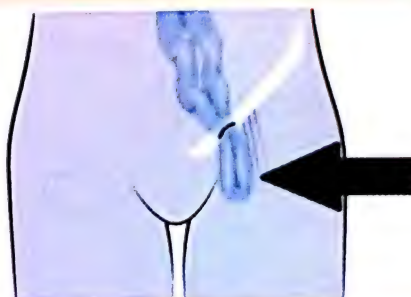
- Anterior spinal artery syndrome
- Subclavian steal syndrome
- Median medullary syndrome
- Lateral medullary syndrome



73. Identify the Hernia type shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- Direct inguinal
- Indirect inguinal
- Femoral
- Umbilical



74. Identify the Hernia type shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- Spigelion
- Incisional
- Femoral
- Umbilical



Ans.

- d. Coronary stent
- b. Subclavian steal syndrome
- d. Umbilical

- b. 1.0 (Ankle Branchial Index)
- c. Femoral

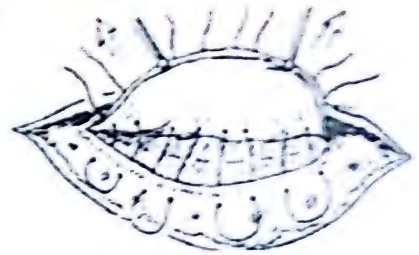
75. Hernia shown in Photograph, Bochdalek type, is mostly

- a. Anteromedial
- b. Anterolateral
- c. Posteromedial
- d. Posterolateral



76. Surgery shown in Photograph is used for repair of

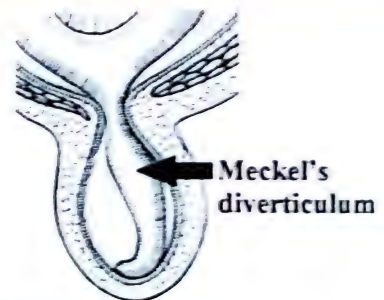
- a. Spigelion hernia
- b. Indirect inguinal hernia
- c. Incisional hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia



77. Identify the Condition shown in Photograph

- a. Maydl's hernia
- b. Littre's hernia
- c. Amyand's hernia
- d. Spigelion hernia

[Recent Question 2012]



78. Pus collection shown in Photograph is typical of

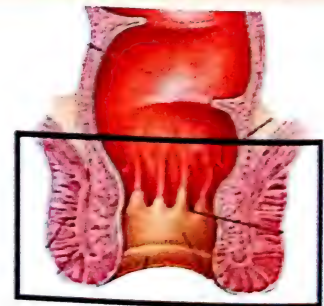
- a. Hydatid cyst
- b. Cold abscess
- c. Pyogenic liver abscess
- d. Amoebic liver abscess

[Recent Question 2013]



79. True about Anatomical part (Box) shown in the Photograph is all EXCEPT

- a. Keratinized
- b. 1/3rd above and 2/3rd below dentate line
- c. Anoderm painful
- d. Extraperitoneal



Ans.

- 75. d. Posterolateral (Bochdalek Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia)
- 76. d. Umbilical hernia (Mayo's operation)
- 78. d. Amoebic liver abscess (Anchovy sauce pus)

- 77. b. Littre's hernia
- 79. b. 1/3rd above and 2/3rd below dentate line

80. Maneuver shown in Photograph is used to control bleeding from

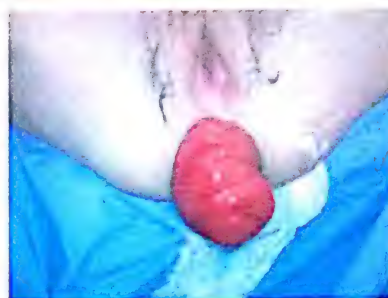
- IVC
- Hepatic artery
- Hepatic vein
- Cystic artery



81. Identify the condition shown in the Photograph

- Peri-anal abscess
- Fistula in ano
- Rectal prolapse
- Rectal cancer

[Recent Question 2014]



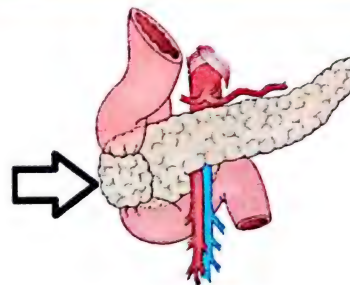
82. Most common carcinoma type seen at site depicted (Arrow) in Photograph

- Squamous cell
- Basal cell
- Cuboidal
- Cloacogenic



83. Surgery of choice for Condition shown in Photograph is

- Duodeno-duodenostomy
- Duodeno-jejunostomy
- Pancreato-jejunostomy
- Porto-enterostomy



84. Most common site of Lymphoma in GIT as shown in Photograph is

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Ans.

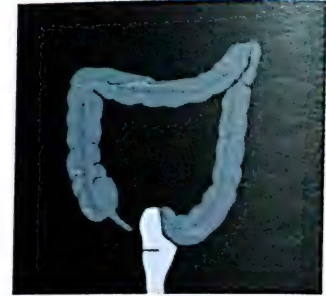
- b. Hepatic artery (Pringle maneuver)
- a. Squamous cell (Anal carcinoma)
- a. 1 (Stomach)

- c. Rectal prolapse
- a. Duodeno-duodenostomy (Annular Pancreas)

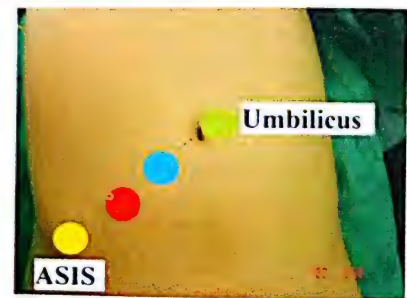
85. **Shunt (Arrow) shown in Photograph is used for**
 [Recent Question 2012]
 a. Dialysis
 b. Raised Intracranial pressure
 c. Headache
 d. Ascites



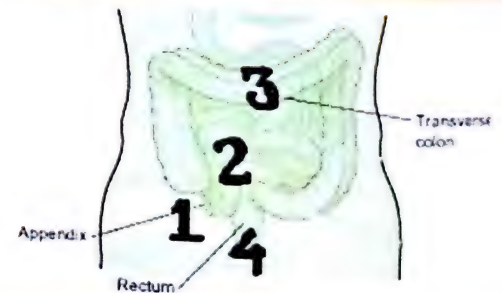
86. **Most common complication after Procedure of removal of organ shown in Photograph is**
 a. Anastomotic leak
 b. Intestinal obstruction
 c. Peritonitis
 d. Pelvic abscess



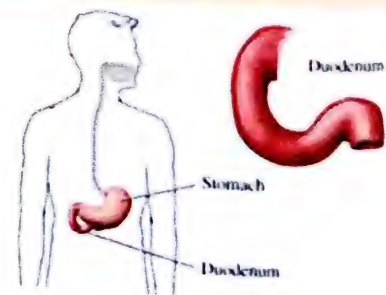
87. **In the Photograph, McBurney's point is depicted by**
 a. Green point
 b. Blue point
 c. Red point
 d. Yellow point



88. **Most common site of Carcinoid tumour in GIT tract, as shown in Photograph, is**
 a. 1
 b. 2
 c. 3
 d. 4



89. **Organ shown in Photograph is most common site of all EXCEPT**
 [Recent Question 2012]
 a. Peptic ulcer
 b. Stress ulcer
 c. Curling ulcer
 d. Small intestine diverticulum



Ans.

85. d. Ascites (Denver shunt)
 87. c. Red point
 89. b. Stress ulcer (Stomach is MC site)

86. b. Intestinal obstruction (Procedure: Total Colectomy)
 88. a. 1 (Appendix)

90. **Most commonly injured nerve in Incision shown (Thick line) in Photograph is**
 [Recent Question 2014]
- Ilioinguinal nerve
 - Iliohypogastric nerve
 - Subcostal nerve
 - 11th Thoracic nerve



91. **Peak incidence of the condition among children as shown in Photograph is**
- 0-6 months age
 - 6-36 months age
 - 3-5 years age
 - >5 years age



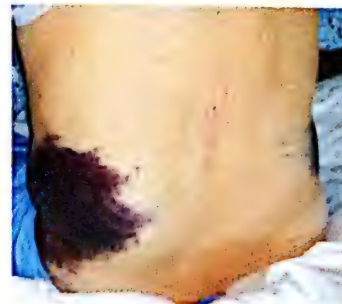
92. **Condition shown in Photograph is characterized by all EXCEPT**
- Autosomal dominant
 - More than 50 Colonic adenomas diagnostic
 - Surgery is almost always advisable
 - Associated with desmoids tumors and osteomas



93. **Identify the Sign shown in Photograph which occurs due to Splenic trauma**
 [Recent Question 2012]
- Cullen's sign
 - Rovsing's sign
 - Trousseau sign
 - Kehr's sign



94. **Identify the Sign shown in Photograph**
 [Recent Question 2013, 2012]
- Cullen's sign
 - Grey turner sign
 - Trousseau sign
 - Fothergill sign



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 90. b. Iliohypogastric nerve (McBurney's incision) | 91. b. 6-36 months age (Intussusception) |
| 92. b. More than 50 Colonic adenomas diagnostic (Familial Adenomatous Polyposis: More than 100 are diagnostic) | 94. b. Grey turner sign |
| 93. d. Kehr's sign | |

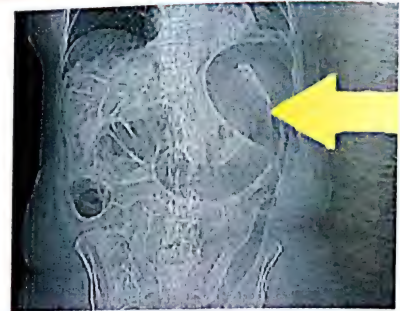
95. Identify the condition shown in Photograph

- a. Achalasia
- b. Zenker diverticulum
- c. Mallory Weiss tears
- d. Barretts oesophagus



96. Appearance (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Ulcerative colitis
- b. Crohn's disease
- c. Ileocaecal TB
- d. Hirschsprung disease



97. Score shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Chronic liver failure
- b. Chronic liver disease
- c. Acute cholecystitis
- d. Acute Hepatitis

Points

Encephalopathy

Ascites

Bilirubin ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)

Albumin (g/L)

Prothrombin (sec) *

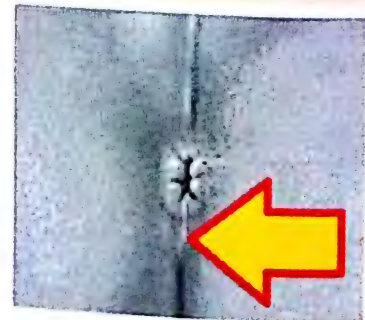
98. Stomach appearance shown in Photograph

- a. Bormann 1
- b. Bormann 2
- c. Bormann 3
- d. Bormann 4



99. Most common site of condition shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013, 2012]

- a. 12'o clock
- b. 3'o clock
- c. 6'o clock
- d. 9'o clock



Ans.

- 95. c. Mallory Weiss tears
- 97. b. Chronic liver disease (Child Pugh score)
- 99. c. 6'o clock (Anal fissure)

- 96. b. Crohn's disease (Hose-pipe appearance)
- 98. d. Bormann 4 (Stomach appearance: Linitis plastica)

100. Index shown in Photograph is used for evaluation of

- Acute Hepatitis
- Acute Pancreatitis
- Acute Cholecystitis
- Acute cerebral meningitis

Balthazar CT Severity Index

Prognostic Indicator

Pancreatic inflammation

Normal pancreas

Focal or diffuse enlargement of the pancreas

Intrinsic pancreatic abnormalities, with inflammatory changes in peripancreatic fat

Single, ill-defined fluid collection or phlegmon

Two or more poorly defined collections or presence of gas in or adjacent to the pancreas

Pancreatic necrosis

None

< 30%

30-50%

> 50%

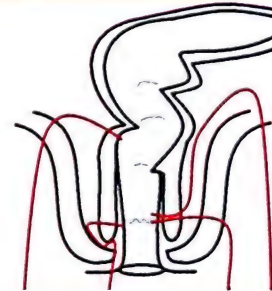
101. Most common site of Carcinoma of Organ shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- Head
- Neck
- Body
- Tail



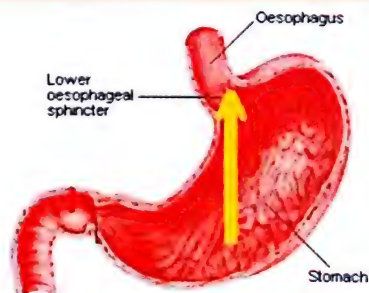
102. Classification of Fistulae of the region shown in Photograph is

- Seddon's classification
- Park's classification
- Work's classification
- Heblot classification



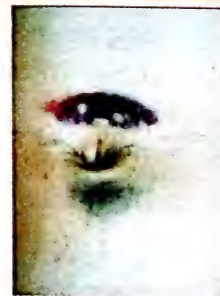
103. Reflux shown (Arrow) in Photograph is scored by

- Gleason score
- Demeester score
- Alvarado score
- Ranson score



104. Sign (around Umbilicus) shown in Photograph result from [Recent Question 2013]

- Acute pancreatitis
- Blunt abdominal trauma
- Ectopic pregnancy
- All of the above



Ans.

100. b. Acute Pancreatitis
102. b. Park's classification (Anal fistulae)
104. d. All of the above (Cullen's sign)

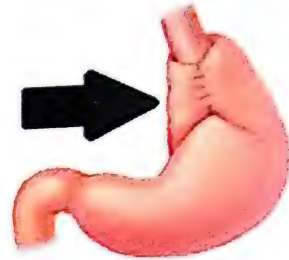
101. a. Head (Carcinoma Pancreas)
103. b. Demeester score (Esophageal reflux)

105. Identify the Condition shown in the Photograph

- a. Endometrioma
 - b. Raspberry tumour
 - c. Secondary carcinoma
 - d. Umbilical hernia
- [Recent Question 2013]

**106. Identify the Surgical technique shown in the Photograph**

- a. Allison repair
 - b. Hill procedure
 - c. Belsey mark IV operation
 - d. Nissen fundoplication
- [Recent Question 2014]

**107. Borrmann Stage of Gastric Cancer (Advanced) as shown in Photograph is**

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV

**108. Identify the Surgical procedure shown in Photograph**

- a. Billroth I gastrectomy
- b. Billroth II gastrectomy
- c. Gastroenterostomy
- d. Truncal vagotomy

**109. Diagnose the Condition shown in Photograph**

- a. Radio-opaque stones Gall bladder
 - b. Porcelain gall bladder
 - c. Acute cholecystitis
 - d. CBD dilation
- [Recent Question 2013]

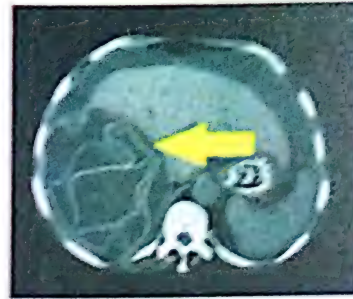
**Ans.**

105. b. Raspberry tumour (Umbilical adenoma)
 107. c. Type III
 109. b. Porcelain gall bladder

106. d. Nissen fundoplication (Gastro-esophageal reflux disease)
 108. b. Billroth II gastrectomy (Peptic ulceration)

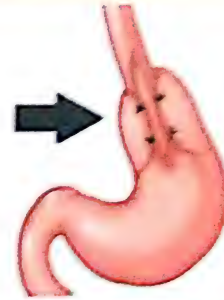
110. Identify the Liver condition (Arrow) as shown in CT scan Photograph

- a. Amoebic liver abscess
- b. Pyogenic liver abscess
- c. Hydatid disease
- d. Ascending cholangitis



111. Condition for which the Surgical repair (Arrow) is done as shown in Photograph

- a. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- b. Rolling hiatus hernia
- c. Achalasia
- d. Malignant carcinoma



112. All are true about Diverticulum shown in Photograph except

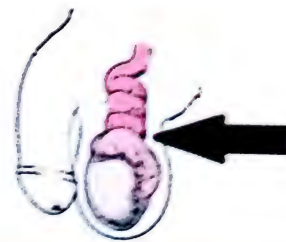
- a. Seen in 2% population
- b. 3-5 cms long
- c. Mesenteric border
- d. 60 cms from Ileocaecal valve

Small Intestine



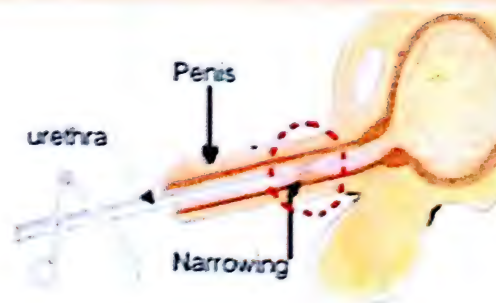
113. Identify the condition (Arrow) as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Testicular hematoma
- b. Testicular torsion
- c. Testicular hydrocoele
- d. Testicular carcinoma



114. Most common cause of Condition shown (Encircled) in Photograph is

- a. Infection
- b. Congenital
- c. Trauma
- d. Post-endoscopy



Ans.

- 110. c. Hydatid disease (Water lily sign)
- 112. c. Mesenteric border (Meckel's diverticulum)
- 114. c. Trauma (Urethral stricture)

- 111. c. Achalasia (Heller's myotomy)
- 113. b. Testicular torsion

115. Condition seen (Arrow) in Photograph is associated with

- a. Hypospadias
- b. Epispadias
- c. Exostrophy
- d. Peyronie's disease



116. Identify the treatment shown for Hemorrhoids in the Photograph

- a. Injection sclerotherapy
- b. Open hemorrhoidectomy
- c. Banding ligation
- d. Closed hemorrhoidectomy



117. Gangrenous condition shown in Photograph is caused by

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Staphylococcus
- b. Clostridium welchii
- c. Anaerobic streptococci
- d. All of the above



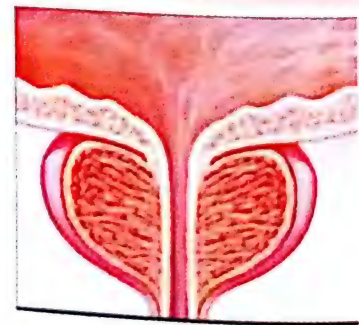
118. Typical condition of bladder (Encircled) shown in Photograph is due to

- a. Cystitis
- b. Malignancy
- c. BPH
- d. TB



119. Most important marker for evaluation of Cancer of Gland shown in Photograph is

- a. PLAP
- b. NSE
- c. PSA
- d. PAP



Ans.

115. d. Peyronie's disease (Condition shown: Dupuytren's contracture)

116. c. Banding ligation

118. d. TB (Thimble bladder)

117. d. All of the above (Fournier gangrene)

119. c. PSA (Prostate cancer)

120. Sign shown in Photograph is useful in detecting
 a. Acute orchitis
 b. Chronic orchitis
 c. Hydrocoele
 d. Testicular torsion



121. Most common type of Cancer seen in Organ shown in Photograph is
 a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 b. Basal cell carcinoma
 c. Transitional cell carcinoma
 d. Clear cell carcinoma



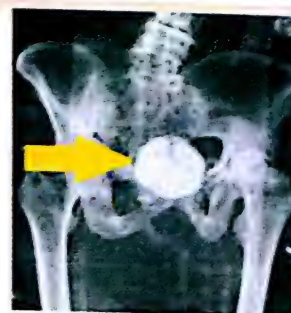
122. Appearance shown on IVP in Photograph is characteristic of
 a. Renal stone
 b. Hydronephrosis
 c. Hypernephroma
 d. Polycystic kidney



123. Identify the Condition shown in the Photograph
 a. Undescended left kidney [Recent Question 2012]
 b. Papillary carcinoma
 c. Horse shoe kidney
 d. Congenital absent left kidney



124. Diagnose the Condition shown (Arrow) in Photograph
 a. Bladder diverticulum
 b. Impacted fecolith
 c. Foreign body
 d. Bladder stone



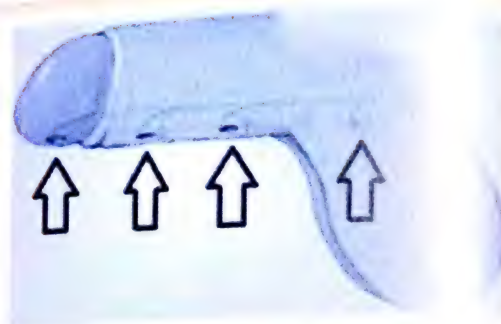
Ans.

120. d. Testicular torsion (Prehn's sign)
 122. d. Polycystic kidney (Spider leg appearance)
 124. d. Bladder stone

121. c. Transitional cell carcinoma (Urinary bladder)
 123. c. Horse shoe kidney

125. Identify the Abnormality shown (Arrows) in the Photograph

- a. Epispadias
- b. Hypospadias
- c. Phimosis
- d. Circumcision



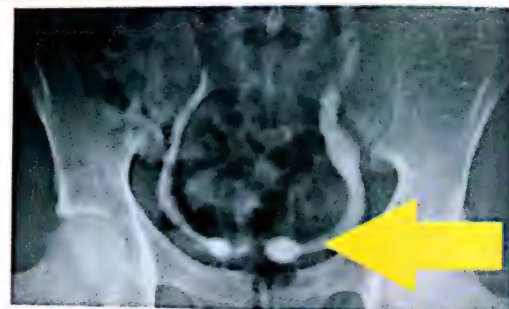
126. Identify the Abnormality shown (Arrow) in the Photograph

- a. Epispadias
- b. Hypospadias
- c. Anorectal fistula
- d. Imperforate anus



127. Identify the Disorder shown (Arrow) in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Ureteritis
- b. Ureterocoele
- c. Megaureter
- d. Trigonitis



128. Identify the Abnormality shown (Arrow) in the Photograph

- a. Epispadias
- b. Hypospadias
- c. Phimosis
- d. Circumcision



129. Identify the disorder (if any) shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Normal breast
- b. Mastitis
- c. Paget's disease of breast
- d. Invasive ductal carcinoma



Ans.

125. b. Hypospadias (Grades of Hypospadias)

127. b. Ureterocoele (Adder/ Cobra head appearance)

129. c. Paget's disease of breast

126. d. Imperforate anus

128. c. Phimosis

130. All are true about Biopsy (management of Breast cancer) shown in Photograph EXCEPT

- a. Localized by blue dye
- b. Post-procedure sent for pathological examination
- c. Precludes need for further surgery
- d. May lead to lymphedema



131. Diagnose the condition shown in Photograph

- a. Lymphangiosarcoma
- b. Peau d'orange appearance
- c. Cancer-en-cuirasse
- d. Mastitis



132. Identify the benign disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Amazia
- b. Polymazia
- c. Bilateral mastitis
- d. Chronic inflammatory abscess

[Recent Question 2012]



133. Diagnose the condition shown in Photograph

- a. Cracked nipple
- b. Papilloma of nipple
- c. Inverted nipple
- d. Retention cyst of a Gland of Montgomery

[Recent Question 2012]



134. Identify the Breast reconstruction surgery depicted in Photograph

- a. LD flap
- b. TRAM flap
- c. SGAP flap
- d. DIEP flap



Ans.

130. c. Precludes need for further surgery

132. b. Polymazia

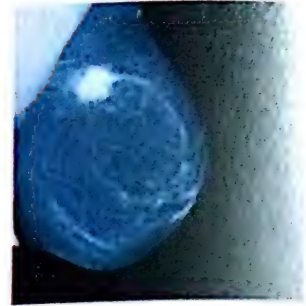
134. c. SGAP flap (Superior Gluteal Artery Perforator flap)

131. c. Cancer-en-cuirasse

133. c. Inverted nipple

135. Identify the condition shown on Mammography in Photograph

- a. Carcinoma
- b. Abscess
- c. Cyst
- d. Fibroadenoma



136. Condition shown in Photograph is associated with all except

- a. Klinefelter syndrome
- b. Leprosy
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Liver failure



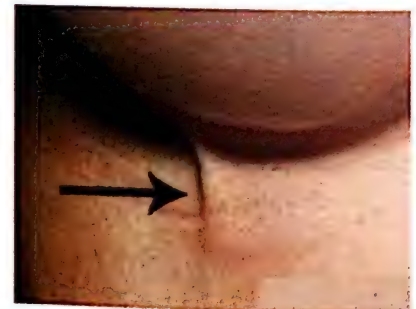
137. Identify the disorder (nipple of breast) shown in Photograph

- a. Mondor's disease
- b. Paget's disease
- c. Duct ectasia
- d. Polymazia (Accessory breast)



138. Identify the disorder (undersurface of breast) shown in Photograph

- a. Mondor's disease
- b. Paget's disease
- c. Mastitis
- d. Chronic inflammatory abscess



139. Identify the benign disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Mondor's disease
- b. Paget's disease
- c. Bilateral mastitis
- d. Chronic inflammatory abscess



Ans.

135. a. Carcinoma
 137. c. Duct ectasia
 139. d. Chronic inflammatory abscess

136. c. Tuberculosis (Condition shown is Gynaecomastia)
 138. a. Mondor's disease

140. Identify the breast disorder shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Cyst of breast
 - Paget's disease of breast
 - Phyllodes tumour
 - Galactocoele



141. Identify the breast disorder shown in Photograph
- Cyst of breast
 - Paget's disease of nipple
 - Phyllodes tumour
 - Galactocoele



142. Identify the condition shown on Mammography in Photograph
- Carcinoma
 - Abscess
 - Cyst
 - Fibroadenoma



143. Identify the surgical procedure as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]
- Quadrantectomy
 - Simple mastectomy
 - Radical mastectomy
 - Modified radical mastectomy



144. Condition shown in Photograph occur in breast due to
- Cutaneous arterial occlusion
 - Cutaneous venous engorgement
 - Old age
 - Cutaneous lymphatic edema



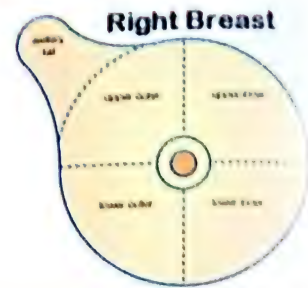
Ans.

140. c. Phyllodes tumour
141. b. Paget's disease of nipple
142. d. Fibroadenoma
143. d. Modified radical mastectomy
144. d. Cutaneous lymphatic edema (Peau d'orange appearance)

145. Cancer of the Organ seen in the Photograph is
Least commonly seen in

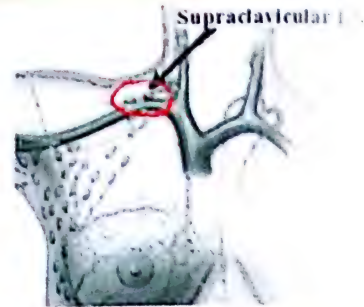
[Recent Question 2012]

- Upper inner quadrant
- Upper outer quadrant
- Lower inner quadrant
- Lower outer quadrant



146. If Lymph nodes (Circle/ Arrow) are involved in the Carcinoma of organ shown in Photograph then TNM stage would be

- II
- IIIb
- IIIc
- IV



147. Investigation for a Lactating Woman with a painful lump as shown in Photograph

- Mammography
- USG
- MRI
- FNAC



148. Most probable diagnosis of Condition shown in Photograph is

- Paget's disease
- Cystosarcoma phylloides
- Mondor's disease
- Mastitis



149. According to AJCC Classification of Breast cancer, Condition shown in Photograph is

- Stage 1c
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4a



Ans.

145. c. Lower inner quadrant
147. b. USG (Breast abscess)
149. d. Stage 4a (Extension to Chest wall)

146. c. IIIc (Supraclavicular LN involvement in Breast cancer)
148. d. Mastitis

150. If a Lump is found in Pregnancy, as shown in Photograph, Initial investigation of choice is

- a. Mammography
- b. USG
- c. MRI
- d. Biopsy



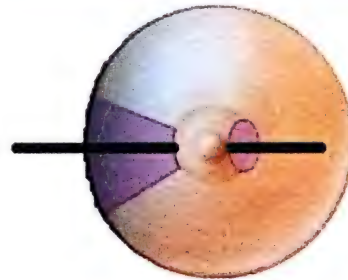
151. All are true about the Condition shown in Photograph except

- a. Less than 0.5% of all cases
- b. Gynaecomastia is a predisposing factor
- c. MC type is Infiltrating ductal variety
- d. Excess estrogen is protective



152. Condition shown in Photograph represents

- a. Breast carcinoma
- b. Periductal mastitis
- c. Mammary fistula
- d. Subareolar abscess



153. Most common tumour of Gland shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Warthin's tumour
- b. Pleomorphic adenoma
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Hamangioma



154. Identify the Surgical Flap shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Abbe flap
- b. DIEP flap
- c. TRAM flap
- d. Becker flap

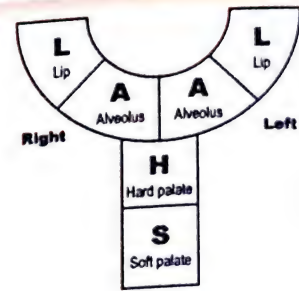


Ans.

150. b. USG (Possibility of Breast cancer)
 151. d. Excess estrogen is protective (Photograph shown: Male breast cancer)
 152. c. Mammary fistula
 153. b. Pleomorphic adenoma (Parotid gland)
 154. a. Abbe flap

155. Classification shown in Photograph is used for

- a. Maxillary fracture [Recent Question 2012]
- b. Mandibular fracture
- c. Bilateral Cleft lip and palate
- d. Oral carcinoma



156. Procedure shown in Photograph is done for

- a. Diverticulectomy and Cricopharyngeal myotomy [Recent Question 2013]
- b. Diverticulopexy and Cricopharyngeal myotomy
- c. Endoscopic diverticulotomy
- d. None



157. Most common site for Cancer of organ shown in Photograph is

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

[Recent Question 2013]



158. MC site of Cancer shown in Photograph in Lips is

- a. Upper white lip [Recent Question 2012]
- b. Upper red lip
- c. Lower white lip
- d. Lower red lip

[Recent Question 2012]



159. Most common Gland involved in Condition shown in Photograph is

- a. Parotid
- b. Submaxillary
- c. Submandibular
- d. None



Ans.

- 155. c. Bilateral Cleft lip and palate (LAHSAL classification)
- 156. c. Endoscopic diverticulotomy (Dohlman's procedure)
- 157. a. 1 (Tongue Cancer MC in Lateral border)
- 158. a. Upper white lip (Basal cell carcinoma)
- 159. a. Parotid (Salivary gland fistula)

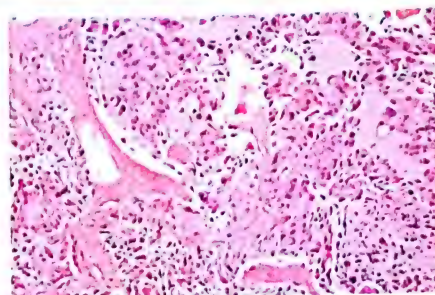
160. All of the following investigations can be done in Condition shown in Photograph except

- Lumbar puncture
- CT scan
- MRI scan
- ICP monitoring with Intracranial probe



161. Treatment of choice for Thyroid carcinoma shown in the Photograph is

- Thyroid lobectomy
- Hemi-thyroidectomy
- Sub-total thyroidectomy
- Total thyroidectomy



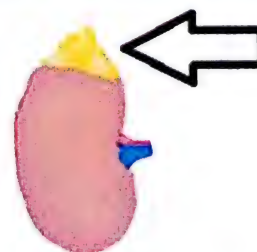
162. False about Primary Hyperaldosteronism of the Organ shown in Photograph is

- MCC is Conn's syndrome
- More common in Males
- CT has good sensitivity for diagnosis
- Spironolactone is First-line therapy



163. Treatment of choice for catecholamine-secreting tumors (Chromaffin cells of Medulla) of Gland shown in Photograph is

- Conservative management
- Phenoxybenzamine
- Laparoscopic resection of tumor
- Adrenalectomy



164. Anatomical area shown (Triangle) in the Photograph is known as

- Calot's triangle
- Gastrinoma triangle
- Hepatorenal abscess space
- Peritoneal recess

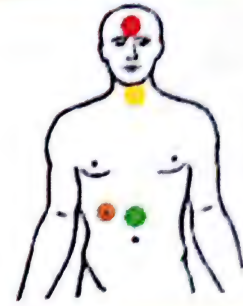


Ans.

160. a. Lumbar puncture (Photograph: Sun-setting sign in Hydrocephalus)
 161. d. Total thyroidectomy (Medullary carcinoma thyroid)
 162. b. More common in Males (Organ: Adrenal glands)
 163. c. Laparoscopic resection of tumor (Tumor: Pheochromocytoma)
 164. b. Gastrinoma triangle

165. Most common gland affected in MEN-1 syndrome is depicted in Photograph by

- a. Red colour
 - b. Yellow colour
 - c. Green colour
 - d. Brown colour
- [Recent Question 2013]*



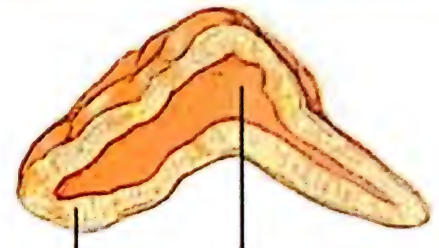
166. Identify the Type of Thyroidectomy shown in Photograph

- a. Total thyroidectomy
- b. Sub-total thyroidectomy
- c. Thyroid lobectomy
- d. Hartley Dunhill Operation



167. Primary tumor in case of Metastasis to Gland shown in Photograph is located in

- a. Breast
- b. Lung
- c. Kidneys
- d. Colon



Cortex Medulla

168. Most common Primary malignant tumor of Gland shown in Photograph is

- a. Follicular
- b. Medullary
- c. Anaplastic
- d. Papillary



169. Thyroid nodule type on Scintigraphy shown in Photograph

- a. Cold
- b. Warm
- c. Hot
- d. None

[Recent Question 2013]



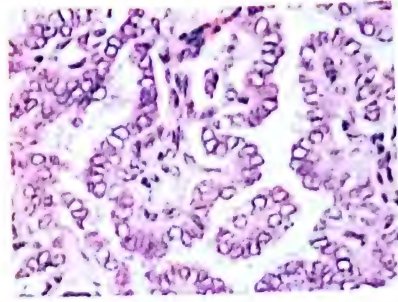
Ans.

165. b. Yellow colour (Parathyroids)
 167. a. Breast (Gland shown: Adrenal gland)
 169. a. Cold

166. c. Thyroid lobectomy
 168. d. Papillary (Gland: Thyroid)

170. Identify the Type of Thyroid carcinoma shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Medullary
- b. Anaplastic
- c. Papillary
- d. Large cell lymphoma



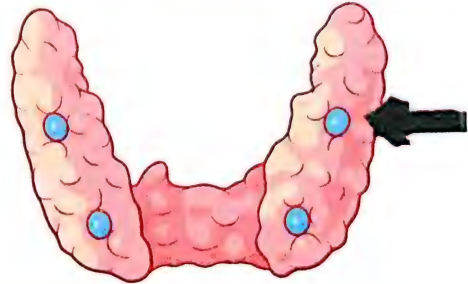
171. All of the following are true about condition shown in Photograph except

- a. Autoimmune disorder
- b. Associated with hypothyroidism
- c. More common in women
- d. Presence of TSH receptor antibodies



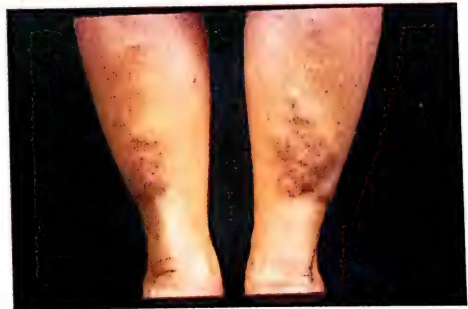
172. True about Glands(Arrow) depicted in the Photograph is all except

- a. Normal weight 20-25 grams
- b. Superior group arise from 4th pharyngeal pouch
- c. Inferior group arise from 3rd pharyngeal pouch
- d. Produce Parathormone



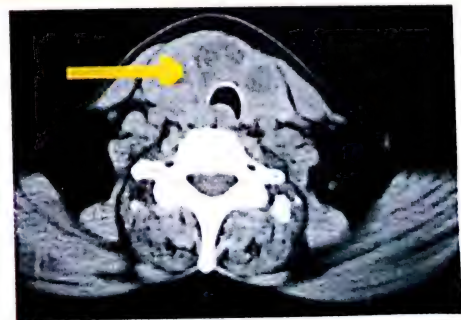
173. All of the following are true about condition shown in Photograph except

- a. Thyroid dermatopathy
- b. Deposition of Hyaluronic acid
- c. MCC is Graves' disease
- d. Topical steroids contraindicated



174. Identify the disorder (if any) shown on CT scan in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Normal Thyroid
- b. Goitre
- c. Thyroid cyst
- d. Thyroid nodule



Ans.

- 170. c. Papillary (Characteristic Orphan Annie-eyed nuclei)
- 171. b. Associated with hypothyroidism (Condition shown: Graves' Ophthalmopathy)
- 172. a. Normal weight 20-25 grams (Glands depicted: parathyroid glands)
- 173. d. Topical steroids contraindicated (Condition shown: Pre-tibial myxedema; Topical steroid are mainstay of treatment)

174. b. Goitre

175. Mark the Nerve (Arrow) to be identified during surgery of overlying organ

- a. Superior laryngeal
- b. External laryngeal
- c. Internal laryngeal
- d. Recurrent laryngeal



176. Identify the Type of Thyroidectomy shown in Photograph

- a. Total thyroidectomy
- b. Sub-total thyroidectomy
- c. Thyroid lobectomy
- d. Hartley Dunhill Operation



177. Identify the Instrument used in Surgery as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Deaver retractor
- b. Morris retractor
- c. Langenbeck retractor
- d. Doyen retractor



178. Identify the Instrument used in Surgery as shown in Photograph

- a. Deaver retractor
- b. Morris retractor
- c. Langenbeck retractor
- d. Doyen retractor



179. Surgical instrument shown in Photograph is

- a. DeBakey forceps
- b. Gillies forceps
- c. Adson forceps
- d. Allis forceps

[Recent Question 2012]



Ans.

175. d. Recurrent laryngeal (Identified during Thyroid surgery)

176. b. Sub-total thyroidectomy

178. b. Morris retractor

177. c. Langenbeck retractor

179. d. Allis forceps

180. Surgical instrument shown in Photograph is

- a. DeBakey forceps
- b. Gillies forceps
- c. Adson forceps
- d. Spencer wells forceps



181. Surgical instrument shown in Photograph is

- a. DeBakey forceps
- b. Gillies forceps
- c. Adson forceps
- d. Spencer wells forceps



182. Surgical instrument shown in Photograph is

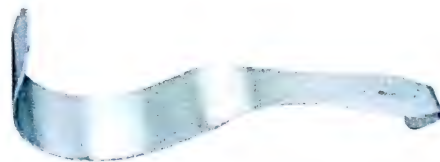
- a. Surgical blade
- b. Surgical blade holder
- c. McIndoe scissors
- d. Ashley probe

[Recent Question 2014]



183. Identify the Instrument used in Surgery as shown in Photograph

- a. Deaver retractor
- b. Morris retractor
- c. Langenbeck retractor
- d. Doyen retractor



184. Surgical instrument shown in Photograph is

- a. DeBakey forceps
- b. Gillies forceps
- c. Adson forceps
- d. Spencer wells forceps



Ans.

- 180. d. Spencer wells forceps
- 182. b. Surgical blade holder
- 184. b. Gillies forceps

- 181. c. Adson forceps
- 183. a. Deaver retractor

185. Criteria shown in Photograph are used for which surgical condition?

- Chronic liver disease
- Acute Appendicitis
- Gall stone pancreatitis
- Non Gall-stone Pancreatitis

Admission

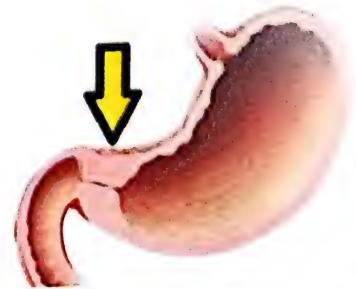
- Age > 55
- WBC > 16,000
- Glucose > 200
- LDH > 350
- AST > 250

During first 48 hours

- Hematocrit drop > 10%
- Serum bilirubin > 8
- Base deficit > 10
- Increased INR > 5
- Fluid resuscitation > 6L
- Arterial hypotension > 60

186. Treatment of choice for Condition shown (Arrow) in Photograph is

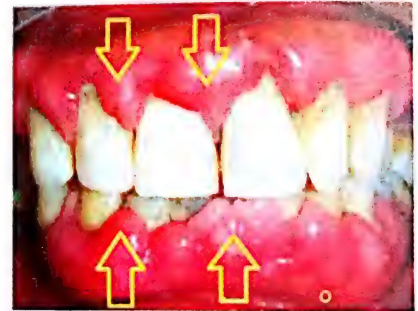
- Endoscopic balloon dilation
- Cyclosporin
- Ramstedt's pyloromyotomy
- Gastroenterostomy



187. A patient developed Side-effect (Arrows) as shown in Photograph after Organ transplantation. Most likely immunosuppressive agent responsible is

- Azathioprine
- Ciclosporin
- Tacrolimus
- Mycophenolate mofetil

[Recent Question 2013]



188. Most useful Incision preferred for Surgical removal of 'Retrocaecal and fixed' organ as shown (Encircled) in Photograph is

- Grid-iron incision
- Lanz incision
- Lower midline abdominal incision
- Rutherford Morrison Incision



189. Scoring shown in Photograph is used in Surgery field for

- Acute pancreatitis
- Acute appendicitis
- Rheumatic fever
- Hepatosplenomegaly

Variables	Clinical features	Score
Symptoms	Migratory RIF pain	1
	Anorexia	1
Signs	Nausea and vomiting	1
	Tenderness (RIF)	2
	Rebound tenderness	1
Laboratory	Elevated temperature	1
	Leucocytosis	2
	Shift to Left	1
Total Score		10

Ans.

185. d. Non Gall-stone Pancreatitis (Ransons' Criteria)

186. c. Ramstedt's pyloromyotomy (Condition: Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis)

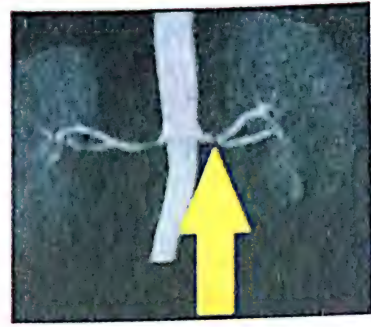
187. b. Ciclosporin (Gingival hyperplasia)

189. b. Acute appendicitis (Alvarado score)

188. d. Rutherford Morrison Incision (Appendicectomy)

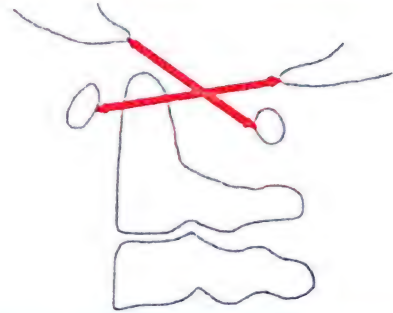
190. Gold standard investigation for diagnosis of Condition shown in Photograph is

- Doppler USG
- Captopril challenge test
- Digital subtraction angiography
- MAG3 scan



191. Ratio 1.3 used for Skull translation shown in Photograph indicates

- Anterior translation
- Posterior translation
- Normal ratio
- None



192. Condition shown in Photograph is known as

- Trismus
- Risus sardonicus
- Ophisthotonus
- None



193. Surgeon depicted in Photograph is known as

- Father of Surgery
 - Father of Modern Surgery
 - Father of Indian Surgery
 - Father of MRI
- [Recent Question 2013]



194. Surgeon depicted in Photograph is known as

- Father of Surgery
- Father of Modern Surgery
- Father of Indian Surgery
- Father of MRI



Ans.

190. c. Digital subtraction angiography (Condition: Renal artery stenosis)

191. a. Anterior translation (Power's ratio)

193. b. Father of Modern Surgery (Joseph Lister)

192. b. Risus sardonicus

194. c. Father of Indian Surgery (Sushruta)

195. Ideal surgical management in cases of Obstruction with perforation shown in Photograph is

- a. Conservative management with saline enemas
- b. Laparotomy and milking
- c. End-to-side anastomosis
- d. Side-to-side anastomosis



196. All are true about Scar shown in Photograph EXCEPT *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Scar tissue extends beyond boundary of original incision or wound
- b. Excess collagen
- c. Hypervascularity
- d. Improve spontaneously with time



197. Stomach condition shown in Photograph is

- a. Trichobezoar
- b. Phytobezoar
- c. Pharmacobezoar
- d. Lactobezoar



198. Post-burn injury, most commonly seen carcinoma in Condition seen in Photograph is

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Malignant melanoma
- d. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma



199. Identify the Breast reconstruction surgery depicted in Photograph *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. LD flap
- b. TRAM flap
- c. SGAP flap
- d. DIEP flap



Ans.

195. c. End-to-side anastomosis (Round worm obstruction and perforation)

196. d. Improve spontaneously with time (Photograph: Keloid scar)

197. b. Phytobezoar

199. b. TRAM flap (Transverse rectus abdominis muscle flap)

198. b. Squamous cell carcinoma (Marjolin's ulcer)

ORTHOPAEDICS

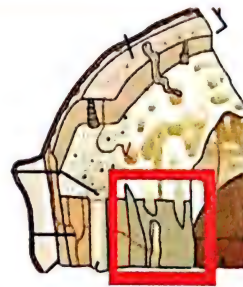
1. Identify the Type of fracture shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Transverse
- b. Spiral
- c. Oblique
- d. Comminuted



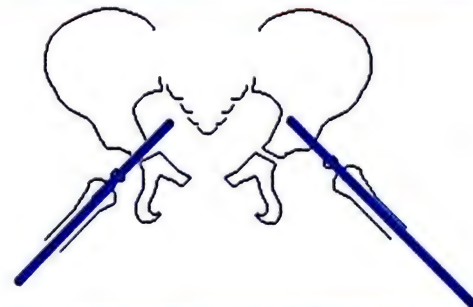
2. Identify the Part of Bone (Box) shown in Cross-section of bone in Photograph

- a. Compact bone
- b. Cancellous bone
- c. Haversian canal
- d. Volkmann's canal



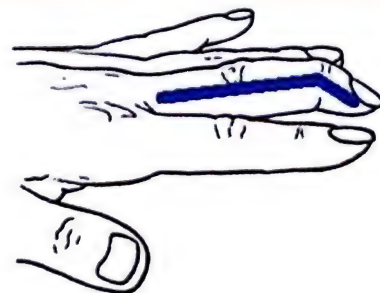
3. Line shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Nelaton's line
- b. Shenton's line
- c. Von Rosen's line
- d. Trethowan's line



4. Identify the Deformity shown in Photograph

- a. Trigger finger
- b. Mallet finger
- c. Boutanniere's deformity
- d. Swan neck deformity



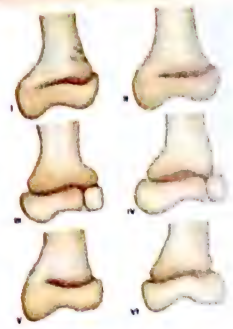
Ans.

- 1. b. Spiral
- 3. c. Von Rosen's line

- 2. b. Cancellous bone
- 4. b. Mallet finger (Base ball finger)

5. **Classification shown in Photograph was given by**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Sanders
- b. Wassel
- c. Tscherne
- d. Salter Harris



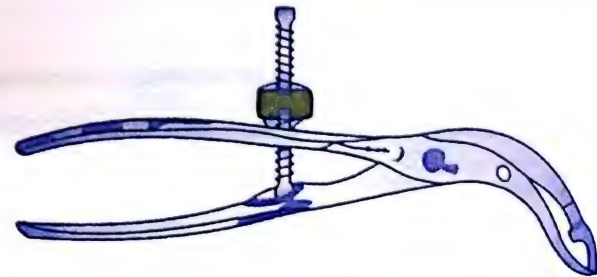
6. **Orthopaedic device shown in Photograph is**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. CTEV shoes
- b. Below knee calipers
- c. Denis Browne splint
- d. Phelps brace



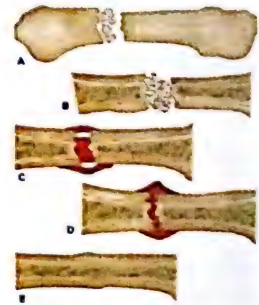
7. **Identify the Orthopaedic instrument shown in Photograph**

- a. AO forceps
- b. Fergusson bone holding forceps
- c. Patella forceps
- d. Leksell's rongeur



8. **Stages of process shown in Photograph was described by**

- a. Salter-Harris
- b. Smith
- c. Hunter
- d. Chopart



9. **Most common Nerve affected in Condition shown in Photograph is**

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. d. Salter Harris (Classification of Epiphyseal injuries) | 6. c. Denis Browne splint |
| 7. a. AO forceps | 8. c. Hunter (Stages of Fracture Healing) |
| 9. c. Median nerve (Condition shown: Volkmann's Ischaemic Contracture) | |

10. Prosthesis used for Arthroplasty shown in the Photograph is

- Thompson's prosthesis
- Austin Moore prosthesis
- Mueller prosthesis
- Bipolar prosthesis



11. Identify the Deformity shown in the Photograph

- Cubitus varus Left elbow
- Cubitus varus Right elbow
- Cubitus valgus Left Elbow
- Cubitus valgus Right Elbow



12. Identify the Type of Splint shown in Photograph

- Aeroplane splint
- Thomas splint
- Knuckle bender splint
- Cock-up splint



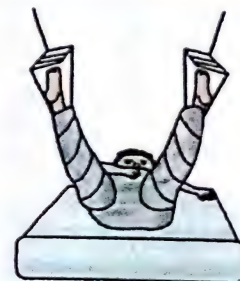
13. Splint in Orthopaedics as shown in Photograph is used for management of

- Fracture hip
- Fracture shaft femur
- Fracture tibia
- Fracture fibula



14. Identify the Type of traction shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- Hamilton Russel traction
- Gallows traction
- Buck's traction
- Balanced skeletal traction



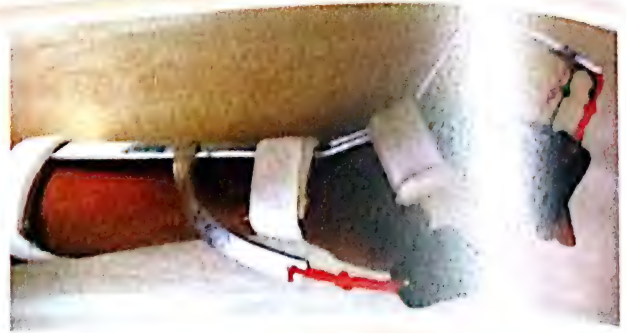
Ans.

- b. Austin Moore prosthesis
- c. Knuckle bender splint
- b. Gallows traction

- a. Cubitus varus Left elbow
- b. Fracture shaft femur

15. Identify the Type of Splint shown in Photograph

- a. Aeroplane splint
- b. Thomas splint
- c. Bohler-Braun splint
- d. Cock-up splint



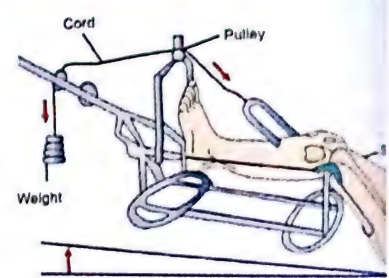
16. Identify the Orthopedic cast as shown in Photograph

- a. Singel hip spica
- b. Double hip spica
- c. One-and-a-half hip spica
- d. None of the above



17. Identify the Type of Splint shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Thomas splint
- b. Bohler Braun splint
- c. Von Rosen splint
- d. Aeroplane splint



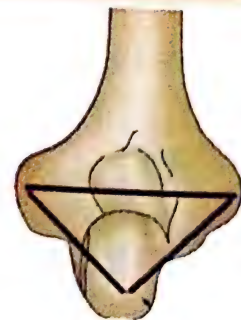
18. Identify the Orthopaedic Prosthesis shown in Photograph

- a. CTEV shoes
- b. SACH foot
- c. Jaipur foot
- d. Syme's prosthesis



19. Bony relationship shown in Photograph does not include

- a. Medial epicondyle
- b. Olecranon
- c. Capitulum
- d. Lateral epicondyle



Ans.

15. d. Cock-up splint

17. b. Bohler Braun splint

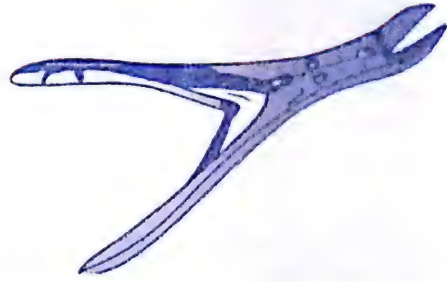
19. c. Capitulum (Relationship shown: 3-point bony relationship at Elbow)

16. b. Double hip spica

18. b. SACH foot

20. Identify the Orthopaedic instrument shown in Photograph

- Smith Peterson Osteotome
- Stille-Horseley bone cutting forceps
- Ruskin bone cutting forceps
- Doyan's periosteal elevator



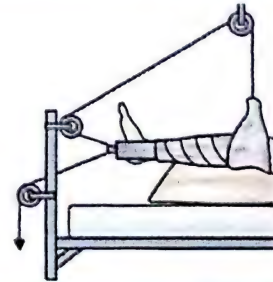
21. Identify the Orthopaedic Prosthesis shown in Photograph

- CTEV shoes
- SACH foot
- Jaipur foot
- Syme's prosthesis



22. Identify the Type of traction shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Hamilton Russel traction
- Gallows traction
- Buck's traction
- Balanced skeletal traction



23. Identify the Orthopaedic Procedure as shown in Photograph

- Unicondylar replacement
- Total knee replacement
- Knee resurfacing
- None of the above



24. Identify the Orthopaedic device shown in Photograph

- SOMI brace
- Halo-body orthosis
- Lumbo-sacral belt
- Milwaukee brace



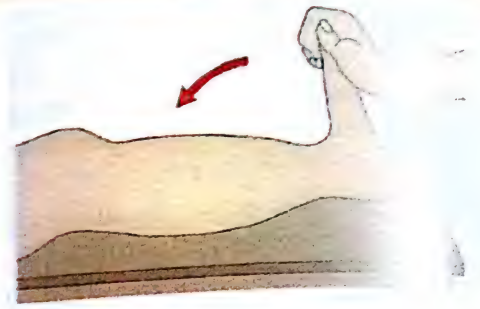
Ans.

- c. Ruskin bone cutting forceps
- a. Hamilton Russel traction
- d. Milwaukee brace

- c. Jaipur foot
- b. Total knee replacement

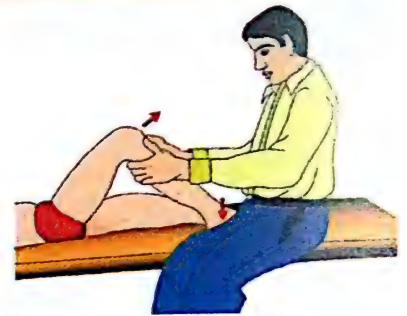
25. Sign shown in Photograph is Pathognomonic of

- Spondylolisthesis
- Spondylosis
- Deep vein thrombosis
- Peroneal nerve injury



26. Identify the Clinical test shown in Photograph

- Lachmann test
- Apley's test
- Anterior drawer test
- McMurray' test



27. Underlying Orthopedic disorder based on Characteristic (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Acute Osteomyelitis
- Chronic Osteomyelitis
- Brodie's abscess
- Tuberculous Osteomyelitis



28. Amputation through Line 1 (Photograph) is known as

- Ray amputation
- Gille's operation
- Lisfranc's operation
- Chopart's operation



29. Clinical test shown in Photograph is

- Lachmann test
- Apley's test
- Anterior drawer test
- McMurray' test



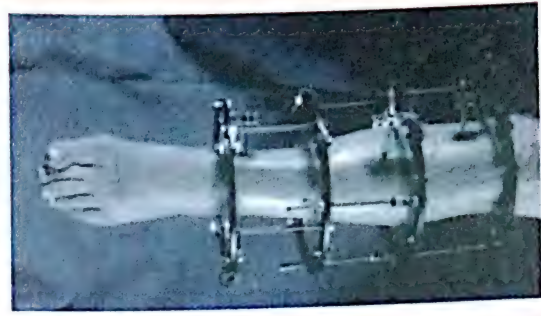
Ans.

- c. Deep vein thrombosis (Sign: Homan's sign)
- c. Brodie's abscess
- a. Lachmann test (Done for Anterior Cruciate ligament)

- c. Anterior drawer test (Done for Anterior Cruciate ligament)
- c. Lisfranc's operation (Amputation at Tarso-Metatarsal joints)

30. **Technique shown in Photograph is used for**

- a. Complex fractures
- b. Non-union
- c. Limb lengthening
- d. All of the above



31. **Diagnose the Fracture shown in the Photograph**

- a. Fracture medial epicondyle humerus
- b. Fracture lateral epicondyle humerus
- c. Intercondylar fracture humerus
- d. Fracture fibular neck



32. **Orthopaedic device shown in Photograph is**

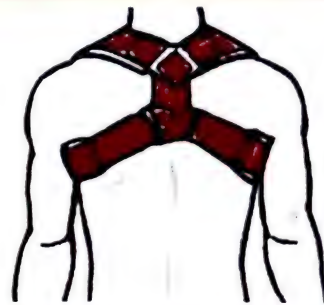
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. CTEV shoes
- b. Below knee calipers
- c. Denis Browne splint
- d. Phelps brace



33. **Bandage shown in Photograph is used in Fracture of** *[Recent Question 2012] [Recent Question 2014]*

- a. Humerus
- b. Scapula
- c. Clavicle
- d. Cervical spine



34. **Identify the Type of fracture shown in the Photograph**

- a. Intercondylar fracture of humerus
- b. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
- c. Medial epicondylar fracture
- d. Lateral epicondylar fracture



Ans.

- 30. d. All of the above (Technique shown: Ilizarov technique)
- 32. a. CTEV shoes
- 34. b. Supracondylar fracture of humerus

- 31. b. Fracture lateral epicondyle humerus
- 33. c. Clavicle (Bandage shown: Figre-of-8 bandage)

35. Technique shown in Photograph used for Reduction of Hip dislocation is

- Allis method
- Classical Watson Jones technique
- Stimson's gravity method
- Bigelow reduction method



36. Mechanism as shown in Photograph is typical of Injury

- Anterior cruciate ligament
- Posterior cruciate ligament
- Medial collateral ligament
- Lateral collateral ligament



37. Mechanism of Injury shown in Photograph lead to
[Recent Question 2013]

- Anterior dislocation of hip
- Posterior dislocation of hip
- Central dislocation of hip
- Fracture neck of femur



38. Injury shown in the Photograph is

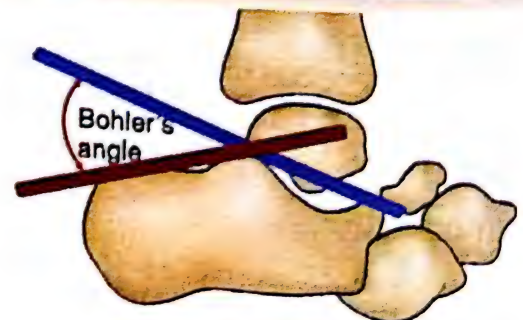
[Recent Question 2013] [Recent Question 2014]

- Rolando fracture
- Kaplan lesion
- Mallet finger
- Jersey finger



39. Angle shown in Photograph is used for assessment of fracture

- Talus
- Calcaneus
- Metatarsal
- Phalangeal



Ans.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 35. b. Classical Watson Jones technique | 36. c. Medial collateral ligament |
| 37. a. Anterior dislocation of hip | |
| 38. c. Mallet finger (Avulsion fracture of Extensor tendon from insertion at base distal phalanx) | |
| 39. b. Calcaneus (Angle shown: Bohler's angle) | |

40. Mechanism of Spine injury shown in Photograph is

- Flexion extension injury
- Hyperextension injury
- Flexion rotation injury
- Flexion injury



41. Injury shown in Photograph can lead to Fracture of

- Neck of 1st metacarpal
- Base of 2nd metacarpal
- Neck of 5th metacarpal
- Base of 5th metacarpal



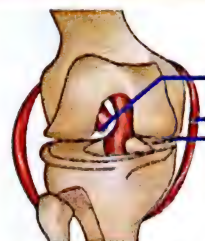
42. Management of Condition shown in Photograph is

- Compression bandage
- Cylindrical cast
- Open reduction & internal fixation
- Patellectomy



43. Triad shown in the Photograph include all injuries Except

- Anterior cruciate ligament
- Medial meniscus
- Lateral meniscus
- Medial collateral ligament



Unhappy Triad
of O'donoghue

44. Fracture shown in the X-ray Photograph is a type of [Recent Question 2012]

- Acromioclavicular displacement
- Sternoclavicular displacement
- Lateral 1/3 clavicular fracture
- Proximal humerus fracture



Ans.

40. b. Hyperextension injury

42. c. Open reduction & internal fixation (Fracture: Displaced transverse fracture patella)

43. c. Lateral meniscus

41. c. Neck of 5th metacarpal (Boxer's fracture)

44. d. Proximal humerus fracture

45. Identify the Fracture (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- a. March fracture
- b. Jones' fracture
- c. Aviator fracture
- d. Cotton's fracture



46. Line (Dashed) shown in Photograph is generally disrupted in

- a. Fracture shaft of femur
- b. Acetabular hip fracture
- c. Fracture neck of femur
- d. Hip dislocation



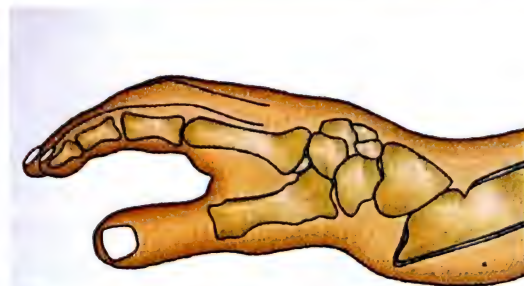
47. Classification used for Fracture shown in Photograph is

- a. Hawkin's classification
- b. Gartland classification
- c. Maryland classification
- d. Garden classification



48. Identify the Type of deformity shown in Photograph

- a. Boutonniere deformity
- b. Swan neck deformity
- c. Dinner fork deformity
- d. Gun-stock deformity



49. Identify the Orthopaedic disorder shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Anterior dislocation shoulder
- b. Posterior shoulder dislocation
- c. Fracture Proximal shaft humerus
- d. Fracture Clavicle

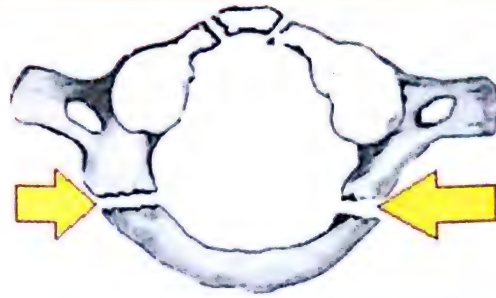


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 45. b. Jones' fracture (Fracture Base of 5th metatarsal) | 46. c. Fracture neck of femur (Line shown: Shenton's line) |
| 47. b. Gartland classification (Fracture shown: Supracondylar fracture humerus) | |
| 48. c. Dinner fork deformity (Colles' fracture) | 49. a. Anterior dislocation shoulder |

50. Identify the Fracture shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Hangman's fracture
- b. Jefferson's fracture
- c. Clay Shoveler's fracture
- d. Odontoid process fracture



51. Type of Distal femur fracture shown in Photograph is

- a. Supracondylar
- b. Unicondylar
- c. Intercondylar
- d. None of the above.



52. Fracture shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Monteggia
- b. Galeazzi
- c. Essex-Lopresti
- d. Colles



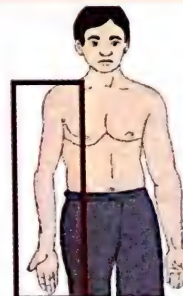
53. Classification of Fracture Neck of Femur shown in Photograph is

- a. Broad classification
- b. Pauwel classification
- c. Perlington's classification
- d. Garden's classification.



54. Deformity shown in Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Dinner fork deformity
- b. S-shaped deformity
- c. Gun-stock deformity
- d. Cubitus valgus deformity



Ans.

51. b. Unicondylar

50. b. Jefferson's fracture (Fracture of C1)

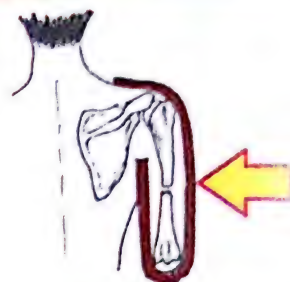
52. a. Monteggia

53. d. Garden's classification (Classification of Intracapsular fracture neck of femur)

54. c. Gun-stock deformity

55. Splint (Arrow) shown in Photograph is known as

- Von Rosen splint
- Hanging cast
- Functional cast brace
- U-slab



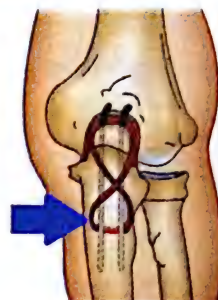
56. Identify the Fracture type shown in Photograph

- Smith's fracture
- Barton's fracture
- Colles' fracture
- Scaphoid fracture



57. Treatment shown in Photograph is useful in Fracture of
[Recent Question 2014]

- Fibula
- Tibia
- Olecranon
- Medial epicondylar fracture humerus



58. Identify the Fracture shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- Hangman's fracture
- Jefferson's fracture
- Clay Shoveler's fracture
- Odontoid process fracture



59. Fracture shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Benett's fracture
- Rolando fracture
- Kaplan's lesion
- Mallet finger



Ans.

55. d. U-slab

56. a. Smith's fracture (fracture distal 1/3 radius with Palmar displacement)

57. c. Olecranon (Treatment shown: Figure of 8 tension band wiring)

59. a. Bennett's fracture (Fracture-dislocation of 1st metacarpal base, Dislocation of 1st CP joint)

58. a. Hangman's fracture (Fracture Pedicle C2)

60. Mechanism shown in Photograph generally lead to following injury

- Fracture of Capitellum
- Radial head fracture
- Olecranon fracture
- Pulled elbow



61. Mechanism of Injury shown in Photograph lead to

- Anterior dislocation of hip
- Posterior dislocation of hip
- Central dislocation of hip
- Fracture neck of femur



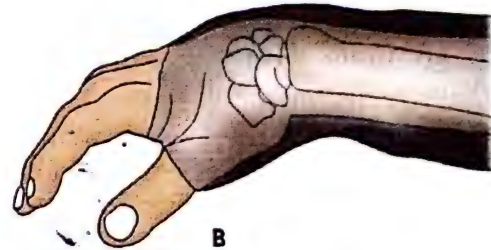
62. Most common Sub-type of Dislocation shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- Sub-coracoid
- Sub-glenoid
- Infra-clavicular
- Luxatio erecta



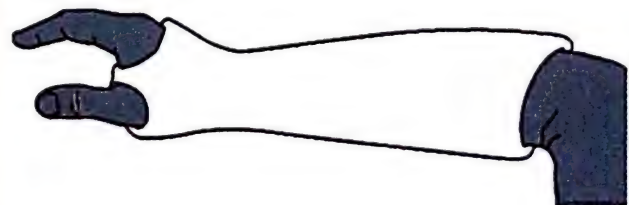
63. Cast shown in Photograph is used for

- Fracture Colles'
- Fracture Scaphoid
- Fracture Lunate
- Fracture Olecranon



64. Cast shown in Photograph is used for

- Fracture Colles'
- Fracture Scaphoid
- Fracture Lunate
- Fracture Olecranon



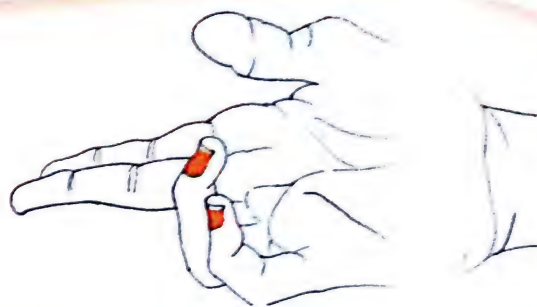
Ans.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 60. d. Pulled elbow | 61. c. Central dislocation of hip |
| 62. b. Sub-glenoid (Dislocation shown: Anterior dislocation shoulder) | 64. b. Fracture Scaphoid |
| 63. a. Fracture Colles' (Cast shown: Colles' cast) | |

65. Nerve injured leading to Condition shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]
[Recent Question 2014]

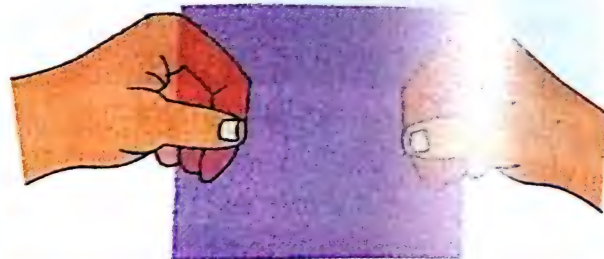
- a. Radial nerve
- b. Median nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Axillary nerve



66. Nerve tested by using Clinical test shown in Photograph

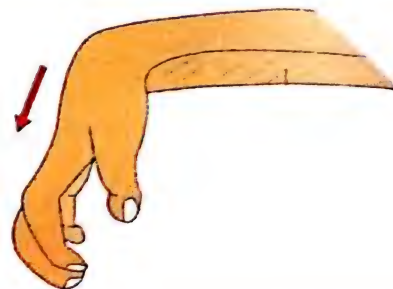
[Recent Question 2013]
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Axillary nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve



67. Nerve roots involved in Clinical condition shown in Photograph is

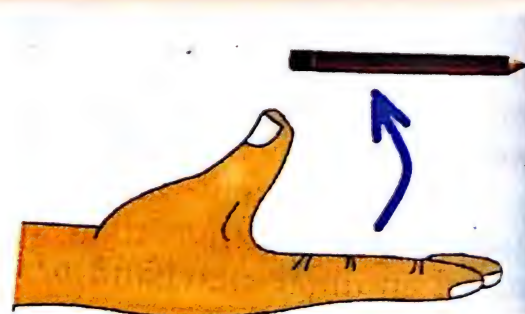
- a. C5 C6
- b. C7 C8
- c. C8 T1
- d. T5 T6



68. Nerve tested by using Clinical test shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Axillary nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve



69. Identify the Test being performed as shown in Photograph

- a. Froment's sign
- b. Card test
- c. Egawa test
- d. Oschner's clasp test



Ans.

- 65. c. Ulnar nerve (Condition: Claw hand)
- 67. c. C8 T1 (Condition shown: Klumpke's paralysis)
- 69. c. Egawa test (Dorsal interossei of middle finger test)

- 66. d. Ulnar nerve (Test shown: Froment's sign)
- 68. a. Median nerve (Test shown: Pen test for Abductor pollicis brevis)

1. Nerve roots involved in Clinical condition shown in Photograph is

- a. C5 C6
- b. C7 C8
- c. C8 T1
- d. T5 T6



2. Muscles tested by using Clinical test shown in Photograph

- a. Lumbricals
- b. Dorsal interossei
- c. Palmar interossei
- d. Flexor carpi radialis longus



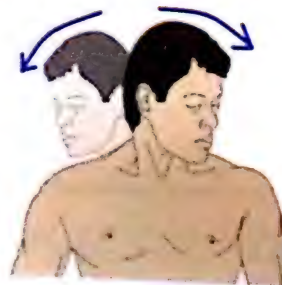
3. Nerve injury caused by mechanism as shown in Photograph

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Axillary nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve



4. Clinical tests shown in Photograph are performed for

- a. Cervical rib
- b. Cervical disc syndromes
- c. Thoracic outlet syndrome
- d. Neck injuries



5. Common injury occurring in Professional shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Tennis elbow
- b. Golfer's elbow
- c. Student's elbow
- d. De uervain's disease



Ans.

- 70. a. C5 C6 (Condition shown: Erb's paralysis, Porter tip/ Policeman tip hand)
- 71. c. Palmar interossei (Card test)
- 72. b. Radial nerve (Mechanism: Saturday night palsy)
- 73. c. Thoracic outlet syndrome (Tests shown: Wright's test, Adson's test)
- 74. a. Tennis elbow

75. Identify the Orthopaedic disorder shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Trigger finger
- b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- c. Compound palmar ganglion
- d. Dupuytren's contracture



76. In Syndrome shown in Photograph, pain occurs in range of

- a. 0 - 30 degrees of abduction
- b. 30 - 60 degrees of abduction
- c. 60 - 120 degrees of abduction
- d. 120 - 180 degrees of abduction



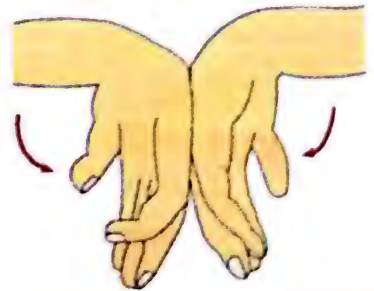
77. Diagnose the Knee deformity as shown in the Photograph

- a. Genu varum
- b. Genu valgum
- c. Genu recurvatum
- d. Clergyman's knee



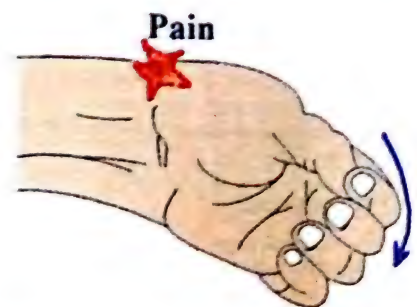
78. Clinical test shown in Photograph is highly sensitive for

- a. Dupuytren's contracture
- b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- c. dequervain's tenosynovitis
- d. Student's elbow



79. Clinical test shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- b. Tennis elbow
- c. Students' elbow
- d. dequervain's disease

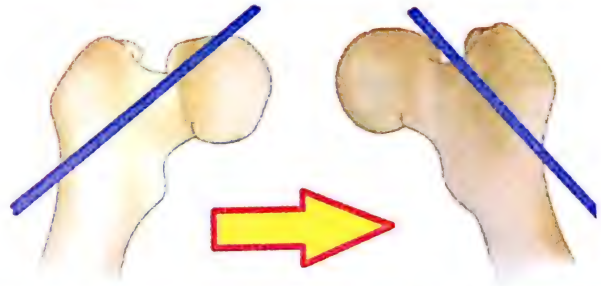


Ans.

- 75. d. Dupuytren's contracture
- 76. c. 60 - 120 degrees of abduction (Syndrome shown: Painful arc syndrome)
- 77. b. Genu valgum (Knock-knee deformity)
- 78. b. Carpal tunnel syndrome (Test shown: Phalen's test)
- 79. d. dequervain's disease (Test shown: Finkelstein's test)

80. Diagnose the Orthopaedic disorder shown in photograph

- a. Coxa vara
- b. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis
- c. Perthes' disease
- d. Fracture acetabulum



81. Bursa affected in the Mechanism shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Suprapatellar bursa
- b. Prepatellar bursa
- c. Infrapatellar bursa
- d. Olecranon bursa



82. Diagnose the disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Cervical rib
- b. Cervical disc syndromes
- c. Thoracic outlet syndrome
- d. Neck injury



83. Mechanism shown in Photograph generally lead to

- a. Tendinopathy of origin of Wrist extensors
- b. Tendinopathy Epitrochlear muscles insertion
- c. Olecranon bursitis
- d. Inflammation Radial styloid process



84. Identify the Underlying disorder by Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Fracture head humerus
- b. Rotator cuff injury
- c. Frozen shoulder
- d. Painful arc syndrome



Ans.

- 80. b. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis (Line shown: Trethowan's line)
- 81. b. Prepatellar bursa (Mechanism shown: Housemaid's knee)
- 82. a. Cervical rib
- 83. c. Olecranon bursitis (Student's elbow)
- 84. c. Frozen shoulder (Sign: Golding's sign)

85. Line used in Slipped capital femoral epiphysis as shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Shenton's line
- b. Trethowan's line
- c. Salter's line
- d. Von Rosen's line



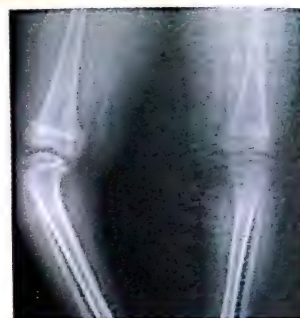
86. Common injury occurring in Professional shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Lateral Tennis elbow
- b. Golfer's elbow
- c. Student's elbow
- d. Medial tennis elbow



87. Diagnose the Knee deformity as shown in the Photograph

- a. Genu varum
- b. Genu valgum
- c. Genu recurvatum
- d. Clergyman's knee



88. Identify the Orthopaedic disorder shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Trigger finger
- b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- c. Compound palmar ganglion
- d. Dupuytren's contracture



89. Sign shown in Photograph is characteristic of [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Scoliosis
- b. Kyphosis
- c. Spondylolisthesis
- d. Lumbar canal stenosis



Ans.

85. b. Trethowan's line

87. a. Genu varum

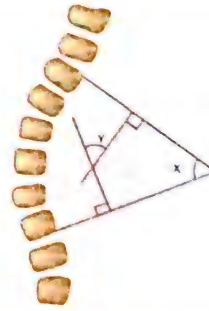
89. c. Spondylolisthesis (Sign shown: Scottish terrier sign)

86. d. Medial tennis elbow

88. a. Trigger finger

90. Method shown in Photograph is used to measure

- Vertebral rotation
- Vertebral fracture
- Vertebral flexion
- Severity of curve



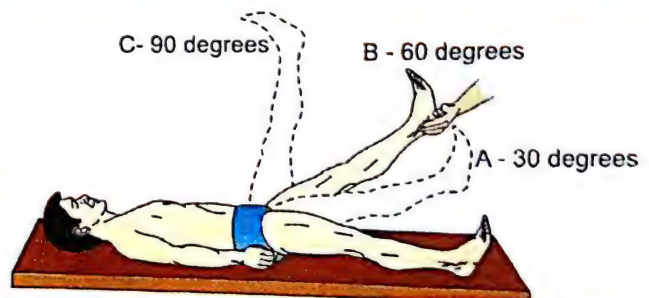
91. Sign eliciting Tenderness at Point (Arrow) is seen in

- Felon
- Acute paronychia
- Deep palmar abscess
- Tenosynovitis



92. Clinical Test done in Orthopaedics clinic shown in Photograph is

- Straight leg raising test (SLRT)
- Femoral nerve stretch test
- Lasegue test
- Ortolani's test



93. Identify the Orthopedic condition shown in Photograph

- Hallux varus
- Hallux valgus
- Hallux rigidus
- Calcaneal spur



94. Bursa affected in the Mechanism shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- Suprapatellar bursa
- Prepatellar bursa
- Infrapatellar bursa
- Olecranon bursa



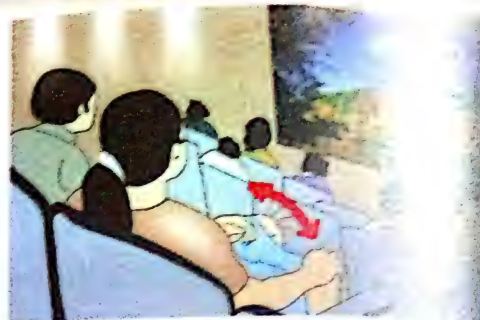
Ans.

90. d. Severity of curve (Method shown: Cobb's method)
92. a. Straight leg raising test (SLRT)
94. c. Infrapatellar bursa (Mechanism shown: Clergyman's knee)

91. d. Tenosynovitis (Sign shown: Kanavel's sign)
93. b. Hallux valgus

95. Diagnose Orthopedic disorder that can result from Mechanism shown in Photograph

- Baker's cyst
- Chondromalacia patellae
- Suprapatellar bursitis
- Infrapatellar bursitis



96. Identify the Regional Orthopedic condition as shown in Photograph

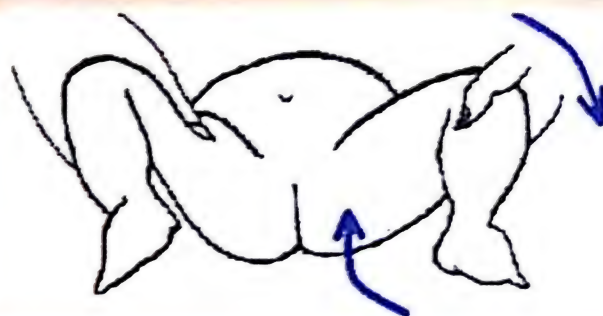
- Pes cavus
- Pes planus
- Vertical talus
- Flat foot



97. Clinical test shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

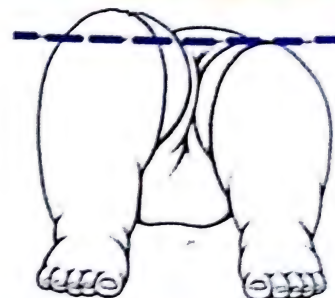
- Barlow's test
- Ortolani's test
- Galeazzi test
- Allen's test



98. Clinical test shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Barlow's test
- Trendelenburg test
- Galeazzi test
- Ortolani's test



99. Brace shown in Photograph is used in Orthopaedic disorder

- Pelvis fracture
- Bilatera acetabular fracture
- Genu varum
- Developmental dysplasia of hip



Pavlik harness

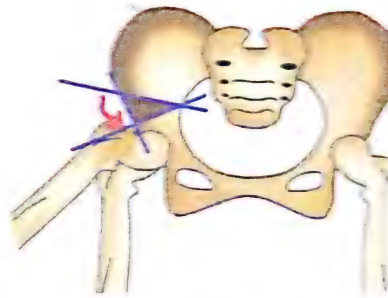
Ans.

95. b. Chondromalacia patellae (Sign shown: Movie/ Theatre sign)
96. a. Pes cavus
98. c. Galeazzi test

97. b. Ortolani's test
99. d. Developmental dysplasia of hip (Brace shown: Pavlik harness)

100. Corrective Surgery shown in Photograph used for DDH is

- Pamberton osteotomy
- Salter osteotomy
- Steel's osteotomy
- Dega osteotomy



101. Clinical bed-side test shown in Photograph is

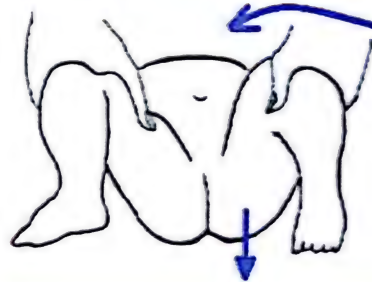
- Dorsiflexion test
- Plumb line test
- Sicard test
- Buckling test



102. Clinical test shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

- Barlow's test
- Trendelenburg test
- Galeazzi test
- Allen's test



103. Identify the Orthopaedic disorder depicted in Photograph

- Congenital radio-ulnar synostosis
- Radial club hand
- Congenital absence of ulna
- Madelung deformity



104. Identify the Congenital disorder depicted in Photograph

- Congenital Torticollis
- Sprengel shoulder
- Winging of Scapula
- Congenital absence of Scapula



Ans.

- Salter osteotomy
- Barlow's test
- Sprengel shoulder (Congenital elevation of Scapula)

- Dorsiflexion test (Use: CTEV screening)
- d. Madelung deformity

105. Diagnose the Developmental disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- b. Fibrous dysplasia
- c. Achondroplasia
- d. Paget's disease



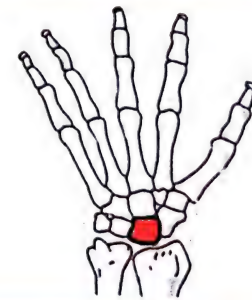
106. Diagnose the Developmental disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Marfan's syndrome
- b. Fibrous dysplasia
- c. Achondroplasia
- d. CDH



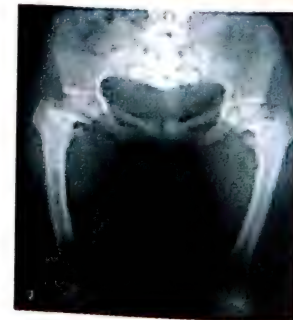
107. Osteochondritis of Carpal bone shown in Photograph is known as [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Kohler's disease
- b. Osgood Schlatter disease
- c. Calve's disease
- d. Kienbock's disease



108. Typical pelvis shape shown in Photograph is characteristic of [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- b. Fibrous dysplasia
- c. Marfan's syndrome
- d. Achondroplasia



109. Diagnose the Congenital disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Cleidocranial dysostosis
- b. Sprengel's shoulder
- c. Congenital Torticollis
- d. Absence of clavicle

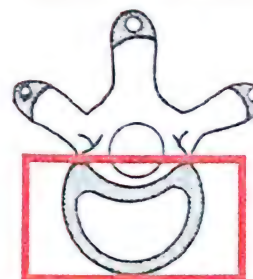


Ans.

- 105. c. Achondroplasia
- 106. b. Fibrous dysplasia (Deformity shown: Shepherd crook deformity)
- 107. d. Kienbock's disease (Carpal bone: Lunate)
- 108. d. Achondroplasia (Pelvis shape: Champagne glass pelvis)
- 109. c. Congenital Torticollis (Wry neck)

110. Osteochondritis of the Bony part (Box) shown in Photograph is known as

- Scheuermann's disease
- Osgood Schlatter disease
- Calve's disease
- Sever's disease



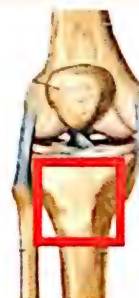
111. Diagnose the Condition of foot shown in Photograph

- Equinovarus
- Calcaneovarus
- Equinovalgus
- Calcaneovalgus



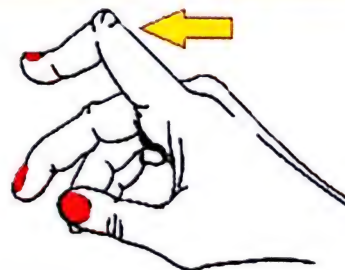
112. Osteochondritis of the Bony part (Box) shown in Photograph is known as

- Kohler's disease
- Osgood Schlatter disease
- Calve's disease
- Scheuermann's disease



113. Identify the Deformity shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- Trigger finger
- Mallet finger
- Boutonniere deformity
- Swan-neck deformity



114. Diagnose the disorder shown in the Photograph

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Gout
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Psoriatic arthropathy



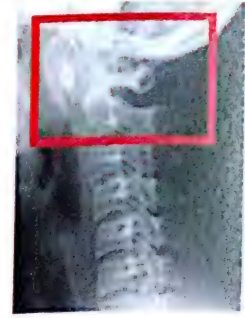
Ans.

- a. Scheuermann's disease (Bony part: Vertebral ring epiphysis)
- d. Calcaneovalgus
- c. Boutonniere deformity

- b. Osgood Schlatter disease (Bony part shown: Tibial tuberosity)
- b. Gout (Monosodium urate arthropathy)

115. Deformity seen in Photograph is Most characteristic of

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Osteoarthritis
- c. Fibrous dysplasia
- d. Ankylosing spondylitis



116. Clinical test shown in Photograph is useful for diagnosis of

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Ankylosing arthritis
- c. Psoriatic arthritis
- d. Reiter's disease



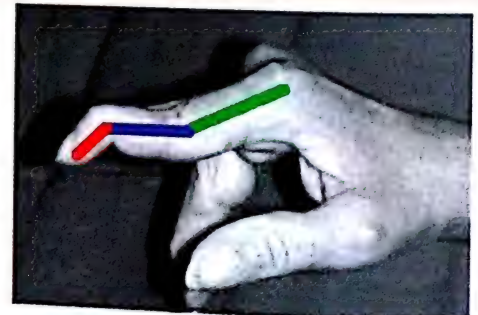
117. Bodies (Box) seen in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Ankylosing spondylitis
- d. Psoriatic arthritis



118. Deformity shown in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Ankylosing spondylitis
- d. Psoriatic arthritis



119. Appearance of Spine seen in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Ankylosing spondylitis
- d. Psoriatic arthritis

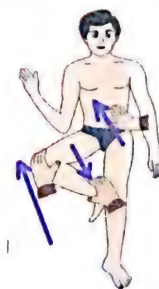


Ans.

- 115. a. Rheumatoid arthritis (Deformity: Atlanto-axial subluxation)
- 116. b. Ankylosing arthritis (Test shown: Pump handle test for Sacroiliac involvement)
- 117. a. Osteoarthritis (Bodies: Loose bodies)
- 118. b. Rheumatoid arthritis (Deformity: Swan neck deformity)
- 119. c. Ankylosing spondylitis (Appearance: Bamboo spine appearance)

120. Clinical test shown in Photograph is useful for diagnosis of

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Ankylosing arthritis
- Reiter's disease



121. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012, 2013]

- Chondroblastoma
- Chondrosarcoma
- Osteosarcoma
- Giant cell tumour



122. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- Osteosarcoma
- Giant cell tumour
- Ewing's sarcoma
- Osteoid osteoma



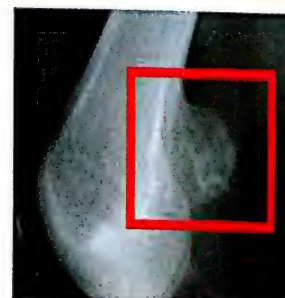
123. 6 year old boy presents with Lesion (Arrow) in Humerus (Photograph). It is a case of

- Osteosarcoma
- Osteochondroma
- Osteoid osteoma
- Unicameral bone cyst



124. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph

- Osteoid osteoma
- Osteochondroma
- Osteogenic sarcoma
- Unicameral bone cyst



Ans.

120. c. Ankylosing arthritis (Test shown: Pump handle test for Sacroiliac involvement)

121. c. Osteosarcoma (Arrow: Codman's triangle)

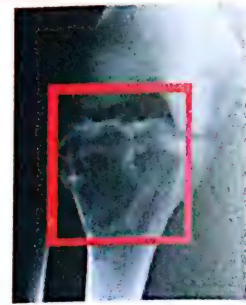
123. d. Unicameral bone cyst

122. c. Ewing's sarcoma (Appearance shown: Onion peel appearance)

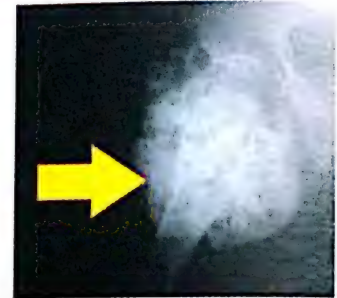
124. b. Osteochondroma

125. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph*[Recent Question 2014]*

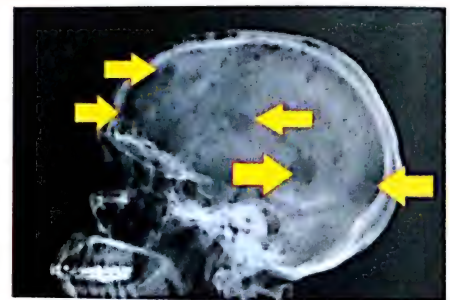
- a. Osteosarcoma
- b. Giant cell tumour
- c. Ewing's sarcoma
- d. Osteoid osteoma

**126. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph**

- a. Osteoid osteoma
- b. Osteochondroma
- c. Chondrosarcoma
- d. Unicameral bone cyst

**127. Diagnose the Underlying disorder as shown in Photograph***[Recent Question 2012]*

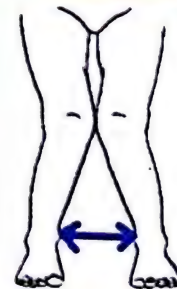
- a. Osteogenic sarcoma
- b. Enchondroma
- c. Multiple myeloma
- d. Giant cell tumour

**128. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph**

- a. Enchondroma
- b. Osteochondroma
- c. Chondrosarcoma
- d. Unicameral bone cyst

**129. Identify the Condition of Lower limbs shown in Photograph**

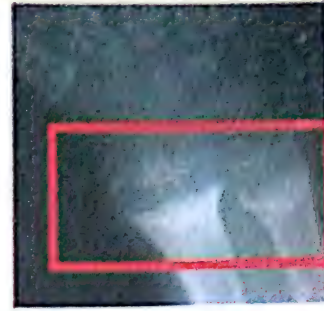
- a. Knock knees
- b. Genu varum
- c. Genu recurvatum
- d. Coxa vara

**Ans.**

- 125. b. Giant cell tumour (Appearance: Soap bubble appearance)
- 126. c. Chondrosarcoma (Appearance: Cotton-wool/ Pop-corn/ Bread-crumbs appearance)
- 127. c. Multiple myeloma (Appearance: Multiple punched out lesions)
- 128. a. Enchondroma (Appearance: Mottled calcifications, Rarefactions at epiphysis)
- 129. a. Knock knees (Genu valgum)

130. Diagnose the Underlying Metabolic disorder as seen in X-ray Wrist (Photograph)

- a. Scurvy
- b. Rickets
- c. Osteomalacia
- d. Osteoporosis



131. Typical appearance of Vertebrae (Photograph) is seen in [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Multiple myeloma
- b. Osteogenic sarcoma
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Osteoporosis



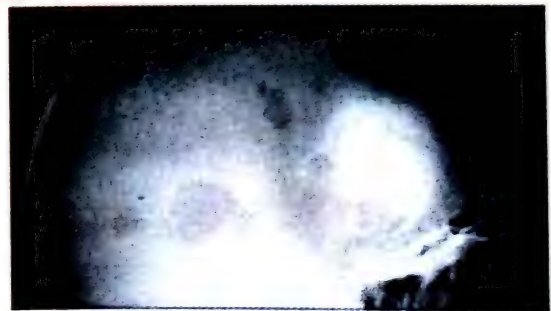
132. Identify the Underlying disorder based on Characteristic zones (Box) in Photograph

- a. Osteomalacia
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Osteopetrosis
- d. Osteoclastoma



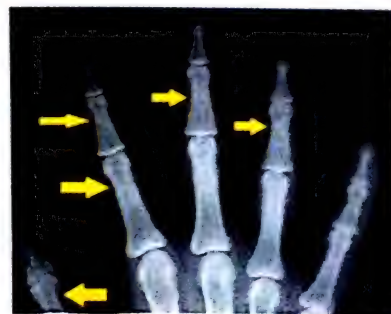
133. Typical skull appearance as shown in X-ray Photograph is found in [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Hyperthyroidism
- c. Hypoparathyroidism
- d. Hyperparathyroidism



134. Appearance of Phalanges (Arrows) shown in Photograph is characteristic of [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Hyperthyroidism
- c. Hypoparathyroidism
- d. Hyperparathyroidism



Ans.

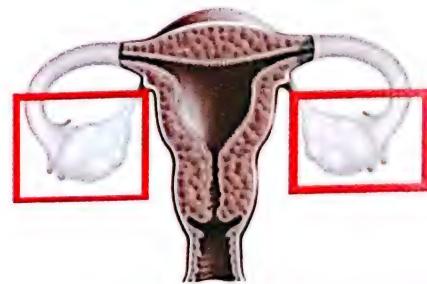
- 130. b. Rickets (Appearance: Cupping, Fraying, Splaying)
- 132. a. Osteomalacia (Zones shown: Looser's zones)
- 134. d. Hyperparathyroidism (Appearance: Subperiosteal resorption of phalanges)

131. d. Osteoporosis (Appearance: Cod fish vertebrae)

133. d. Hyperparathyroidism (Appearance: Salt and Pepper skull)

1. MC used Biomarker of Reserve of Organ (Boxes in Photograph) *[Recent Question 2014]*

a. LH
b. FSH
c. LH : FSH ratio
d. Estradiol levels



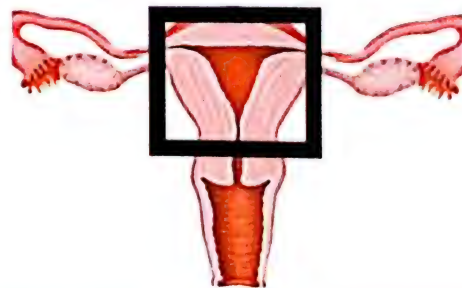
2. Narrowest part of Structure (Arrows) shown in the Photograph

a. Infundibulum
b. Intersitium
c. Isthmus
d. Ampulla



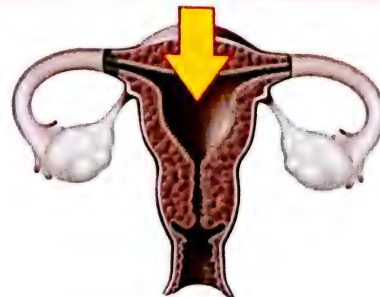
3. Following are Supports of Organ (Box) in Photograph EXCEPT *[Recent Question 2013]*

a. Round ligament
b. Tubo-ovarian ligament
c. Utero-sacral ligament
d. Pelvic diaphragm



4. MC Congenital anomaly of Organ (Arrow) shown in Photograph *[Recent Question 2012]*

a. Unicornuate
b. Bicornuate
c. Septate
d. Arcuate

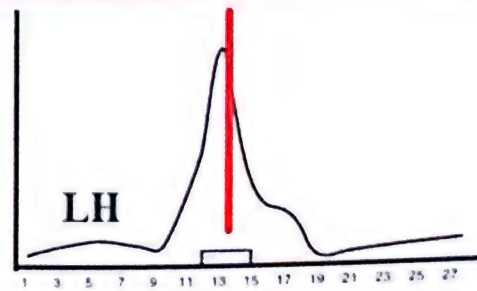


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. b. FSH (Description: Ovarian reserve is Finite number of available Oocytes) | |
| 2. b. Intersitium (Structure shown: Fallopian tube) | 3. b. Tubo-ovarian ligament (Organ shown: Uterus) |
| 4. c. Septate (Organ shown: Uterus) | |

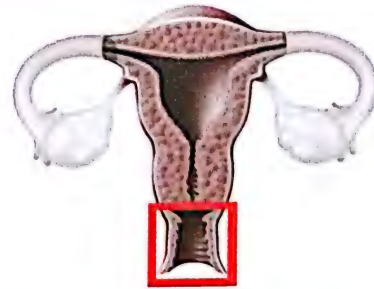
5. Ovulation is seen after Change (Vertical line) shown in Photograph

- 0-6 hours
- 6-12 hours
- 12-24 hours
- 24-36 hours



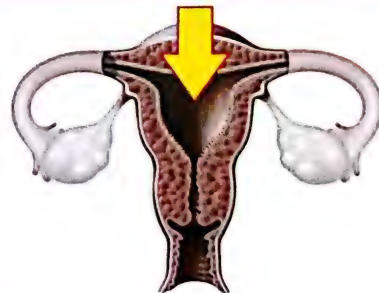
6. Deepest fornix of Structure (Box) shown in the Photograph is

- Anterior fornix
- Posterior fornix
- Lateral fornix
- None of the above



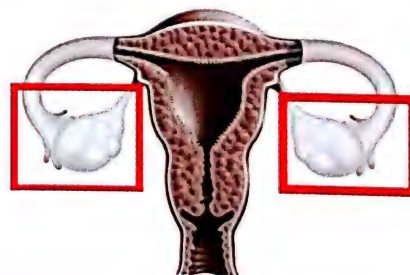
7. Weight of Organ (Box) shown in Photograph in Non-pregnant state

- 10-20 grams
- 40-50 grams
- 100-150 grams
- 500-1000 grams



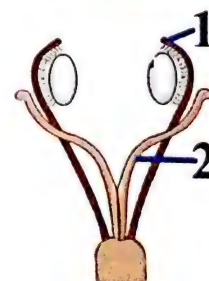
8. False regarding Organ (Boxes) shown in the Photograph is

- $3.5 \times 2 \times 1.5$ cms
- Arterial supply through Ovarian artery
- Left vein drains into IVC
- Lymphatic drainage through Aortic nodes



9. Identify the Embryological structure shown as 1 in Photograph

- Indifferent gonad
- Mesonephric duct
- Paramesonephric duct
- Muller's tubercle

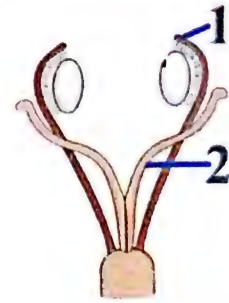


Ans.

- d. 24-36 hours (Change shown: LH surge)
- b. 40-50 grams (Organ shown: Uterus)
- c. Left vein drains into IVC (Structure shown: Ovaries; Left ovarian vein drains into Left renal vein)
- b. Mesonephric duct (Description: 1 Mesonephric duct, 2 Paramesonephric duct)

10. Embryological structure 2 (Photograph) gives rise to all EXCEPT in females

- a. Fallopian tubes
- b. Uterus
- c. Cervix
- d. Lower 1/3 vagina



11. Identify Uterine anomaly shown in the Photograph

- a. Hypoplasia uterus
- b. Unicornuate uterus
- c. Bicornuate uterus
- d. Uterus didelphys



12. Clinical examination shown in Photograph is used to detect

- a. Pregnancy
- b. Hepatomegaly
- c. Breech presentation
- d. Ascites



13. Method shown in Photograph is used for Screening of

- a. Mastitis
- b. Pleural effusion
- c. Breast cancer
- d. All of the above



14. Stages shown in the Photograph were described by

- a. Montgomery
- b. Avery
- c. Tanner
- d. McCleod

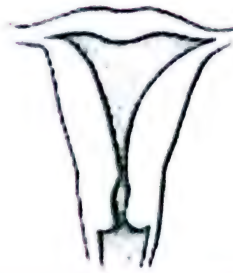


Ans.

- 10. d. Lower 1/3 vagina (Description: Lower 1/3 vagina is derived from Urogenital sinus)
- 11. d. Uterus didelphys (Description: Two complete uteri each with its own Cervix and vagina)
- 12. d. Ascites (Examination shown: Fluid thrill)
- 13. c. Breast cancer (Method shown: Breast self examination)
- 14. c. Tanner (Description: Tanner's I-V stages for breast & Pubic hair development)

15. Identify Uterine anomaly shown in the Photograph

- Unicornuate
- Septate (partial)
- Septate (total)
- Arcuate



16. Identify Uterine anomaly shown in the Photograph

- Hypoplasia uterus
- Unicornuate uterus
- Bicornuate uterus
- Uterus didelphus



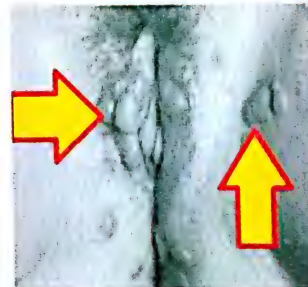
17. Identify the Type of Pelvic prolapse (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Cystocele
- Rectocele
- Enterocoele
- Uterine prolapse



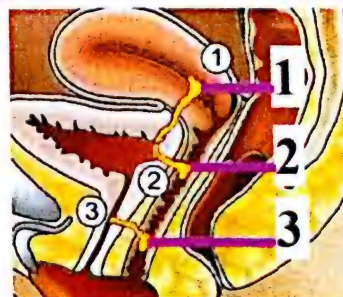
18. Causative organism of Disease shown in the Photograph

- HSV
- HIV
- HBV
- HPV



19. Identify the Type of Fistula '1' shown in the Photograph

- Vesicovaginal fistula
- Vesicouterine fistula
- Urethrovaginal fistula
- None of the above

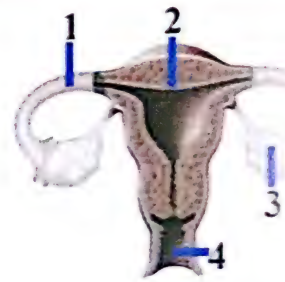


Ans.

- d. Arcuate (Description: Small indentation of Fundal endometrial canal)
- c. Bicornuate uterus (Description: Two cornuted in uterus with Single cervix)
- c. Enterocoele (Description: Prolapse of Posterior vaginal wall prolapse)
- d. HPV (Disease shown: Condylomata acuminata of Vulva)
- b. Vesicouterine fistula (Description: Fistula between Bladder and Uterus)

20. Causes of female fertility are Maximum attributed to

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



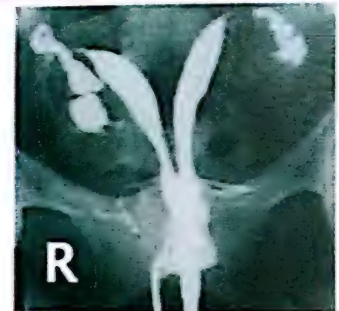
21. Appearance of Ovaries on USG Photograph is found in

- Ovarian cyst
- PCOD
- Ovarian cancer
- Teratoma cyst



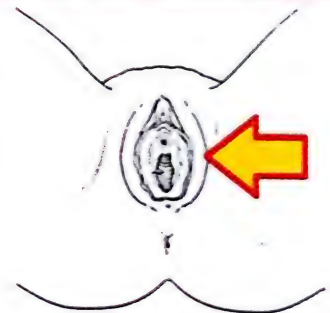
22. Diagnose the Uterine condition shown on Hysterosalpingogram

- Unicornuate uterus
- Bicornuate uterus
- Arcuate uterus
- Normal uterus



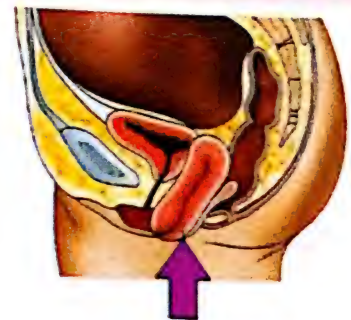
23. Identify the Anatomical structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Labia majora
- Labia minora
- Mons pubis
- None of the above



24. Identify the Type of Pelvic prolapse (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Cystocele
- Rectocele
- Enterocoele
- Uterine prolapse

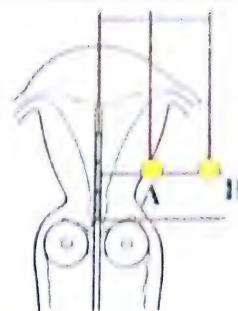


Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|-------------------|
| 20. | c. | 3 (Description: Ovarian causes contribute 30-40% of total causes of Infertility in females) | 22. | b. | Bicornuate uterus |
| 21. | b. | PCOD (USG feature: String of pearls/ Necklace appearance) | | | |
| 23. | a. | Labia majora (Description: Two prominent longitudinal cutaneous folds extending downward and backward from the mons pubis to the perineum) | | | |
| 24. | d. | Uterine prolapse | | | |

25. Radiation to Point A in Cervical Cancer as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- 4000 rad
- 6000 rad
- 8000 rad
- 10000 rad



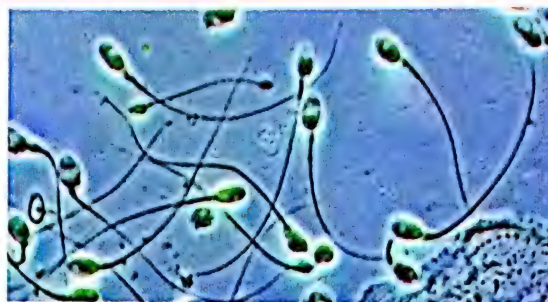
26. Most common presentation of Cancer (Arrow in Photograph) [Recent Question 2014]

- Rectal pain
- Deep pelvic pain
- Bleeding per vaginum
- Weight loss



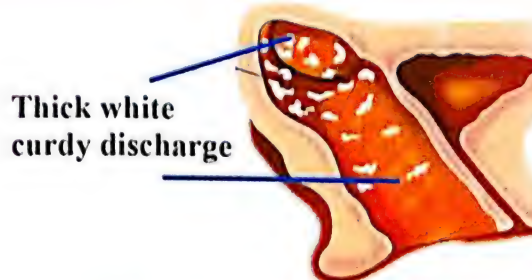
27. Analysis of Reproductive Fluid shown in Photograph is done [Recent Question 2012]

- Immediately in Solid form
- After liquefaction
- Within 15-30 minutes of liquefaction
- 1½-2 hours irrespective of liquefaction



28. Identify the Infection in Vagina as shown in the Photograph

- Candidiasis
- HIV
- Bacterial vaginosis
- Syphilis



29. Vaginal discharge produced by Organism shown in Photograph is

- White, curdy
- Grey-white, homogenous, fishy smell
- Yellow-green, frothy, fishy/ offensive smell
- Bloody, thin, heterogenous



Ans.

- 8000 rad (Description: Point A 7000-8000 rad; Point B 4000-6000 rad)
- Bleeding per vaginum (Cancer shown: Cervical cancer)
- 1½-2 hours irrespective of liquefaction (Analysis shown: Semen analysis)
- Candidiasis (Description: White, thick, Curd-like discharge)
- Yellow-green, frothy, fishy/ offensive smell (Organism: Trichomonas vaginalis)

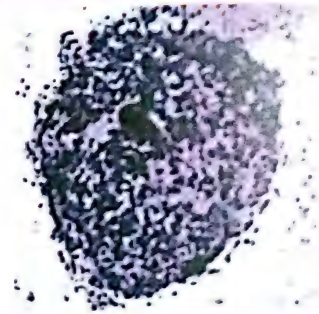
30. MC site of Uterine disorder shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5



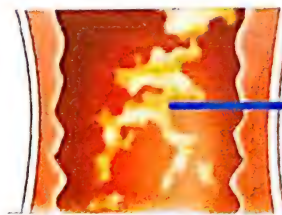
31. Cell type (Photograph) is seen in Vagina of a case of
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. HSV
- b. Candidiasis
- c. Bacterial vaginosis
- d. Trichomonas vaginitis



32. Identify the Infection in Vagina as shown in the Photograph

- a. Candidiasis
- b. HIV
- c. Bacterial vaginosis
- d. Syphilis



Off-white,
Fishy discharge

33. Identify the Vulval lesion (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- a. Lichen planus
- b. Bartholin cyst
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Vulval carcinomae



34. Cut-section of Ovary as seen in Photograph indicate
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Serous cyst adenoma
- b. PCOD
- c. Dermoid cyst
- d. Chocolate cyst

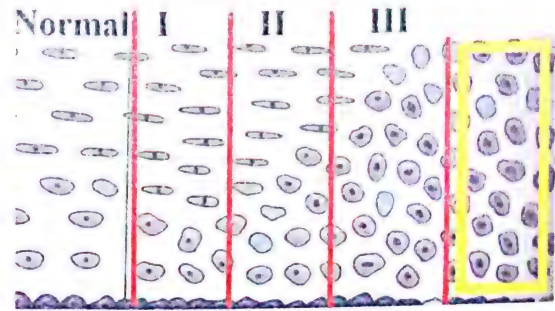


Ans.

- 30. b. 3 (Disease shown: Fibroids/ Leiomyoma; 1 Subserosal pedunculated, 2 Subserosal, 3 Intramural, 4 Submucosal, 5 Cervical)
- 31. c. Bacterial vaginosis (Cell type shown: Clue cells: Epithelial cells laden with microorganisms giving Stippled appearance)
- 32. c. Bacterial vaginosis (Description: Homogenous, Off-white, thin, 'fishy'smelling' discharge)
- 33. b. Bartholin cyst (Description: Blockage of Duct of Bartholin gland's duct)
- 34. c. Dermoid cyst (Description: Benign cystic mature teratoma)

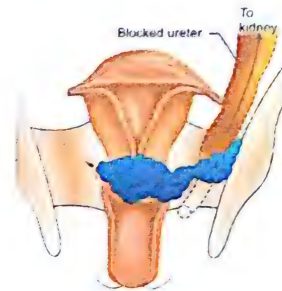
35. Cervical epithelium type (Box) in Photograph is

- Atypia
- Mild dysplasia
- Carcinoma-in-situ
- Invasive carcinoma



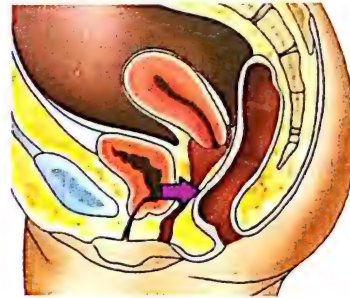
36. Stage of Cervical Cancer shown in the Photograph is

- I B
- II B
- III B
- IV A



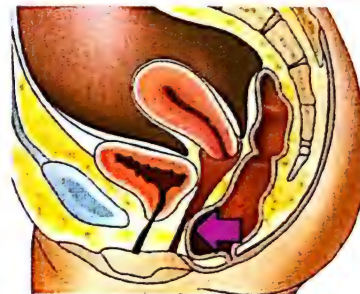
37. Identify the Type of Pelvic prolapse (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Cystocele
- Rectocele
- Enterocoele
- Uterine prolapse



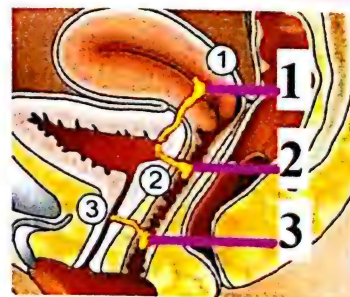
38. Identify the Type of Pelvic prolapse (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- Cystocele
- Rectocele
- Enterocoele
- Uterine prolapse



39. Identify the Type of Fistula '2' shown in the Photograph

- Vesicovaginal fistula
- Vesicouterine fistula
- Urethrovaginal fistula
- None of the above



Ans.

35. c. Carcinoma-in-situ
36. c. III B (Description: Extension up to pelvic wall)
37. a. Cystocele (Description: Prolapse of Urinary bladder)
38. b. Rectocele (Description: Prolapse of Rectum)
39. a. Vesicovaginal fistula (Description: Fistula between Bladder and Vagina)

40. Stage of Cervical Cancer shown in the Photograph is

- a. II B
- b. III A
- c. III B
- d. IV A



41. Timing of Insertion of Device shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 3 days after menstruation is over
- b. 3 days before menstruation
- c. Within 10 days of menstruation
- d. Just after menstruation



42. True regarding Contraceptive shown in Photograph is

- a. Reusable contraceptive
- b. Low failure rate
- c. Low HIV protection
- d. Made from Latex



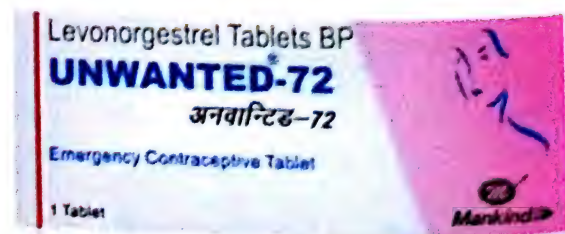
43. Content composition of Pills shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 15 mcg Estrogen, 300 mcg Progesterone
- b. 150 mcg Estrogen, 30 mcg Progesterone
- c. 30 mcg Estrogen, 150 mcg Progesterone
- d. 300 mcg Estrogen, 15 mcg Progesterone



44. Recommended method of use of pill shown in Photograph is
[UPSC CMS 2012]

- a. 0.75 mg each 2 pills (1 + 1) 12 hours apart
- b. 0.75 mg 1 pill
- c. 0.75 mg each 4 pills (2 + 2) 12 hours apart
- d. 1.5 mg 1 pill

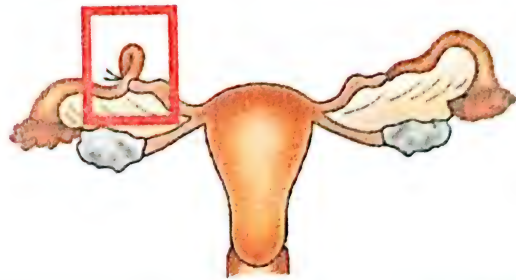


Ans.

- 40. d. IV A (Description: Involvement of Mucosa of Bladder/ rectum)
- 41. c. Within 10 days of menstruation (Device shown: Copper T IUD Contraceptive device)
- 42. a. Reusable contraceptive (Contraceptive shown: Female condom)
- 43. c. 30 mcg Estrogen, 150 mcg Progesterone (Pill shown: Mala N Combined Oral contraceptive pills)
- 44. a. 0.75 mg each 2 pills (1 + 1) 12 hours apart

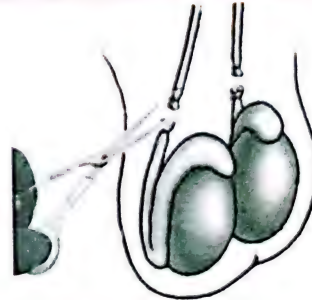
45. Method of Sterilization shown in the Photograph

- is
- Parkland technique
 - Irving technique
 - Pomeroy technique
 - Filshie clip



46. Most common cause of failure of Method shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- Non usage of Barrier methods after procedure
- Spontaneous recanalisation
- Surgical mistake
- Non-usage of T-bandage after procedure



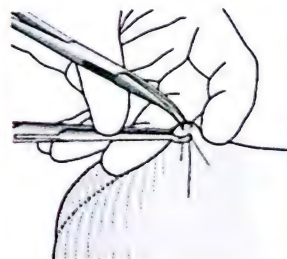
47. MC Contraceptive used in World as shown in Photograph [UPSC CMS 2011]

- CuT 7
- CuT 220 B
- CuT 380 A
- Progestasert



48. Method of Contraception shown in Photograph is

- Scalpel vasectomy
- No scalpel vasectomy
- Laser vasectomy
- None of the above



49. Iron content and composition of Pill shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- 60 mg Ferrous sulphate
- 100 mg Ferrous fumarate
- 60 mg Ferrous fumarate
- 100 mg Ferrous sulphate



Ans.

- c. Pomeroy technique (Description: Resection of Fallopian tube, tie cut ends on itself through suture)
- c. Surgical mistake (Method shown: Vasectomy; Misidentification of vas deferens is Most common cause of failure)
- c. CuT 380 A
- b. No scalpel vasectomy
- c. 60 mg Ferrous fumarate (Pill shown: Mala N Combined Oral contraceptive pills)

50. PID generally occurs after device (Photograph) insertion
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 3 weeks
- b. 5 weeks
- c. 7 weeks
- d. 12 weeks



51. Pill shown in the Photograph is used in India as

- a. Conventional contraceptive
- b. Intraceptive
- c. Permanent method of Contraceptive
- d. Iron supplementation



52. Method of Sterilization shown in the Photograph is

- a. Parkland technique
- b. Irving technique
- c. Pomeroy technique
- d. Filshie clip



53. Duration for usage of Barrier methods after Method shown in Photograph

- a. 30 days
- b. 60 days
- c. 90 days
- d. 12 months



54. Identify the Type of Contraceptive shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Diaphragm
- b. Cervical cap
- c. Vaginal ring
- d. Contraceptive patch



Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|-----|----|--------------|
| 50. | a. | 3 weeks (Device shown: Copper T IUD Contraceptive device) | 52. | d. | Filshie clip |
| 51. | b. | Intraceptive (Description: Emergency contraceptive) | | | |
| 53. | c. | 90 days (Method shown: Vasectomy; Person is not sterile for 3 months Post-vasectomy) | | | |
| 54. | c. | Vaginal ring | | | |

55. MC side effect of Contraceptive shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- Pain
- PID
- Bleeding
- Perforation



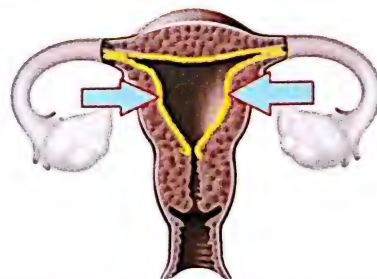
56. Use of Pills as Yuzpee & Lancee method shown in Photograph

- 1 pill + 1 pill
- 2 pills + 2 pills
- 3 pills + 3 pills
- 4 pills + 4 pills



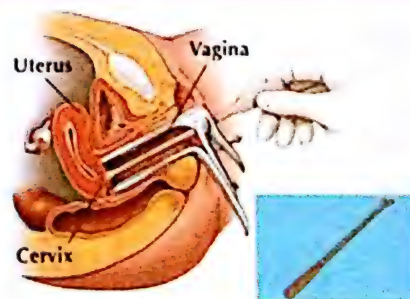
57. Biopsy of the Tissue (Arrows) as shown in Photograph is done
[Recent Question 2014]

- Just before menstruation
- Just after menstruation
- 10-12 days after menstruation
- At time of Ovulation



58. Gynecological Procedure shown in the Photograph is

- Swab of Vaginal discharge
- Pap smear
- VIA test
- Punch biopsy



59. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- Das Cervical dilator
- Hegar's Cervical dilator
- Hawkin Ambler's Cervical dilator
- Female metal catheter



Ans.

- c. Bleeding (Contraceptive shown: Copper T IUD)
- d. 4 pills + 4 pills (Yuzpee & Lancee Method: Emergency method of Contraception using Combined OCPs)
- a. Just before menstruation (Tissue shown: Endometrium)
- b. Pap smear (Description: Screening of Cervical cancer)
- b. Hegar's Cervical dilator

60. Magnification shown by Instrument shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

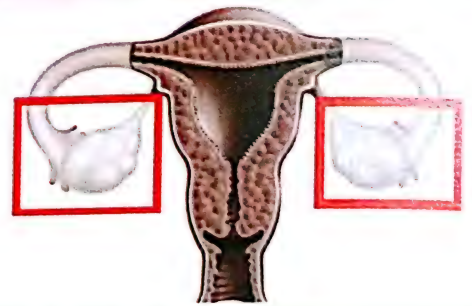
- a. 1-2 times
- b. 5-6 times
- c. 10-20 times
- d. 50-100 times



61. Best Imaging modality for Cancer of Organ (Boxes in Photograph)

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. USG
- b. CT scan
- c. PET scan
- d. X-ray pelvis



62. Clinical sign being Elicited in Photograph is known as

- a. Fothergill's sign
- b. Castell's sign
- c. Balance's sign
- d. Carnett's sign



63. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Das Cervical dilator
- b. Sharman's curette
- c. Hawkin Ambler's Cervical dilator
- d. Female metal catheter



64. Use of Instrument shown in the Photograph is

- a. Pap smear
- b. Cervical dilation
- c. Punch biopsy
- d. Curetting



Ans.

60. c. 10-20 times (Instrument shown: Colposcope)

62. d. Carnett's sign (Description: Place fingers on tender area of abdomen, ask patient to raise legs; Increased pain is positive test)

63. c. Hawkin Ambler's Cervical dilator

61. a. USG (Organ shown: Ovaries)

64. c. Punch biopsy (Instrument shown: Punch biopsy forceps)

65. Use of Instrument shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Pap smear
- b. Cervical dilation
- c. Retraction
- d. Curetting



66. Identify the Device/Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Doyen's retractor
- b. Deaver's retractor
- c. Anterior vaginal wall retractor
- d. Cusco's speculum



67. Identify the Device/Instrument shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Ayre's spatula
- b. Cusco's speculum
- c. Sim's double bladed speculum
- d. Das Cervical dilator



68. Gynecological Procedure shown in the Photograph is

- a. Swab of Vaginal discharge
- b. Pap smear
- c. VIA test
- d. Punch biopsy



69. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Doyen's retractor
- b. Deaver's retractor
- c. Anterior vaginal wall retractor
- d. HSG canula

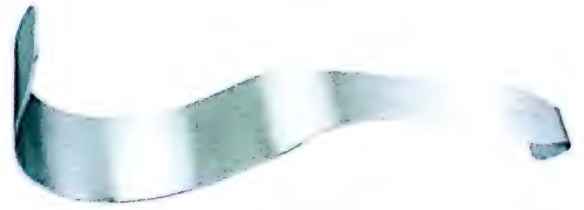


Ans.

- 65. a. Pap smear (Instrument shown: Ayre's spatula)
- 67. c. Sim's double bladed speculum (Use: Inspection of vagina & cervix)
- 68. c. VIA test (Description: Visual Inspection for Cervix with 5% Acetic acid; Screening of Cervical cancer)
- 69. a. Doyen's retractor
- 66. d. Cusco's speculum (Use: Routine examination of Cervix, Vagina)

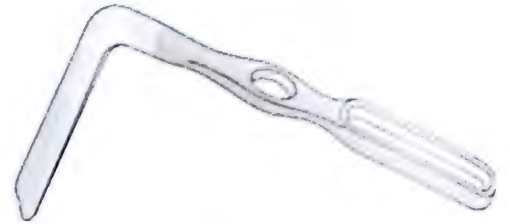
70. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Doyen's retractor
- b. Deaver's retractor
- c. Anterior vaginal wall retractor
- d. HSG canula



71. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Doyen's retractor
- b. Landon's retractor
- c. Anterior vaginal wall retractor
- d. Carman's suction canula



72. Identify the Device/ Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Colposcope
- b. Gynaescope
- c. Hysteroscope
- d. Falloscope



73. Diagnose the Disorder in Photograph based on feature shown *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Down' syndrome
- b. Patau syndrome
- c. Turner syndrome
- d. Klinefelter's syndrome



74. Timing for Ovulation in Cycle shown in the Photograph *[Recent Question 2014]*

- a. 7 days after menstruation
- b. 14 days after menstruation
- c. 14 days before menstruation
- d. Along with LH Surge



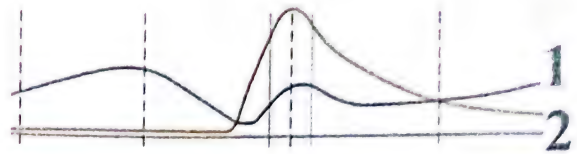
Ans.

- 70. b. Deaver's retractor
- 71. b. Landon's retractor
- 72. a. Colposcope
- 73. c. Turner syndrome (Features: Ptosis, Shield chest, Webbed neck, Increased carrying angle, Short neck)
- 74. c. 14 days before menstruation

Miscellaneous

75. Identify 1 in the Hormonal level depicted in a Menstrual cycle

- LH
- FSH
- Estradiol
- Progesterone



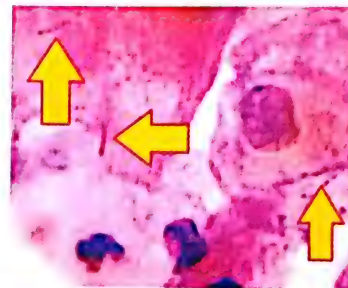
76. FIGO classification shown in Photograph is used for

- Breast cancer
- Ovarian tumours
- Abnormal uterine bleeding
- Puberty stages



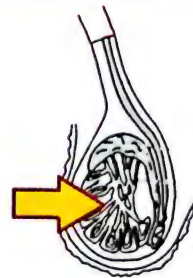
77. Bacteria (Arrows) shown along Epithelial cells of vagina in Photograph

- Streptococcus
- Leptotrichia
- Weissella
- Doderlein bacilli



78. Identify the Testicular structure (Arrow) shown in the Photograph

- Vas deferens
- Rete testes
- Seminiferous tubules
- Epididymis



79. Spermatic structure (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is

- Head
- Neck
- Middle piece
- End piece

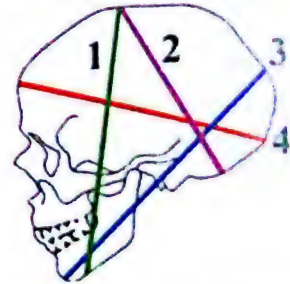


Ans.

- LH (Description: LH surge mid-cycle)
- Abnormal uterine bleeding (Description: PALM-COEIN classification)
- Doderlein bacilli (Description: Lactobacillus)
- Middle piece (Description: Contains mitochondria)
- Seminiferous tubules

1. Largest diameter of Fetal skull in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4



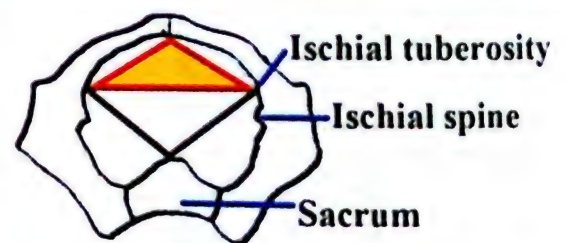
2. Following is NOT increased during the State shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

a. Plasma volume
b. RBC count
c. Hemoglobin
d. Platelet count



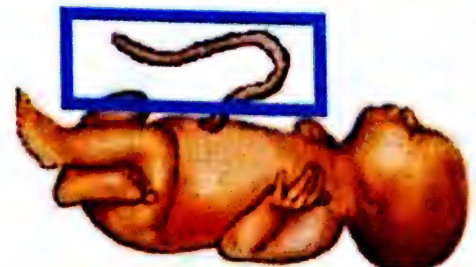
3. Contents of Triangle shown in Photograph include all EXCEPT

a. Opening of vagina
b. Urogenital diaphragm
c. Ischiorectal fossa
d. Terminal urethra



4. Cut-section of Structure shown in the Photograph contains
[Recent Question 2012]

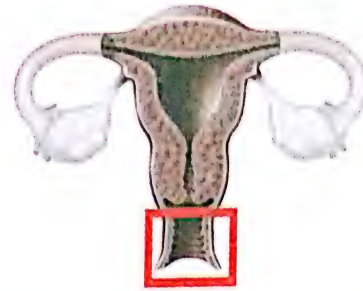
a. 1 artery, 2 veins
b. 2 arteries, 2 veins
c. 2 arteries, 1 vein
d. 1 artery, 1 vein



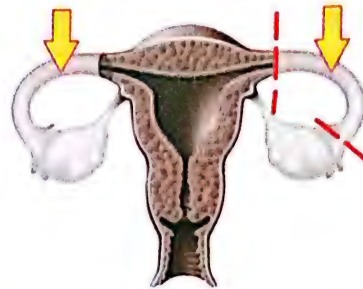
Ans.

1. c. 3 (1 Submento-bregmatic 9.5 cms; 2 Suboccipito-bregmatic 9.5 cms; 3 Occipito-mental 13.5 cms; 4 Occipito-frontal 11.5 cms)
2. d. Platelet count
3. c. Ischiorectal fossa (Triangle shown: Urogenital triangle)
4. c. 2 arteries, 1 vein (Structure shown: Umbilical cord)

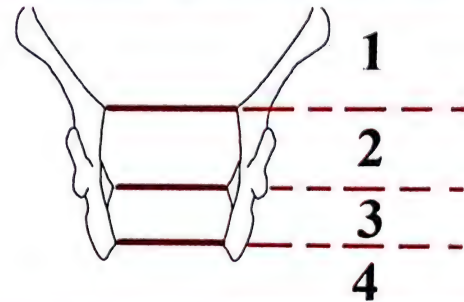
5. Epithelium of Organ shown in Photograph is
Type
[Recent Question 2013]
- Ciliated columnar
 - Pseudostratified columnar
 - Stratified squamous
 - Transitional cell



6. Length of Cut portion (Arrow) shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]
- 1 cm
 - 5 cms
 - 10 cms
 - 15 cms



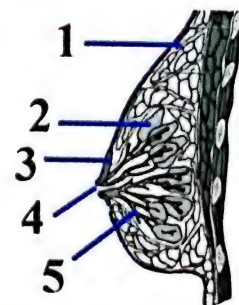
7. In the Diagram shown in Photograph Zone 1 represents
- True pelvis
 - False pelvis
 - Inlet of pelvis
 - Outlet of pelvis



8. Pelvis shape type as shown in the Photograph is
- Gynaecoid
 - Android
 - Platypelloid
 - Anthropoid



9. Structure 5 in the Photograph of Breast represents
- Coopers' ligament
 - Lobule with alveoli
 - Lactiferous duct
 - Areolar tissue



Ans.

5. c. Stratified squamous
7. b. False pelvis (Description: 1 False pelvis, 2+3+4 True pelvis)
8. b. Android
9. c. Lactiferous duct (Description: 1 Cooper's ligament, 2 Lobule with alveoli, 3 Areola, 4 Nipple, 5 Lactiferous duct)
6. c. 10 cms (Structure shown: Fallopian tubes)

10. Cell cleavage type in Embryo shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

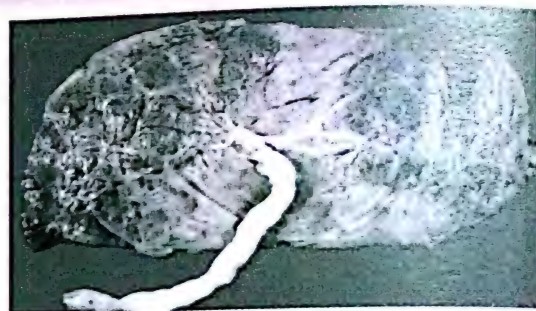
- a. Fertilized egg
- b. Morula
- c. Blastocyst
- d. Gastrula



11. Identify the Type of placenta insertion shown in the Photograph

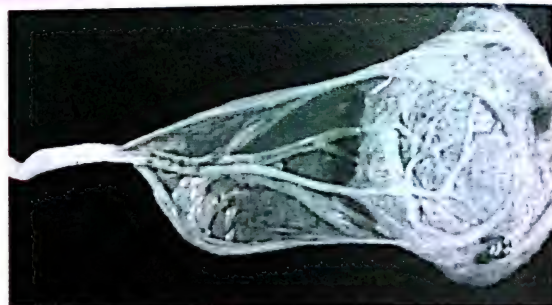
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Velamentous
- b. Circum-marginate
- c. Succenturiate
- d. Circumvallate



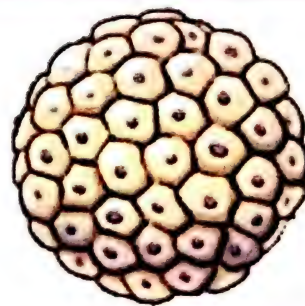
12. Identify the Type of placenta insertion shown in the Photograph

- a. Velamentous
- b. Circum-marginate
- c. Succenturiate
- d. Circumvallate



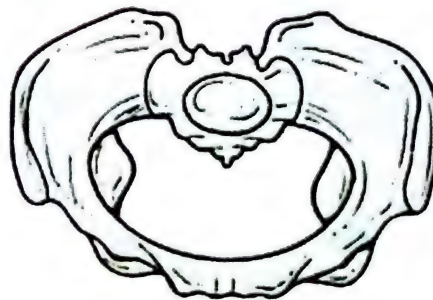
13. Cell cleavage type in Embryo shown in Photograph is

- a. Fertilized egg
- b. Morula
- c. Blastocyst
- d. Gastrula



14. Pelvis shape type as shown in the Photograph is

- a. Gynaecoid
- b. Android
- c. Platypelloid
- d. Anthropoid

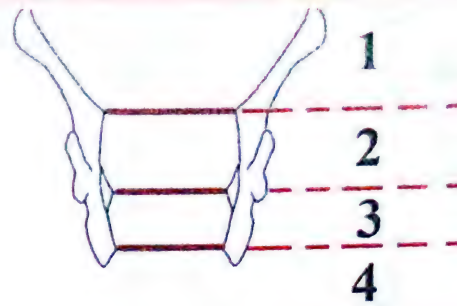


Ans.

- 10. c. Blastocyst (Description: Inner cell mass ICM which subsequently forms the embryo)
- 11. d. Circumvallate (Description: Fetal membranes - chorion and amnion, "double back" on the fetal side around the edge of the placenta)
- 12. a. Velamentous (Description: Umbilical cord insert into Membranes then carry towards placenta)
- 13. b. Morula (Description: Mulberry like Cluster of cells)
- 14. c. Platypelloid

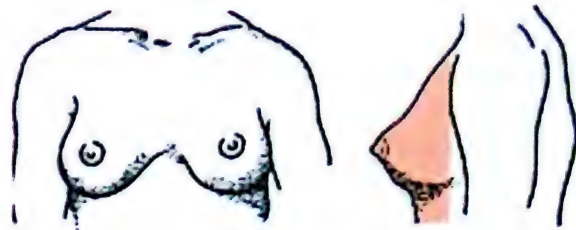
15. In the Diagram shown in Photograph, True pelvis is represented by

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 2, 3 and 4
- 4 only



16. Tanner Stage of Physical development shown in the Photograph

- I
- II
- III
- V



17. Clinical sign shown in the Photograph is known as

[Recent Question 2013]

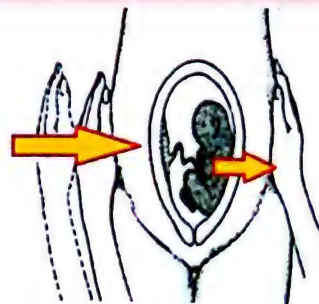
- Chadwick's sign
- Osiander's sign
- Palmer's sign
- Hegar's sign



18. Sign (Arrows) shown in the Photograph is Positive by

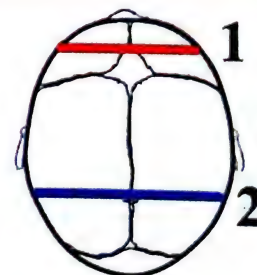
[Recent Question 2013]

- 12 weeks POG
- 14-16 weeks POG
- 18-20 weeks POG
- 36-38 weeks POG



19. Identify the Diameter '1' shown in the Fetal skull Photograph

- Biparietal
- Bitemporal
- Occipitofrontal
- Mentovertical



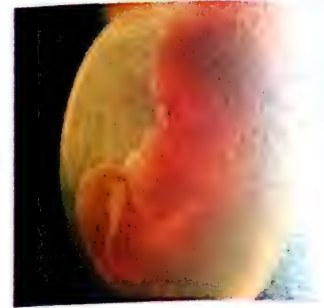
Ans.

16. d. V

- c. 2, 3 and 4
- d. Hegar's sign (Description: Abdominal and vaginal fingers oppose each other on Bimanual examination; Non-sensitive indicator of pregnancy)
- c. 18-20 weeks POG (Sign shown: External ballotment)
- b. Bitemporal (Description: 1 Bitemporal diameter, 2 Biparietal diameter)

20. Turnover rate of Fluid shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 500 cc/ hour
- b. 1000 cc/ hour
- c. 1500 cc/ hour
- d. 2000 cc/ hour



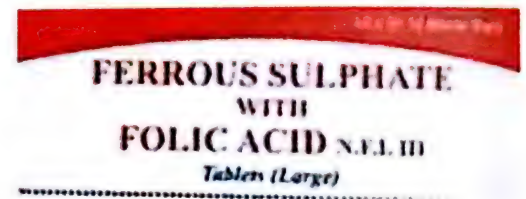
21. Drug Supplementation (Photograph) in Pregnancy prevent in Foetus [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Anemia
- b. Megaloblastic anemia
- c. Neonatal hypothermia
- d. Neural tube defects



22. Content composition of 1 tablet of Supplementation show in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 100 mg Iron + 300 mcg Folic acid
- b. 300 mg Iron + 100 mcg Folic acid
- c. 100 mg Iron + 500 mcg Folic acid
- d. 500 mg Iron + 100 mcg Folic acid



23. Sign (Arrows) shown in the Photograph is Positive by

- a. 10-12 weeks POG
- b. 14-16 weeks POG
- c. 18-20 weeks POG
- d. 36-38 weeks POG



24. Maneuver shown in the Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Fundal palpation
- b. Lateral palpation
- c. Deep pelvic palpation
- d. Pawlik's grip



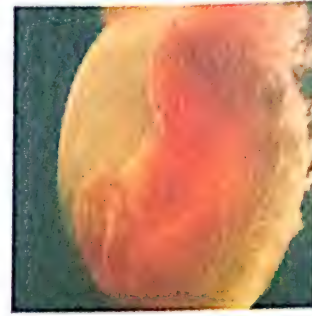
Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 20. a. 500 cc/ hour (Fluid shown: Amniotic fluid) | 21. d. Neural tube defects |
| 22. c. 100 mg Iron + 500 mcg Folic acid | 23. b. 14-16 weeks POG (Sign shown: Internal ballotment) |
| 24. d. Pawlik's grip (Description: Assessment of Shape, consistency and mobility of presenting part) | |

Normal Pregnancy

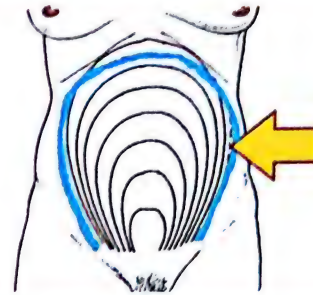
25. **Maximum amount of Fluid shown in Photograph is seen in**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 12 weeks POG
- b. 16 weeks POG
- c. 20 weeks POG
- d. 38-40 weeks POG



26. **Uterine size (Arrow) shown in Photograph represent gestation age**

- a. 24 weeks POG
- b. 32 weeks POG
- c. 38 weeks POG
- d. 40 weeks POG



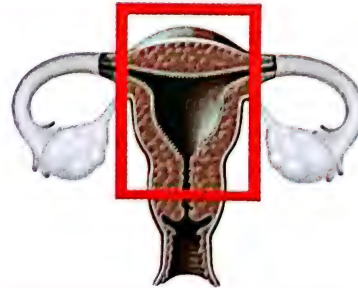
27. **Fetal lie type as shown in the Photograph is known as**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Vertex
- b. Breech
- c. Oblique
- d. Transverse



28. **Force developed by Contractions of organ (Box in Photograph)**
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 7 kg
- b. 14 kg
- c. 21 kg
- d. 28 kg



29. **Fetal attitude as shown in the Photograph is known as**
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Flexed
- b. Deflexed
- c. Partial extended
- d. Extended



Ans.

- 25. d. 38-40 weeks POG (Description: Amniotic fluid volume reaches maximum 1000 ml at 36-38 weeks POG)
- 26. d. 40 weeks POG
- 27. b. Breech (Description: Baby in head-down position; Buttocks coming into Mothers' pelvis first)
- 28. d. 28 kg (Organ shown: Uterus)
- 29. d. Extended (Description: Progressive deflection; Face presentation)

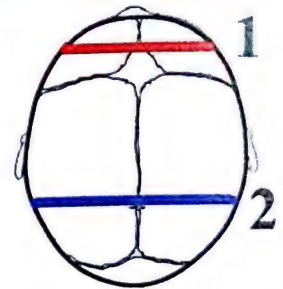
30. Uterine size (Arrow) shown in Photograph represent gestation age

- a. 4 weeks POG
- b. 12 weeks POG
- c. 32 weeks POG
- d. 40 weeks POG



31. Measurement of Diameter '1' of fetal skull shown in Photograph

- a. 8 cms
- b. 9.5 cms
- c. 11 cms
- d. 13.5 cms



32. Pregnancy sign shown in Photograph is seen earliest at

[Recent Question 2014]

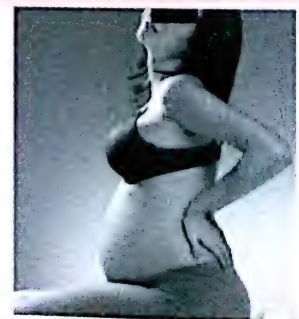
- a. 8 weeks POG
- b. 12 weeks POG
- c. 16 weeks POG
- d. 24 weeks POG



33. A woman shown in Photograph going on Long journey with prolonged sitting may develop

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Thromboembolism
- b. Seat belt compression
- c. Pre-term labour
- d. Bleeding



34. Foetal position shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Left Occipito-tranverse
- b. Left Occipito-anterior
- c. Occipito-anterior
- d. Left Occipito-posterior



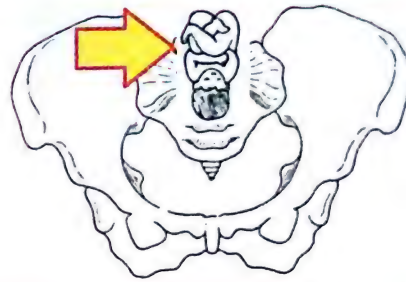
Ans.

- 30. b. 12 weeks POG
- 31. a. 8 cms (Description: 1 Biparietal diameter)
- 32. a. 8 weeks POG (Sign shown: Hegar's sign)
- 33. a. Thromboembolism (Photograph shown: Pregnancy; Prolonged sitting may cause Venous stasis in Pregnancy)
- 34. b. Left Occipito-anterior

Abnormal Pregnancy

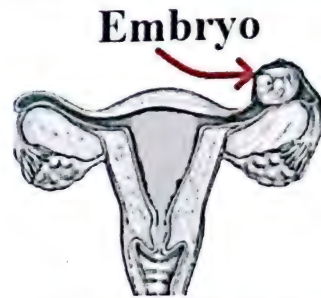
35. Foetal position shown in the Photograph is known as

- Occipito-posterior
- Right Occipito-anterior
- Occipito-anterior
- Right Occipito-posterior



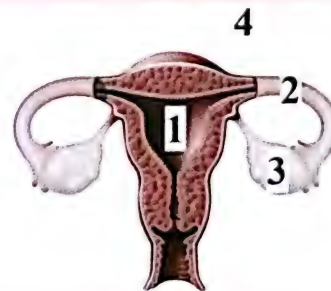
36. High chance of Rupture in Condition shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2012]

- Ampulla
- Interstitial
- Isthmus
- Fimbrial



37. Spielberg's criteria are used for Pregnancy in site in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



38. MC Heart disease seen in the State shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- Mitral Stenosis
- Mitral regurgitation
- Aortic stenosis
- Aortic regurgitation



39. Type of maternal anemia based on Photograph of peripheral smear

- Iron deficiency anemia
- Thalassemia
- Sickle cell anemia
- Sideroblastic anemia



Ans.

35. a. Occipito-posterior
36. c. Isthmus (Condition shown: Ectopic tubal pregnancy)
37. c. 3 (Spielberg's criteria are used for Ectopic Ovarian pregnancy)
38. a. Mitral Stenosis (Description: MS is MC valvular Heart disease in Pregnancy)
39. c. Sickle cell anemia (Description: Peripheral smear shows Sickle shaped RBCs)

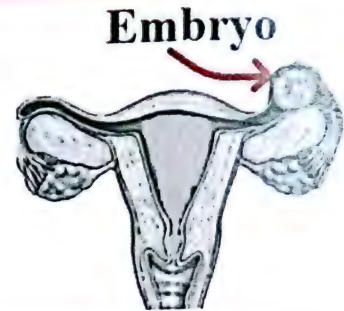
40. Type of Abruption placentae shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Marginal separation
- b. Partial separation
- c. Complete separation
- d. None of the above



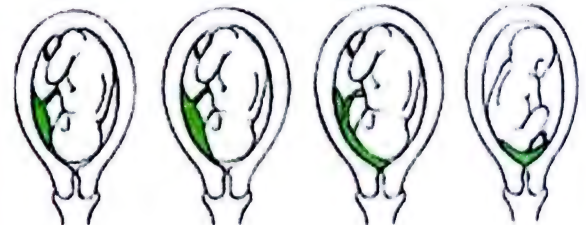
41. Drug used in Condition shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. PGE1
- b. PGE2
- c. PGI
- d. PGF2 α



42. Diagnose the Underlying Disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Retained placenta
- b. Adherent placenta
- c. Placenta praevia
- d. Abruption placentae



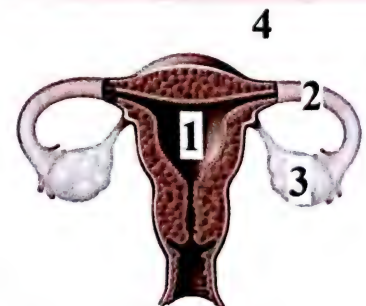
43. Maneuver shown in the Photograph is NOT done in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Primigravida
- b. Flexed breech
- c. PIH
- d. Anemia



44. MC site of Ectopic pregnancy as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 40. c. Complete separation | 41. d. PGF2 α (Condition shown: Ectopic pregnancy) |
| 42. c. Placenta praevia (Description: Placenta lying partially/ wholly in lower segment) | 44. b. 2 (Description: MC site of Ectopic pregnancy is Fallopian tubes) |
| 43. c. PIH (Maneuver shown: External cephalic version) | |

45. Uterine condition depicted in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Vasa praevia
- b. Placenta praevia
- c. Abruptio placentae
- d. Placenta accreta



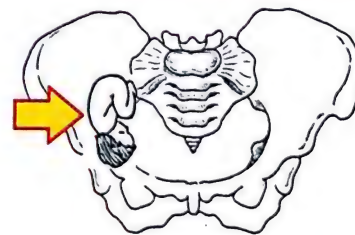
46. Identify the Type of Placenta praevia as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV



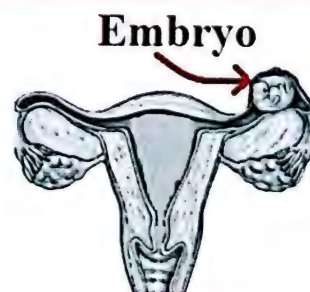
47. Foetal position shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Occipito-posterior
- b. Right Occipito-anterior
- c. Right Occipito-transverse
- d. Right Occipito-posterior



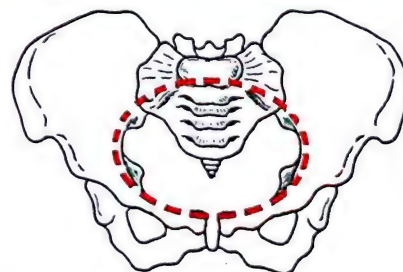
48. Percentage Ectopic pregnancy seen in Organ part (Photograph)
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 20%
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 95%



49. Maximum fetal head diameter that can pass through Structure (Ring) shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Suboccipito-bregmatic
- b. Suboccipito-frontal
- c. Occipito-frontal
- d. Biparietal

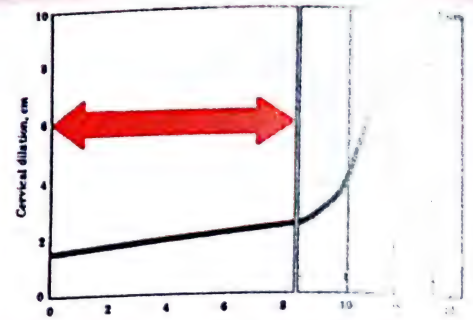


Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>45. c. Abruptio placentae (Condition shown: Couvelaire uterus – Widespread blood extravasation in Uterine musculature & beneath serosa)</p> <p>46. d. IV (Type shown: Complete central)</p> <p>48. d. 95% (Organ part shown: Fallopian tubes)</p> | <p>47. c. Right Occipito-transverse</p> <p>49. c. Occipito-frontal (Ring shown: Maternal pelvis)</p> |
|--|--|

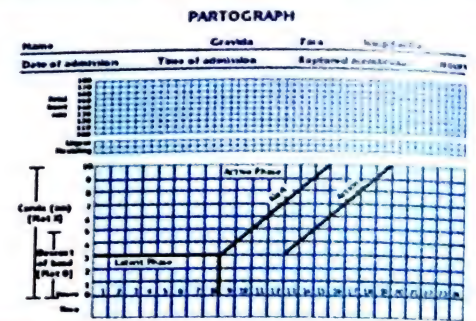
50. In the Cervical dilatation Curve shown in Photograph, Arrow represents [Recent Question 2012]

- Latent phase
- Acceleration phase
- Deceleration phase
- Active phase



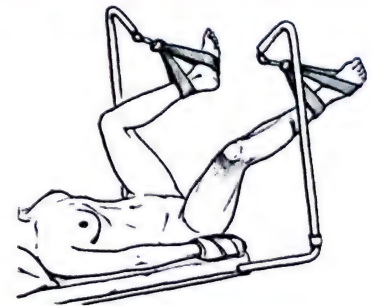
51. Identify the Graph shown in the Photograph used during Labour

- Cervical dilatation curve
- Partogram
- BP charting
- Cervicogram



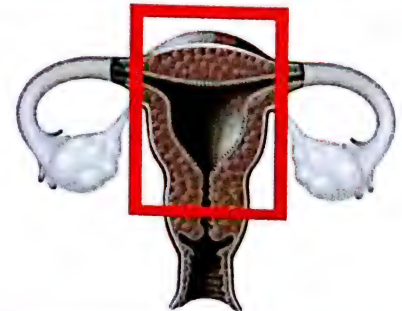
52. Position shown in Photograph increase Vaginal opening by [Recent Question 2012]

- 1 cm
- 2 cm
- 3 cm
- 4 cm



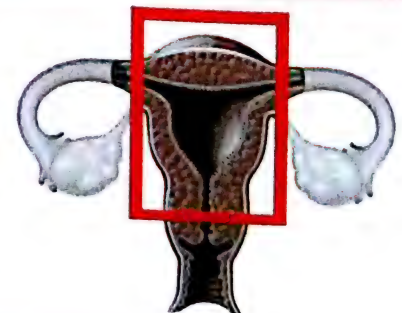
53. Pressure inside Organ (Box in Photograph) in 3rd Stage of Labour [Recent Question 2013]

- 30-40 mm Hg
- 40-60 mm Hg
- 80-100 mm Hg
- 100-120 mm Hg



54. Pressure inside Organ (Box in Photograph) in Early part of Labor [Recent Question 2014]

- 50 mm Hg
- 100 mm Hg
- 150 mm Hg
- 200 mm Hg



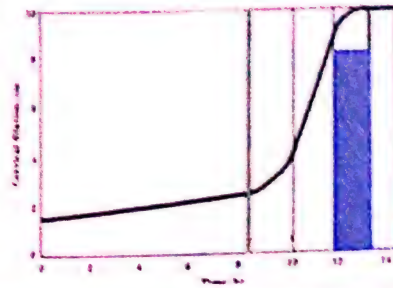
Ans.

- a. Latent phase (Description: Duration 6-8 hours; pains gradually increase in frequency, intensity & duration)
- b. Partogram (Description: composite graphical record of key data - maternal and fetal, during labour entered against time on a single sheet of paper)
- b. 2 cm (Dorsal lithotomy position increase AP diameter of outlet by 1.5-2.0 cms)
- d. 100-120 mm Hg (Organ shown: Uterus)
- a. 50 mm Hg (Organ shown: Uterus)

Normal Labour & Delivery/ Abnormal Labour & Delivery

55. In the Cervical dilatation Curve shown in Photograph, Arrow represents

- a. Latent phase
- b. Acceleration phase
- c. Deceleration phase
- d. Active phase



56. Stage of labour process shown in the Photograph is

- a. First stage Latent phase
- b. First stage Active phase
- c. Second stage
- d. Third stage



57. Block given for Type of Delivery shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Ilio-inguinal
- b. Genitofemoral
- c. Pudendal
- d. Posterior femoral



58. Maneuver shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Pinard manœuvre
- b. Burns Marshall
- c. Loveset's maneuver
- d. Marcieue-Smellie-Veit maneuver



59. Most Common Bone fractured during Birth is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. None of the above



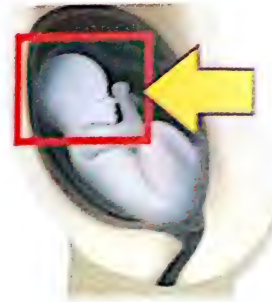
Ans.

55. c. Deceleration phase
56. d. Third stage (Description: After expulsion of baby TILL complete expulsion of placenta & membranes)
57. c. Pudendal (Description: For Forceps delivery, Pudendal block is supplemented with Perineal & Labial infiltration)
58. d. Marcieue-Smellie-Veit maneuver
59. b. 2 (Description: 1 Humerus, 2 Clavicle, 3 Scapula)

60. Rupture of organ (Arrow in Photograph) is Most common in
[Recent Question 2014]
- Normal labour
 - Classical CS
 - LSCS
 - Placenta praevia



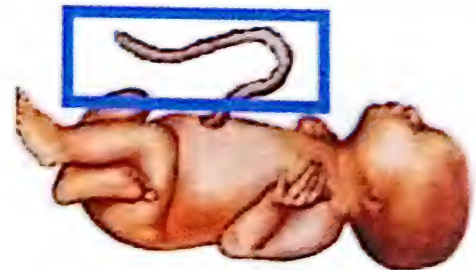
61. Delivery of Part (Box) in Presentation shown in Photograph by
[Recent Question 2012]
- Loveset's maneuver
 - Pinard's maneuver
 - Prague maneuver
 - Burn Marshall method



62. Presentation of Foetus shown in the Photograph is
- Frank breech
 - Complete breech
 - Footling presentation
 - None of the above



63. Compression of Structure (Box) shown in Photograph may lead to
- Early deceleration
 - Late deceleration
 - Variable deceleration
 - Acceleration



64. Identify the Type of placenta insertion shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Normal
 - Circum-marginate
 - Battledore
 - Circumvallate

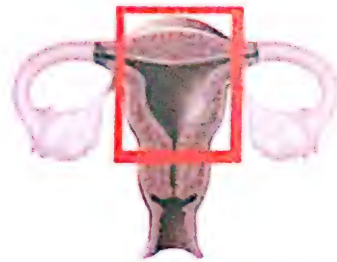


Ans.

- | | | | |
|-----|----|---|---|
| 60. | b. | Classical CS (Condition: Uterine rupture) | |
| 61. | d. | Burn Marshall method (Presentation shown: Breech delivery, Part shown: Head of fetus) | |
| 62. | a. | Frank breech (Description: Breech with Extended legs – Military position) | |
| 63. | c. | Variable deceleration | 64. c. Battledore (Description: Cord insertion at Edge of placenta) |

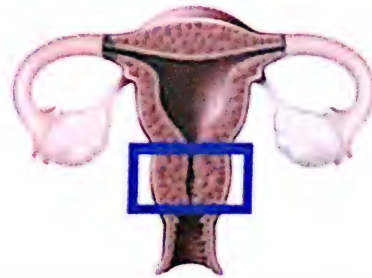
65. Organ (Box in Photograph) becomes Pelvic Post-pregnancy in
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 4 weeks
- c. 6 weeks
- d. 8 weeks



66. During Puerperium, Involution of Organ (Box) shown in Photograph is complete by

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 4 weeks
- c. 6 weeks
- d. 28 weeks



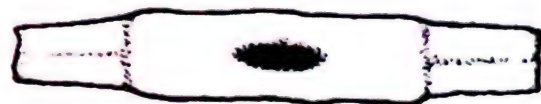
67. Colour seunce of Lochia as shown in the Photograph is

- a. Rubra-Alba-Serosa
- b. Rubra-Serosa-Alba
- c. Serosa-Rubra-Alba
- d. Alba-Serosa-Rubra



68. Stain of Lochia on pad as shown in Photograph indicate

- a. Scant amount
- b. Small amount
- c. Moderate amount
- d. Heavy amount



< 4 inch stain

69. Practice (Photograph) must be done Exclusively in India for duration of
[Recent Question 2012]
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. 2 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 12 months



Ans.

- 65. a. 2 weeks (Organ shown: Uterus)
- 67. b. Rubra-Serosa-Alba
- 69. c. 6 months

- 66. c. 6 weeks (Organ shown: Cervix)
- 68. b. Small amount

70. Weight of organ (Arrow) shown in Photograph At term & just after delivery is [Recent Question 2012]
- 500g, 1000g
 - 500g, 500g
 - 1000g, 500g
 - 1000g, 1000g



71. Maneuver shown in Photograph is done to evaluate in Newborn
- Femur fracture
 - Congenital dislocation of hip
 - CTEV
 - Imperforate anus



72. Good Attachment shown in photograph include all except [Recent Question 2014]
- Wide open mouth
 - Most nipple and areola in mouth
 - Chin touching breast
 - Lower lip inverted



73. Uterine condition shown in the Photograph is best seen by [Recent Question 2013]
- USG
 - CT scan
 - MRI scan
 - Hysteroscopy



74. Foetal scan (Arrow) shown in Photograph is useful for prediction of [Recent Question 2014]
- Diabetes
 - Twin pregnancy
 - Down's syndrome
 - Congenital dislocation of hip



Ans.

70. d. 1000g, 1000g (Organ shown: Uterus)
 71. b. Congenital dislocation of hip (Maneuver shown: Ortolani's manœuvre)
 72. d. Lower lip inverted (Good attachment has Lower lip everted)
 73. d. Hysteroscopy (Condition shown: Uterine fibroids)
 74. c. Down's syndrome (Scan shown: Nuchal translucency scan)

75. Typical appearance of Uterus on USG Photograph is seen in

- a. Menstruation
- b. Hydatiform mole
- c. Twin pregnancy
- d. Acute hydramnios



76. Method shown in Photograph can detect Foetal cardiac activity by [Recent Question 2012]

- a. 3-4 weeks POG
- b. 4-5 weeks POG
- c. 5-6 weeks POG
- d. 7-8 weeks POG



77. Suture used in Complete tear (Arrow) as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Silk
- b. Nylon
- c. Vicryl catgut
- d. Monocryl



78. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Placenta curette
- b. Kelly placenta forceps
- c. Mogen circumcision clamp
- d. Umbilical scissors



79. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Cusco's speculum
- b. Doyer's retractor
- c. Pinard stethoscope
- d. Circumcision clamp

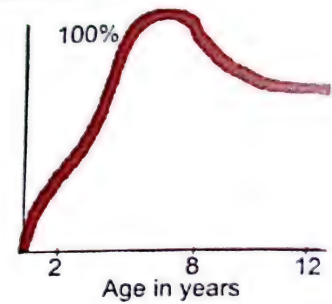


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 75. b. Hydatiform mole (Appearance shown: Snow storm appearance) | 77. c. Vicryl catgut (Tear shown: Complete perineal tear) |
| 76. c. 5-6 weeks POG (Method shown: Transvaginal USG) | 79. c. Pinard stethoscope |
| 78. d. Umbilical scissors | |

1. Graph shown in Photograph depicts growth of tissue/ organ

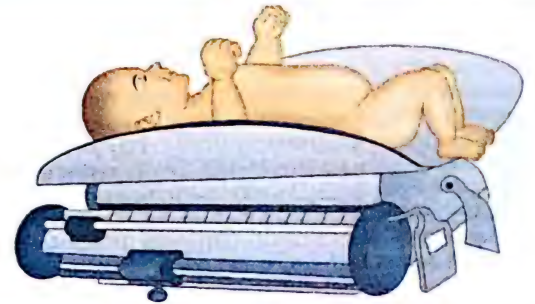
- a. Brain growth
- b. Somatic growth
- c. Lymphoid growth
- d. Gonadal growth



2. Identify the Instrument shown in the Photograph

- a. Salter scale
- b. Spring balance
- c. Electronic weighing scale
- d. Beam balance

[Recent Question 2013]



3. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 3 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 5 months
- d. 6 months



4. Diagnose the Underlying Nutritional disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Mild malnurtion
- b. Kwashiorkor
- c. Marasmus
- d. Marasmic-Kwashiorkar



Ans.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | c. Lymphoid growth | 2. | d. Beam balance (Weight measurement) |
| 3. | c. 5 months (Milestone: Head lift when child about to be pulled) | | |
| 4. | c. Marasmus (Condition shown: Dull lusterless sparse hair, Anxious look, Loss of buccal fat, Monkey facies) | | |

5. Diagnose the Underlying Condition in the Photograph

- Dolichocephaly
- Macrocephaly
- Plagiocephaly
- Scaphocephaly



6. Identify the Reflex shown (First stage) in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- Tonic neck reflex
- Moro's reflex
- Parachute reflex
- Rooting reflex



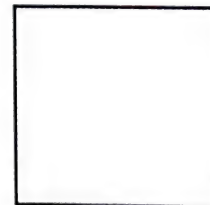
7. Condition shown in Photograph occurs due to administration of During Pregnancy

- Phenytoin
- Warfarin
- Thalidomide
- Isoniazid



8. A child is able to draw figure shown in Photograph at age of ...
[Recent Question 2014]

- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years
- 5 years



9. Technique used in Pediatrics as shown in Photograph is known as

- Laryngoscopy
- Bag and Mask ventilation
- Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- Slit lamp examination



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. b. Macrocephaly | 6. b. Moro's reflex (Abduction, Extension followed by Adduction, Flexion) |
| 7. b. Warfarin (Condition: Warfarin embryopathy – Nasal bridge hypoplasia) | 9. b. Bag and Mask ventilation |
| 8. c. 4 years (Figure: Square) | |

10. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
[Recent Question 2013]
- 4-6 weeks
 - 6-8 weeks
 - 8-10 weeks
 - 10-12 weeks



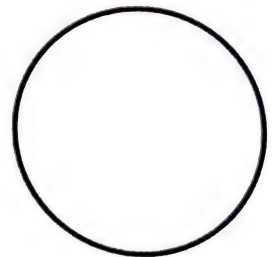
11. Instrument shown in Photograph is known as
- Otoscope
 - Ophthalmoscope
 - Refractometer
 - None of the above



12. Facies shown in Photograph are generally seen in malformations of
- Respiratory system
 - Cardiovascular system
 - Nervous system
 - Renal system



13. A child is able to draw figure shown in Photograph at age of[Recent Question 2014]
- 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years
 - 5 years



14. Physical characteristic shown in Photograph is seen in
- Pre-term neonate
 - Term neonate
 - Post-term neonate
 - Cannot be determined



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10. c. 8-10 weeks (Milestone: Ventral suspension, head in line with trunk) | 12. d. Renal system (Facies shown: Potter facies) |
| 11. c. Refractometer | 14. b. Term neonate (Characteristic shown: Well formed breast bud > 5mm) |
| 13. b. 3 years (Figure: Circle) | |

General Paediatrics, Nutrition, Growth & Development

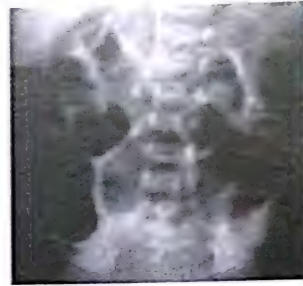
15. Neonatal reflex shown in the Photograph is

- Moro's reflex
- Crossed extension reflex
- Tonic neck reflex
- Grasp reflex



16. Paediatric disorder as shown in Photograph is

- Meconium aspiration
- Necrotising enterocolitis
- Diaphragmatic hernia
- Celiac disease



17. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
[Recent Question 2014]

- 3 months
- 5 months
- 7 months
- 10 months



18. Defect as shown in the Photograph will be diagnosed as
[Recent Question 2013]

- Anencephaly
- Meningomyelocele
- Down's syndrome
- Holoprosencephaly



19. Diagnose the Deformity shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Talipes cavis
- Talipes equino valgus
- Talipes equino varus
- Talipes calcaneo valgus

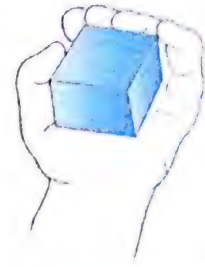


Ans.

- b. Crossed extension reflex
- d. 10 months (Milestone: Creep position)
- c. Talipes equino varus

- b. Necrotising enterocolitis (Sign shown: Pneumatosis intestinalis)
- a. Anencephaly

20. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
 [Recent Question 2014]
- 6 months
 - 9 months
 - 12 months
 - 18 months



21. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for Estimation of
- Hemoglobin
 - Serum bilirubin
 - Blood glucose
 - Urine Specific gravity



22. Diagnose the Underlying disorder based on X-ray Photograph
 [Recent Question 2012]
- Annular pancreas
 - Jejunal atresia
 - Intestinal perforation
 - Splenic trauma



23. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
 [Recent Question 2012]
- 8 months
 - 12 months
 - 16 months
 - 24 months



24. Paediatric disorder as shown in Photograph is
- Rectal prolapse
 - Neuroblastoma
 - Sacroccygeal teratoma
 - Nephroblastoma



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20. a. 6 months (Milestone: Palmar grasp) | 21. c. Blood glucose (Instrument: Glucometer with Strips) |
| 22. a. Annular pancreas (Sign: Double bubble sign) | 23. b. 12 months (Milestone: Stands well without support) |
| 24. c. Sacroccygeal teratoma | |

General Paediatrics, Nutrition, Growth & Development

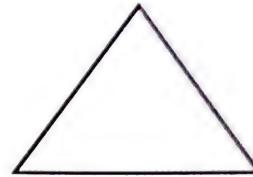
25. Neonatal reflex shown in the Photograph is

- Moro's reflex
- Crossed extension reflex
- Tonic neck reflex
- Grasp reflex



26. A child is able to draw figure shown in Photograph at age of
[Recent Question 2014]

- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years
- 5 years



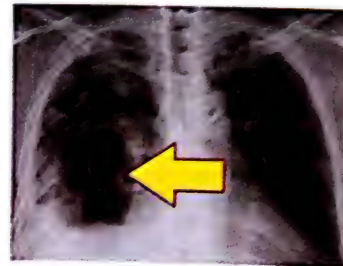
27. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
[Recent Question 2012]

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6 months
- 12 months



28. Most common cause of Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Hemophilus influenzae
- E. coli



29. Physical characteristic shown in Photograph is seen in

- Pre-term neonate
- Term neonate
- Post-term neonate
- Cannot be determined



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 25. c. Tonic neck reflex | 26. d. 5 years (Figure: Triangle) |
| 27. a. 2 months (Milestone: Social smile) | 28. a. Staphylococcus aureus (Condition shown: Pneumatocoele) |
| 29. b. Term neonate (Characteristic shown: Well pigmented, pendulous scrotal sacs with fully descended testes) | |

30. Milestone shown in Photograph appears at age of
[Recent Question 2014]
- 3 months
 - 4 months
 - 6 months
 - 10 months



31. Sign shown in Abdominal X-ray (Photograph) is seen in
[Recent Question 2012]
- Pyloric obstruction
 - Duodenal atresia
 - Jejunal atresia
 - All of the above



32. Paediatric disorder as shown in Photograph is
- Rectal prolapse
 - Imperforate anus
 - Sacroccygeal teratoma
 - Nephroblastoma



33. Diagnose the Neonatal Disorder shown in Photograph
- Meconium aspiration syndrome
 - Respiratory distress syndrome
 - Pneumonia
 - Tension pneumothorax



34. Diagnose the Oesophageal Condition (Photograph) based on Sign shown (Arrow)
- Reflux Oesophagitis
 - Oesophageal Stenosis
 - Achalasia cardia
 - Corkscrew oesophagus



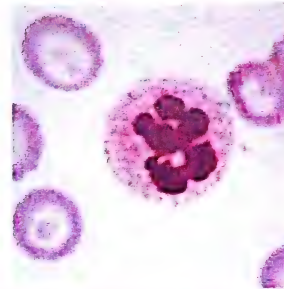
Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 30. c. 6 months (Milestone: Sitting with support of hands) | 31. c. Jejunal atresia (Sign: Triple bubble sign) |
| 32. b. Imperforate anus | 33. d. Tension pneumothorax (Features: Displaced mediastinum, pushed down diaphragm) |
| | 34. c. Achalasia cardia (Sign: Rat tail sign) |

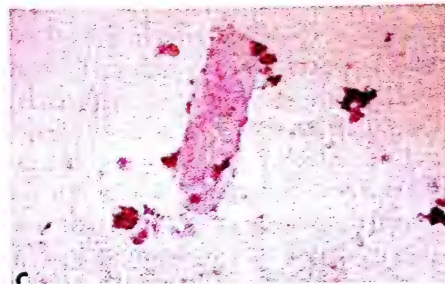
35. Identify the Condition (Photograph)
- Otoscope
- Anterior perforation
 - Posterior perforation
 - Subtotal central perforation
 - Total perforation



36. Identify the Hematological disorder shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]
- Iron deficiency anemia
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Thalassemia
 - Lead poisoning



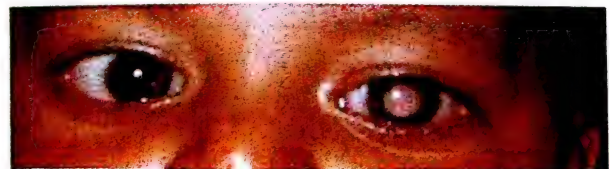
37. Identify the Type of Cast seen on Urine Microscopy (Photograph)
- WBC cast
 - RBC cast
 - Hyaline cast
 - Granular cast



38. Most common cause of Lesion (Arrow) shown in Contrast CT Photograph is
- Neurocysticercosis
 - Leprosy
 - CMV
 - Echinococcosis



39. Secondary manifestation shown in Photograph may be due to
- Marfan's syndrome
 - Ehler Danlos syndrome
 - Phenylketonuria
 - Retinoblastoma



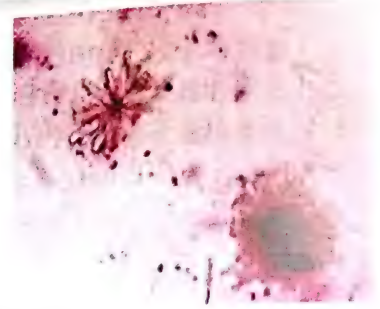
Ans.

35. c. Subtotal central perforation
37. c. Hyaline cast
39. d. Retinoblastoma (Manifestation: Leukocoria)

36. b. Megaloblastic anemia (Feature: Hypersegmented polymorph)
38. a. Neurocysticercosis (Lesion shown: Cranial ring enhancing lesion)

40. Identify Renal stones based on morphology of Urine crystals shown (Photograph)

- a. Oxalate dihydrate
- b. Calcium phosphate
- c. Triple phosphate
- d. Cystine



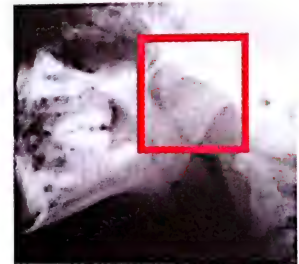
41. Diagnose the Neuromuscular disorder seen in Child with Motor delay (Photograph)

- a. Spinal Muscular Atrophy 1
- b. Hereditary neuropathy
- c. Guillain Barre Syndrome
- d. Poliomyelitis



42. Diagnose the Condition (Box) seen in X-ray Photograph

- a. Adenoid hypertrophy
- b. Tonsil hypertrophy
- c. Ethmoid sinusitis
- d. Fracture maxilla



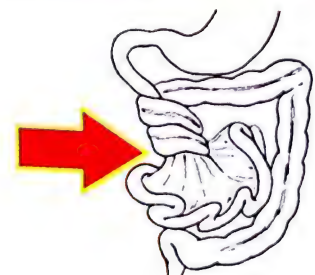
43. Grade of Vesico-ureteric reflux shown in Photograph is

- a. Grade I
- b. Grade II
- c. Grade III
- d. Grade V



44. Identify the GIT disorder shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Acute appendicitis
- b. Intussusception
- c. Malrotation
- d. Choledochal cyst



Ans.

- 40. b. Calcium phosphate (Morphology: Florets of crystals)
- 41. a. Spinal Muscular Atrophy 1 (Features: Frog-like posture, Sub-costal retractions)
- 43. d. Grade V (Features: Gross dilatation & tortuosity of ureter/ renal-pelvis/ calyces; loss of papillary impression son calyces)
- 44. c. Malrotation

45. Diagnose the Disorder based on Sign (Arrows) shown in the Neck X-ray Photograph

- a. Laryngomalacia
- b. Larynotracheobronchitis
- c. Retropharyngeal abscess
- d. Subglottic Stenosis



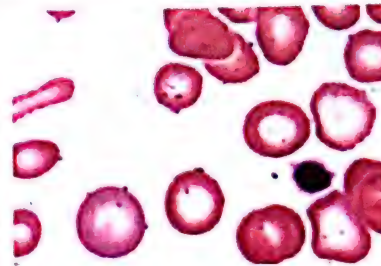
46. Diagnose the Condition based on the Sign (Arrow) in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Stomach carcinoma
- b. Ileocaecal TB
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis



47. Identify the Hematological disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Megaloblastic anemia
- c. Thalassemia
- d. Lead poisoning



48. Diagnose the Disorder shown in Photograph based on Sign (Arrows) shown

- a. Myasthenia gravis
- b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- c. Poliomyelitis
- d. Guillain Barre Syndrome



49. Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Scabies
- b. Vitiligo
- c. Ichthyosis
- d. Hemangioma



Ans.

45. b. Larynotracheobronchitis (Sign shown: Steeple sign)

47. a. Iron deficiency anemia (Feature: Microcytosis, Hypochromasia, Thrombocytosis)

48. b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy (Sign shown: Valley sign)

46. d. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (Sign shown: String sign)

49. c. Ichthyosis

50. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Wheal
- b. Papule
- c. Plaque
- d. Blister



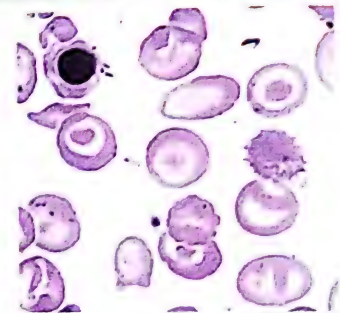
51. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Macule
- b. Papule
- c. Nodule
- d. Plaque



52. Identify the Hematological disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Megaloblastic anemia
- c. Thalassemia
- d. Lead poisoning



53. Diagnose the Vascular birthmark shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Infantile hemangioma
- b. Salmon patch
- c. Port wine stain
- d. Lymphangioma



54. Diagnose the Type of Dermatitis shown in Photograph

- a. Atopic dermatitis
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Diaper dermatitis
- d. Acne vulgaris



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 50. d. Blister | 51. c. Nodule |
| 52. c. Thalassemia (Feature: Anisopoikilocytosis, Microcytosis, Hypochromasia, Polychromatophilia) | |
| 53. c. Port wine stain | 54. c. Diaper dermatitis |

55. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Wheal
- b. Scale
- c. Plaque
- d. Blister



56. Diagnose the Type of disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Alopecia areata
- b. Miliaria rubra
- c. Alopecia totalis
- d. Miliaria profunda



57. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Miliaria profunda
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Pustular psoriasis



58. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Tinea capitis
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Kerion



59. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Miliaria profunda
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Vitiligo



Ans.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 55. c. Plaque | 56. c. Alopecia totalis |
| 57. d. Pustular psoriasis (Lesions shown: Circinate lesions) | 58. a. Tinea capitis |
| 59. c. Lichen planus (Lesions: Flat, Polygonal, Violaceous papules) | |

60. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Burn injury
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Leprosy
- d. Vitiligo



61. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Freckles
- b. Atopic dermatitis
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Vitiligo



62. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Impetigo contagiosa
- b. Scrofuloderma
- c. Ichthyosis
- d. Bullous impetigo



63. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Impetigo contagiosa
- b. Scrofuloderma
- c. Ichthyosis
- d. Bullous impetigo



64. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Acne vulgaris
- b. Indeterminate Leprosy
- c. Ichthyosis
- d. Molluscum contagiosum



Ans.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 60. d. Vitiligo | 61. a. Freckles |
| 62. a. Impetigo contagiosa (Lesions: Honey coloured Crusted lesions) | |
| 63. d. Bullous impetigo | 64. d. Molluscum contagiosum |

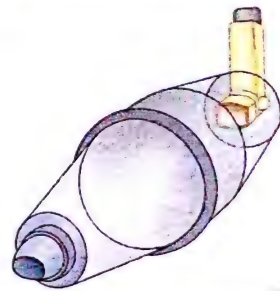
65. Identify the Apparatus used in ICU as shown in Photograph

- Incubator
- Radiant warmer
- Phototherapy unit
- Resuscitator



66. Identify the Instrument as shown in Photograph

- Rotahaler
- Metered dose inhaler with Spacer
- Ambu bag
- Laryngeal mask airway



67. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Resuscitator
- Phototherapy unit
- Radiant warmer
- Electronic weighing scale



68. Identify the Apparatus use in ICU as shown in Photograph

- Resuscitation
- Radiant warming
- Cooling blanket
- Phototherapy



69. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Oxygen monitor
- Bilirubin monitor
- Hemoglobinometer
- Glucometer



Ans.

- Incubator
- Radiant warmer
- Oxygen monitor

- Metered dose inhaler with Spacer
- Phototherapy

70. Identify the Instrument as shown in Photograph

- Rotahaler
- Metered dose inhaler with Spacer
- Ambu bag
- Paladai



71. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Incubator
- Resuscitator
- Heart rate & respiration monitor
- Fluorescent light Phototherapy unit



72. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Resuscitator
- Nebulizer machine
- Irradiance meter
- Suction machine



73. Identify the Instrument as shown in Photograph

- Pulse oximeter
- Glucometer
- Irradiance meter
- Heart rate and Respiration monitor



74. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Bassinet cabinet
- Phototherapy unit
- Radiant warmer
- Resuscitator



Ans.

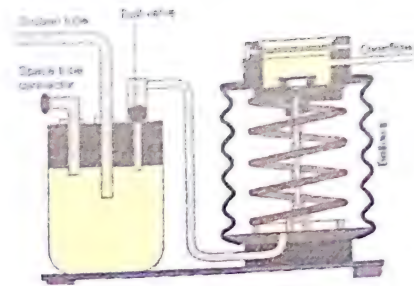
70. a. Rotahaler
72. b. Nebulizer machine
74. d. Resuscitator

71. d. Fluorescent light Phototherapy unit
73. c. Irradiance meter

Paediatric Instruments & Devices

75. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- Nebuliser
- Foot operated Suction machine
- Spirometer
- None of the above



76. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Radiant warmer
- Infantometer
- Electronic weighing scale
- Salter weighing scale



77. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Heart rate & Respiration monitor
- Bilirubin analyser
- Hemoglobinometer
- Glucometer



78. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph

- Hemoglobinometer
- Bilirubin analyser
- Glucometer
- Syringe-based Infusion pump



79. Instrument shown in Photograph is used as
Analyser

- Hemoglobin
- Blood glucose
- Bilirubin
- Pulse rate



Ans.

- b. Foot operated Suction machine
- a. Heart rate & Respiration monitor
- c. Bilirubin

- c. Electronic weighing scale
- d. Syringe-based Infusion pump

80. Identify the Apparatus used in Paediatrics as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- Hemoglobinometer
- Pulse oximeter
- Bilirubin analyser
- Glucometer



81. Identify the Congenital malformation shown in the Photograph

- Unilateral cleft lip
- Unilateral cleft lip and palate
- Bilateral cleft lip
- Bilateral cleft lip and palate



82. Identify the Disorder based on Features shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Marfan's syndrome
- Down's syndrome
- Achondroplasia
- Turner syndrome



83. Diagnose Disorder based on Features of External genitalia of a Female child Photograph

- Cushing's syndrome
- Pheochromocytoma
- True hermaphrodite
- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia



84. Diagnose the Congenital malformation shown in the Photograph

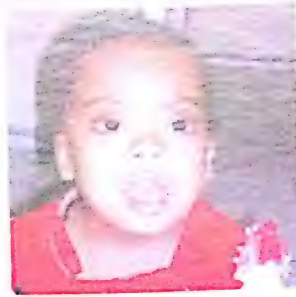
- Diaphragmatic hernia
- Esophageal atresia
- Tracheoesophageal fistula
- Pneumonia



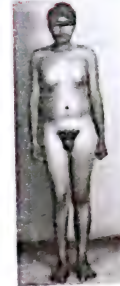
Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 80. b. Pulse oximeter | 81. b. Unilateral cleft lip and palate |
| 82. c. Achondroplasia (Features: Abnormal body proportions, facies) | |
| 83. d. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (Features: Clitoral hypertrophy, Increased rugosity of labial folds, Male appearance of external genitalia) | |
| 84. a. Diaphragmatic hernia (Feature: Intestinal loops in thorax left sided) | |

85. Diagnose the Disorder shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]
- Down's syndrome
 - Edward syndrome
 - Patau syndrome
 - Klinefelter syndrome



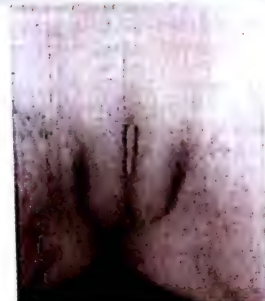
86. Diagnose the Disorder shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Down's syndrome
 - Turner's syndrome
 - Klinefelter's syndrome
 - Noonan syndrome



87. Diagnose the Maternal condition based on New-born shown in Photograph
- Tuberculosis
 - HIV
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Hepatitis B



88. Diagnose Disorder based on Features of External genitalia of a Male child Photograph
- Cushing's syndrome
 - Partial androgen insensitivity syndrome
 - True hermaphrodite
 - Congenital adrenal hyperplasia



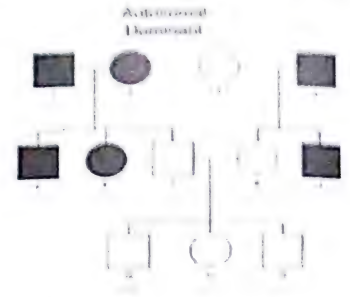
89. Diagnose the Disorder in Photograph based on feature shown
- Down's syndrome
 - Turner's syndrome
 - Klinefelter's syndrome
 - Edward syndrome



- Ans.**
85. a. Down's syndrome (Features: Flat facies, Upward eye slant, Open-mouth appearance)
 86. c. Klinefelter's syndrome (Features: tall stature, Gynaecomastia)
 87. c. Diabetes mellitus (Features: Large size, Broad shoulder/ torso, Relatively smaller head)
 88. b. Partial androgen insensitivity syndrome (Features; Underdeveloped buried penis, Poorly developed testes/ scrotum, Female appearance of genitalia)
 89. d. Edward syndrome (Sign: Overlapping of fingers)

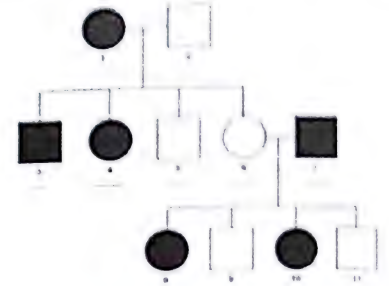
90. Identify the Type of Inheritance shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



91. Identify the Type of Inheritance shown in Photograph

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



92. Diagnose the Disorder in Photograph based on feature shown

- Down's syndrome
- Patau syndrome
- Noonan syndrome
- Turner's syndrome



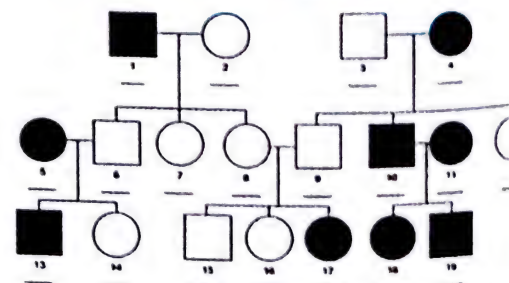
93. Enzyme deficiency seen in Inborn error of metabolism shown in Photograph

- Branched chain alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
- Fumaryl acetoacetate hydrolase
- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
- Homogentisate oxidase



94. Identify the Type of Inheritance shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



Ans.

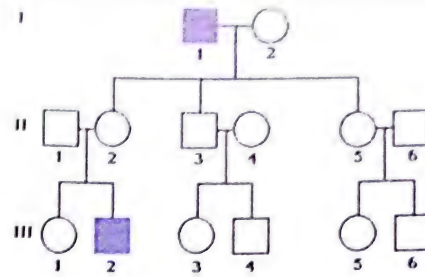
- Autosomal dominant
- Patau syndrome (Features: Forehead hemangioma, Postaxial polydactyly)
- Phenylalanine hydroxylase (Disorder: Phenylketonuria: Microcephaly, Blonde hair)

91. c. X-linked dominant

94. b. Autosomal recessive

95. Identify the Type of Inheritance shown in Photo-graph

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X-linked dominant
- X-linked recessive



96. Diagnose the Disorder in Photograph based on feature shown
[Recent Question 2013]

- Down's syndrome
- Patau syndrome
- Turner syndrome
- Klinefelter's syndrome



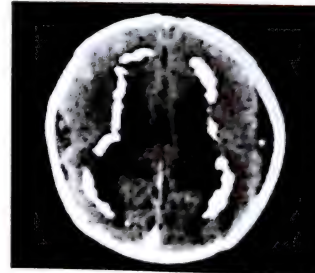
97. Diagnose the Infection based on manifestations (Box) shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- Measles
- Chicken pox
- Tuberculosis
- Scabies



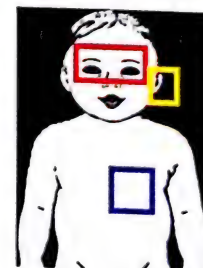
98. Identify the Fetal infection derived from Mother by MRI Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Congenital Toxoplasmosis
- Congenital Rubella
- Congenital CMV
- Congenital Syphilis



99. Identify Fetal infection derived from Mother by Body parts affected (Boxes)

- Congenital Toxoplasmosis
- Congenital Rubella
- Congenital CMV
- Congenital Syphilis



Ans.

- d. X-linked recessive
 - c. Turner syndrome (Features: Ptosis, Shield chest, Webbed neck, Increased carrying angle, Short neck)
 - a. Measles (Manifestations: Conjunctival congestion, Morbilliform rash)
 - c. Congenital CMV (Classical manifestation: Periventricular calcification)
99. b. Congenital Rubella (Classical triad: Cataract, Deafness, PDA)

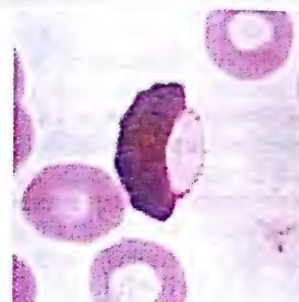
100. Diagnose the Infection based on Organism shown in Photograph

- a. Leishmaniasis
- b. Amoebiasis
- c. Giardiasis
- d. Acanthamoeba



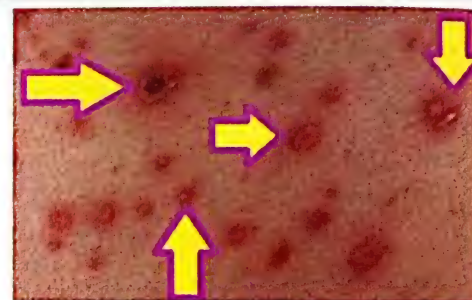
101. Identify the Gametocyte form of Malaria shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. Plasmodium ovale



102. Diagnose the Infection based on manifestation (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Measles
- b. Chicken pox
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Scabies



103. Diagnose the Infection based on manifestation (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Rubella
- b. Varicella zoster
- c. Infectious mononucleosis
- d. Erythema infectiosum



104. Diagnose the Infection based on Organism shown in Photograph

- a. Leishmaniasis
- b. Amoebiasis
- c. Giardiasis
- d. Acanthamoeba



Ans.

- 100. c. Giardiasis (Organism shown: Giardia lamblia)
- 101. b. Plasmodium falciparum
- 102. b. Chicken pox (Manifestation: Pleomorphic rash)
- 103. d. Erythema infectiosum (Manifestation shown: Slapped cheek appearance)
- 104. a. Leishmaniasis (Organism: Promastigote form of Leishmania)

105. Technique shown in Photograph is used for Management of [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Neonatal hypoglycemia
- b. Neonatal hypocalcemia
- c. Neonatal hypothermia
- d. Neonatal lactose intolerance



106. Good Attachment shown in photograph include all except [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Wide open mouth
- b. Most nipple and areola in mouth
- c. Chin touching breast
- d. Lower lip inverted



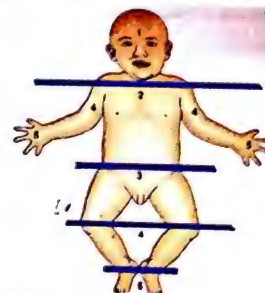
107. Technique shown in the Photograph is used for

- a. Tactile stimulation
- b. External cardiac massage
- c. Heimlich's maneuver
- d. Burping



108. Dermal zones shown in Photograph are used for estimation of [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Serum hemoglobin levels
- b. Serum bilirubin levels
- c. Serum glucose levels
- d. Serum calcium levels



109. Technique shown in Photograph is generally used for feeding of

- a. Normal infants
- b. Low birth weight, Premature infants
- c. Malnourished infants
- d. Hypoglycemic infants



Ans.

- 105. c. Neonatal hypothermia (Technique shown: Kangaroo Mother Care)
- 106. d. Lower lip inverted (Good attachment has Lower lip everted)
- 107. b. External cardiac massage (Technique: two-thumbs technique)
- 109. b. Low birth weight, Premature infants (Technique: Paladai feeding)

108. b. Serum bilirubin levels

110. Technique shown in Photograph is used for

- Resuscitation
- Assessment of tissue perfusion
- Bilirubin estimation
- Tactile stimulation



111. Technique shown in Photograph is used for testing of

- Congenital dislocation of hip
- Testicular descent
- Down's syndrome
- Hip fracture



112. Fluid (Photograph) in refrigerator can be stored upto

[Recent Question 2014]

- 6-8 hours
- 24 hours
- 1 month
- 3 months



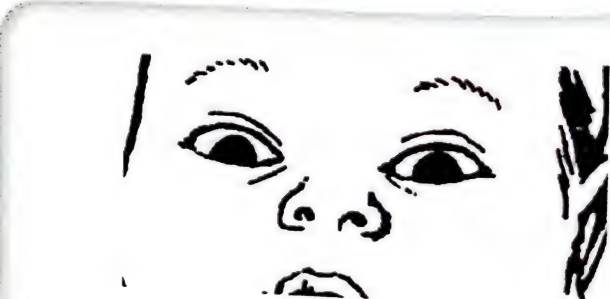
113. Technique in Photograph is used to assess in Pediatric clinic

- Congenital dislocation of hip
- Hip fracture
- Gestational age
- Lung maturity



114. Sign shown in Photograph occur due to

- Subdural hemorrhage [Recent Question 2014, 2012]
- Hydrocephalus
- Craniotabes
- Dolichocephaly



Ans.

110. b. Assessment of tissue perfusion

112. b. 24 hours (Fluid: Expressed breast milk)

114. b. Hydrocephalus (Sign: Sun-setting sign)

111. a. Congenital dislocation of hip

113. c. Gestational age (Technique shown: Popliteal angle estimation)

115. Technique in Photograph is used to assess
 a. Birth weight
 b. Birth length
 c. Abdominal circumference
 d. Maturity
[Recent Question 2012]



116. Technique shown in Photograph is used for
 a. Aiding sleep
 b. Aiding bowel movements
 c. Good attachment
 d. Prevention of regurgitation



117. Reflex used in Neonate shown in the Photograph is
 a. Moro's reflex
 b. Rooting reflex
 c. Parachute reflex
 d. None of the above
[Recent Question 2014]



118. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for estimation of
 a. Hemoglobin
 b. Blood glucose
 c. Serum bilirubin
 d. CSF pressure



119. Technique shown in Photograph is used for
 a. Expression of breast milk
 b. Retracted nipple
 c. Accessory nipple
 d. Sore nipples



Ans.

115. a. Birth weight (Instrument: Salter Spring balance)
 117. b. Rooting reflex
 119. b. Retracted nipple (Technique shown: Syringe method of treatment)
 116. d. Prevention of regurgitation (Technique shown: Burping)
 118. c. Serum bilirubin (Instrument: Transcutaneous bilirubinometer)

120. Neonatal reflex shown in the Photograph is

- a. Moro's reflex
- b. Crossed extension reflex
- c. Tonic neck reflex
- d. Grasp reflex



121. Identify the Childhood Malignancy shown in Photograph based on Sign (Box) shown

- a. Retinoblastoma
- b. Neuroblastoma
- c. Meningioma
- d. Wilm's tumour



122. Diagnose the Underlying disorder based on Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. SLE
- b. Mixed Connective Tissue disease
- c. Kawasaki disease
- d. Takayasu arteritis



123. Diagnose the Bone tumor shown in Photograph

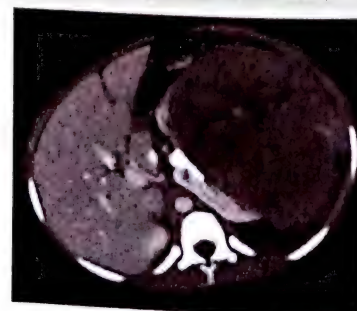
- a. Osteosarcoma
- b. Giant cell tumour
- c. Ewing's sarcoma
- d. Osteoid osteoma

[Recent Question 2013]



124. Diagnose 6-year old child with Hematuria having CT scan (Photograph) as shown

- a. Hydronephrosis
- b. Multicystic kidney
- c. Lymphoma
- d. Wilm's tumour



Ans.

- 120. d. Grasp reflex
- 122. c. Kawasaki disease (Sign shown: Beau line)
- 124. d. Wilm's tumour

- 121. b. Neuroblastoma (Sign shown: Raccoon eyes)
- 123. c. Ewing's sarcoma (Appearance: Onion-peel appearance)

125. Typical presentation shown in Photograph is found in

- a. Scabies
- b. Pityriasis versicolor
- c. SLE
- d. Trichophyton



126. Diagnose the Underlying disorder based on Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Scleroderma
- b. SLE
- c. Juvenile dermatomyositis
- d. Takayasu arteritis



127. Diagnose the Underlying disorder based on Presentation shown in Photograph

- a. Kawasaki disease
- b. SLE
- c. Scleroderma
- d. Takayasu arteritis



128. Diagnose the Underlying disorder based on Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph

- a. Kawasaki disease
- b. Juvenile dermatomyositis
- c. SLE
- d. Takayasu arteritis



Ans.

125. c. SLE (Presentation shown: Malar rash)

127. a. Kawasaki disease (Presentation shown: Strawberry tongue)

128. b. Juvenile dermatomyositis (Sign: Heliotrope rash)

126. c. Juvenile dermatomyositis (Sign: Gottron papules)

1. Identify the Neurologist shown in Photograph
 - a. Eugene Bleuer
 - b. Cloninger
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. Jellinek

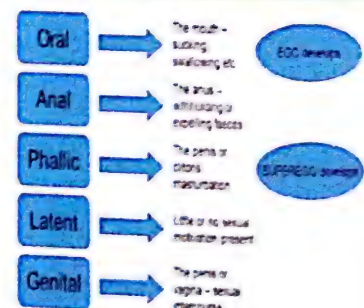
2. Psychiatric disorders are covered under Chapter of Classification shown
 - a. A
 - b. F
 - c. G
 - d. M

3. Maximum score of test shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

 - a. 13
 - b. 30
 - c. 47
 - d. 55

4. Identify the Chart used in Psychiatry as given in the Photograph
 - a. First ranks symptoms of Schizophrenia
 - b. Wechsler classes of IQ level
 - c. Stages of Psychosexual development
 - d. MMSE

**Ans.**

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. c. Sigmund Freud | 2. b. F (F00-F99) |
| 3. b. 30 | 4. c. Stages of Psychosexual development |

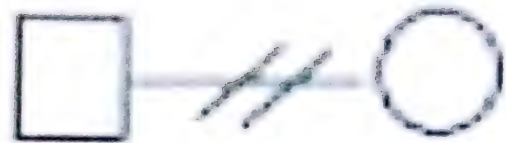
5. Physician shown in the Photograph is known as Father of

- a. Psychiatry
- b. Psychosomatic medicine
- c. Psychotherapy
- d. Mental Health



6. Symbol used in Pedigree analysis (Photograph) is used to represent

- a. Consanguineous mating
- b. Divorce
- c. Monozygotic twins
- d. Dizygotic twins



7. Symbol shown in Photograph is related to disorder

- a. Alcoholism
- b. Depression
- c. Substance use disorders
- d. Autism



8. Identify psychiatrist shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Eugene Bleuer
- b. Emil Kraepelin
- c. Freud
- d. Cloninger



9. Psychiatrist shown in Photograph coined the term

- a. Psychiatry
- b. Dementia praecox
- c. Psychoanalysis
- d. Free principle



Ans.

- 5. b. Psychosomatic medicine (Franz Alexander)
- 7. d. Autism
- 9. b. Dementia praecox (Psychiatrist: Emil Kraepelin)

- 6. b. Divorce
- 8. b. Emil Kraepelin

10. Identify the Psychiatrist shown in Photograph

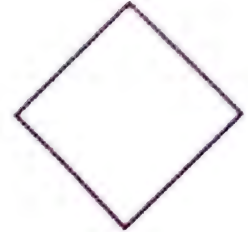
- a. Cloninger
- b. Jellinek
- c. Eugene Bleuer
- d. Sigmund Freud

[Recent Question 2014]



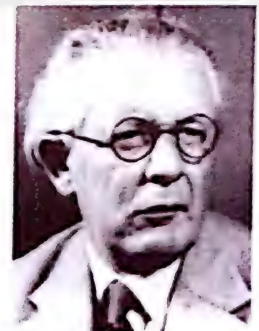
11. Symbol used in Pedigree analysis (Photograph) is used to represent

- a. Male heterozygote
- b. Female heterozygote
- c. Sex unknown
- d. Death



12. Identify the Scientist shown in Photograph

- a. Cloninger
- b. Jellinek
- c. Piaget
- d. Sigmund Freud



13. Identify the contribution of Psychologist shown in Photograph

- a. First rank symptoms of Schizophrenia
- b. Psycho-somatic medicine
- c. Psychoanalysis
- d. Intelligence scales



14. Symbol used in Pedigree analysis (Photograph) is used to represent

- a. Normal female
- b. Deceased female
- c. Adopted female
- d. None of the above



Ans.

- 10. c. Eugene Bleuer
- 12. c. Piaget
- 14. c. Adopted female

- 11. c. Sex unknown
- 13. d. Intelligence scales (Psychologist: David Wechsler)

15. Psychiatric test shown in Photograph is a type of
[Recent Question 2013]
- Objective test
 - Projective test
 - Neuropsychological test
 - Rating scale

Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale

16. Instrument shown in Photograph is used for diagnosis of
- Seizures
 - Panic disorder
 - Sleep disorders
 - Dementia



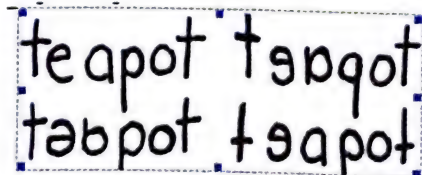
17. Identify the Behavioral syndrome as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Anorexia nervosa
 - Bulimia nervosa
 - Obesity
 - Binge-eating disorder



18. Fear of Situation shown in the Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2012]
- Xenophobia
 - Algophobia
 - Anthophobia
 - Claustrophobia



19. Identify the Child Psychiatric disorder as shown in Photograph
- Dyscalculia
 - Dysphasia
 - Dyslexia
 - Echolalia



Ans.

15. a. Objective test
16. b. Panic disorder (Instrument shown: Holter ECG)
17. b. Bulimia nervosa (Feature: Self-induced vomiting)
18. c. Anthophobia (Fear of Flowers)
19. c. Dyslexia (Features: Developmental reading disorder, Impaired writing and spelling)

20. Fear of Situation shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Xenophobia
- b. Sitophobia
- c. Algophobia
- d. Ichthyophobia



21. Fear of Situation shown in the Photograph is known as

- a. Xenophobia
- b. Heliophobia
- c. Iatrophobia
- d. Hypnophobia



22. Diagnose the Underlying Skin disorder shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Traction alopecia
- b. Trichotillomania
- c. Telogen effluvium
- d. Hirsutism



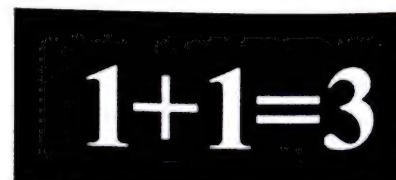
23. Identify the Behavioral syndrome as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Anorexia nervosa
- b. Bulimia nervosa
- c. Obesity
- d. Binge-eating disorder



24. Identify the Child Psychiatric disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Dyscalculia
- b. Dysphasia
- c. Dyspraxia
- d. Echolalia



Ans.

- 20. b. Sitophobia (Anorexia nervosa)
- 22. b. Trichotillomania (Feature: Pulling out of hair)
- 24. a. Dyscalculia

- 21. b. Heliophobia (Fear of Sunlight)
- 23. a. Anorexia nervosa (Feature: Body image disturbance)

25. Delusion of Doubles (Photograph) is characteristic of
 a. Xenophobia
 b. Cotard syndrome
 c. Capgras syndrome
 d. Othello syndrome



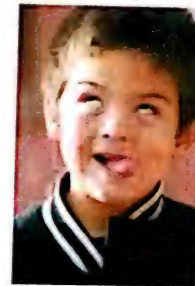
26. Identify Obsession seen in a Patient shown in Photograph
 a. Checkers
 b. Washers
 c. Cleaners
 d. None



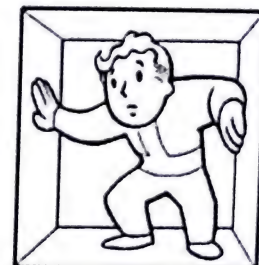
27. Disorder in which a person develops sexual arousal with object shown in Photograph
 a. Sexual masochism
 b. Voyeurism
 c. Frotteurism
 d. Fetischism



28. Identify disorder of childhood shown in Photograph
 a. Tourette syndrome
 b. ADHD
 c. Dyslexia
 d. Autism



29. Identify fear shown in Photograph
 a. Agoraphobia
 b. Acrophobia
 c. Claustrophobia
 d. Xenophobia



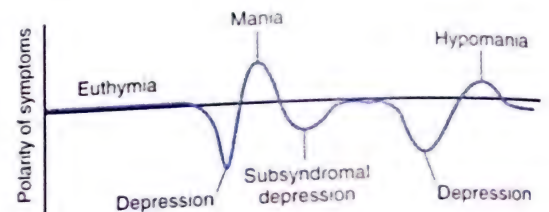
Ans.

25. c. Capgras syndrome (Delusion: Someone close has been replaced by an impostor)
 26. b. Washers
 27. d. Fetischism
 28. a. Tourette syndrome (Feature: Repetitive, stereotyped, involuntary movements and vocalizations called tics)
 29. c. Claustrophobia (Fear of Closed spaces)

30. Fear of Situation shown in the Photograph is known as
[Recent Question 2014]
- Xenophobia
 - Algophobia
 - Acrophobia
 - Claustrophobia



31. Identify the Mental health disorder shown in the Photograph
- Cyclothymia
 - Dysthymia
 - Bipolar mood disorder
 - Recurrent depressive disorder



32. Identify Bleuler's symptom of Schizophrenia shown in Photograph
- Autism
 - Affect disturbance
 - Association disorder
 - Ambivalence



33. Identify type of Schizophrenia shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]
- Oneiroid schizophrenia
 - Van Gogh syndrome
 - Paranoid schizophrenia
 - Hebephrenic schizophrenia



34. Impulse disorder associated with Photograph is
- Kleptomania
 - Trichotillomania
 - Onychophagia
 - Pyromania



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 30. c. Acrophobia (Fear of heights) | 31. c. Bipolar mood disorder |
| 32. d. Ambivalence | 33. b. Van Gogh syndrome (Feature: Van Gogh syndrome) |
| 34. d. Pyromania (Impulse: To start/ set up fire) | |

35. Identify Paraphilia shown in Photograph

- a. Sadism
- b. Exhibitionism
- c. Sexual masochism
- d. Frotteurism



36. Identify Paraphilia shown in Photograph

- a. Sadism
- b. Voyeurism
- c. Sexual masochism
- d. Frotteurism



37. Identify peculiar Syndrome as shown in Photograph

- a. Xenophobia
- b. Cotard syndrome
- c. Capgras syndrome
- d. Othello syndrome



38. Identify Syndrome as shown in Photograph

- a. Fregoli Syndrome
 - b. Cotard syndrome
 - c. Capgras syndrome
 - d. Clerambaults' syndrome
- [Recent Question 2013]



39. Identify the Treatment technique of Sexual disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Sensate focus technique
- b. Master's & Johnson's technique
- c. Squeeze technique
- d. Dual-sex therapy



Ans.

- 35. d. Frotteurism (Feature: Art of touching/ rubbing against other unsuspecting person)
- 36. b. Voyeurism (Feature: Practice of spying on others' intimate life)
- 37. d. Othello syndrome (Feature: Delusion of infidelity of partner)
- 38. a. Fregoli Syndrome (Feature: Delusion of Doubles)
- 39. c. Squeeze technique

40. Identify Defence mechanism shown in Photograph

- a. Repression
- b. Projection
- c. Denial
- d. Distortion

[Recent Question 2012]



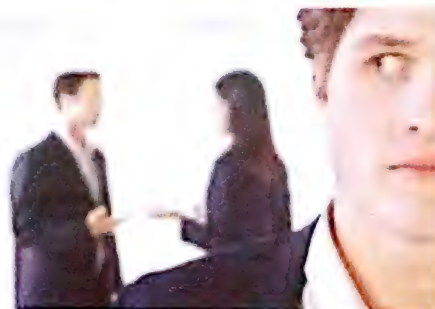
41. Identify Syndrome as shown in Photograph

- a. Ganser's Syndrome
- b. Cotard syndrome
- c. Dissociative fugue
- d. Possession hysteria



42. Identify delusion shown in Photograph

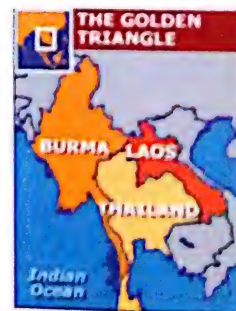
- a. Nihilistic
- b. Doubles
- c. Persecution
- d. Religious



43. Countries shown in Photograph constitute

- a. Golden crescent
- b. Golden triangle
- c. Golden trap
- d. Bermuda triangle

[Recent Question 2013]



44. Identify specific Paraphilia shown in Photograph

- a. Sadism
- b. Voyeurism
- c. Paedophilia
- d. Frotteurism



Ans.

40. b. Projection (Feature: Projecting unwanted feelings to other people)
 41. c. Dissociative fugue (Feature: Person suddenly, without planning or warning, travels far from home or work and leaves behind a past life)
 42. c. Persecution (Feature: Person's false belief that others are conspiring to harm/ kill him)
 43. b. Golden triangle (Illicit Opium production areas) 44. c. Paedophilia

Psychiatric Disorders/ Substance use Disorders

45. Countries shown in Photograph constitute zone known as
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Golden crescent
- b. Golden triangle
- c. Golden trap
- d. Bermuda triangle



46. Identify personality disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Borderline
- b. Anxious
- c. Narcissistic
- d. Dependent



47. Identify Syndrome as shown in Photograph

- a. Xenophobia
- b. Cotard syndrome
- c. Capgras syndrome
- d. Clerambaults' syndrome



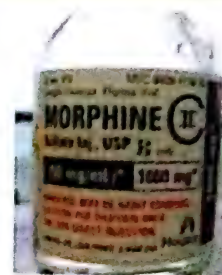
48. Personality disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Histrionic
- b. Anxious
- c. Narcissistic
- d. Avoidant



49. Opioid shown in Photograph act mainly via receptors
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. mu
- b. kappa
- c. delta
- d. sigma



Ans.

45. a. Golden crescent (Illicit Opium production areas)
46. c. Narcissistic (Feature: Excessive excessively preoccupied with personal adequacy, power, prestige & beauty)
47. d. Clerambaults' syndrome (Feature: A person's delusional belief that person is in love with another and love is reciprocated)
48. a. Histrionic (Features: Exaggerated expression of emotions)
49. a. mu

50. Anonymous group represented by Symbol (Photograph) is for
[Recent Question 2014]
- Tobacco
 - Alcohol
 - Cannabis
 - Cocaine



51. Most Severe Withdrawal syndrome of Dependence shown in Photograph is
- Delirium tremens
 - Alcoholic seizures
 - Alcoholic hallucinosis
 - Vomiting



52. Substitution therapy in Dependence of Substance Use (Photograph) is
- LAAM
 - Naltrexone
 - Methadone
 - Clonidine



53. Dried leaves, flowering shoots and cut tops of the Plant (Photograph) provide
- Charas
 - Bhang
 - Ganja
 - Hash oil



54. Deterrent agents used for Substance shown in Photograph include all EXCEPT
- Disulfiram
 - Citrate calcium carbide
 - Acamprosate
 - Metronidazole



Ans.

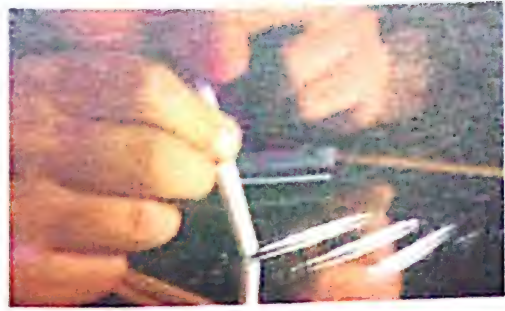
50. b. Alcohol (Group: Alcoholic anonymous)
52. c. Methadone (Substance shown: Opium)
54. c. Acamprosate (Acamprosate is an Anti-craving agent)

51. a. Delirium tremens (Condition shown: Alcohol dependence)
53. c. Ganja (Plant shown: Cannabis sativa)

Substance use Disorders

55. Method of Substance use shown in figure is mainly used for

- Ganja
- Bhang
- Charas
- Cocaine



56. Body fluid level of Substance Use at which Coma occur

[Recent Question 2013]

- 50-100 mg%
- 100-200 mg%
- 200-300 mg%
- >350 mg%



57. Dipsomania (Photograph) is present in species of Jellinek alcohol dependence

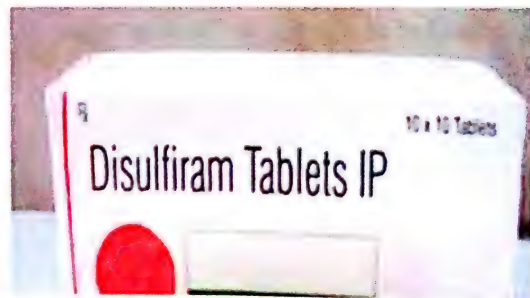
- Beta
- Gamma
- Delta
- Epsilon



58. Drug shown in Photograph is used as a Modality of

[Recent Question 2012]

- Opioid substitution therapy
- Smoking cessation agent
- Alcohol deterrent agent
- DOC for depression



59. Plant shown in Photograph is used for production of which recreational drug?

- Cocaine
- Cannabis
- LSD
- Heroin



Ans.

55. d. Cocaine (Method shown: Snorting)
57. d. Epsilon
59. b. Cannabis

56. d. >350 mg%
58. c. Alcohol deterrent agent

60. Tool shown in Photograph is used for screening of
- Injecting drug use
 - Tobacco use
 - Alcoholism
 - All of the above

[Recent Question 2014]

CAGE Questionnaire

- Cut down ('Ever felt you should cut down your use of ____?')
- Annoyed with others' comments about your drinking?
- Guilty (about your use of ____?)
- Eye opener ('Need to use in AM to function?')

61. Plant shown in Photograph is used for production of which recreational drug?
- Cocaine
 - Opium
 - LSD
 - Amphetamine



62. Plant shown in Photograph is used for production of which recreational drug?
- Cocaine
 - Cannabis
 - LSD
 - Heroin



63. 'Flash backs' as shown in Photograph are seen in
- LSD
 - Cocaine
 - Opiate
 - Amphetamine



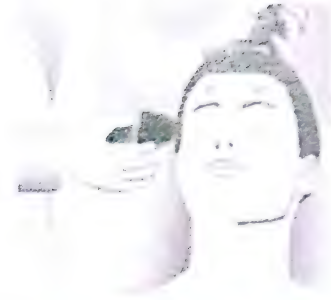
64. Laboratory marker of Condition shown in Photograph include
- Gamma glutamyl transferase
 - Mean corpuscular volume
 - Alkaline phosphatase
 - All of the above



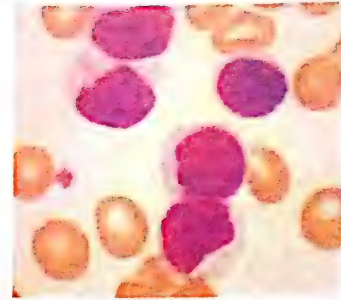
Ans.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 60. c. Alcoholism | 61. b. Opium |
| 62. a. Cocaine | 63. a. LSD |
| 64. d. All of the above (Condition shown: Alcohol dependence) | |

65. **Indication for Treatment**
- Mild depression
 - Severe depression
 - Severe refractory depression with suicidal tendency
 - Depression during Pregnancy



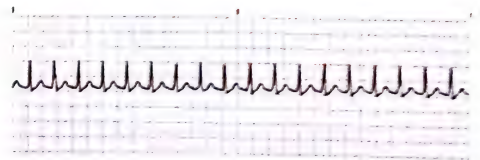
66. **Peripheral blood smear condition mainly occur due to exposure to**
- Thioridazine
 - Haloperidol
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Clozapine



67. **MC Antipsychotic drugs leading to Side-effect of shown in Photograph**
- Haloperidol
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Thioridazine
 - Clozapine



68. **ECG changes and Tachycardia are seen maximum with which Antidepressant drug?**
- Amitriptyline
 - Fluoxetine
 - Trazodone
 - Doxepin



69. **Prolongation of Segment shown in ECG Photograph occur due to**
- Thioridazine
 - Haloperidol
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Clozapine



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 65. c. Severe refractory depression with suicidal tendency (Treatment shown: Electroconvulsive therapy) | 67. c. Thioridazine (Side-effect shown: Mydriasis) |
| 66. d. Clozapine (Condition shown: Agranulocytosis) | 69. a. Thioridazine (ECG shown: prolonged QTc interval) |
| 68. a. Amitriptyline | |

70. Changes in Retina s shown in Photograph occur due to

- a. Thioridazine
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Chlorpromazine
- d. Clozapine



71. Skin changes shown in Photograph occur due to exposure to

- a. Thioridazine
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Chlorpromazine
- d. Clozapine



72. Skin changes shown in Photograph occur due to exposure to

- a. Thioridazine
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Chlorpromazine
- d. Clozapine



Ans.

- 70. a. Thioridazine (Condition shown: Pigmentary retinopathy)
- 71. c. Chlorpromazine (Change shown: Photosensitivity)
- 72. c. Chlorpromazine (Change shown: Blue-grey metallic discoloration of skin)

DERMATOLOGY & STDs

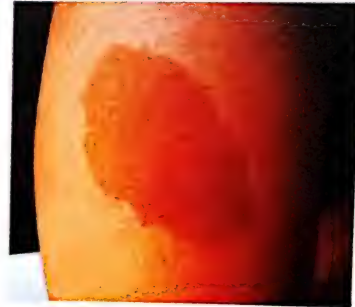
1. Dermatological test shown in the Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Wood lamp examination
- b. Patch testing
- c. Diascopy
- d. Blanch test



2. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Wheal
- b. Scale
- c. Plaque
- d. Macule



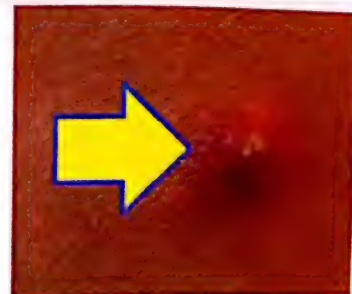
3. Dermatological test shown in the Photograph is

- a. Wood lamp examination
- b. Patch testing
- c. Diascopy
- d. Blanch test



4. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Pustule
- b. Wheal
- c. Blister
- d. Purpura



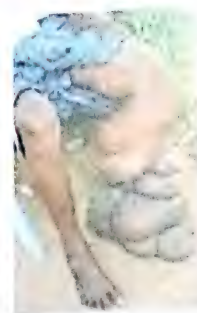
Ans.

- 1. c. Diascopy
- 3. a. Wood lamp examination

- 2. d. Macule
- 4. a. Pustule

5. **Organism causing Condition shown in Photograph is**

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Mycobacterium leprae
- c. Wuchereria bancrofti
- d. HIV



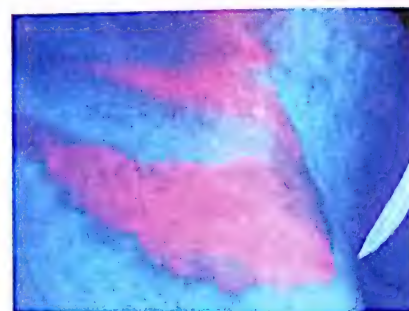
6. **Microscopic Test shown in Photograph is used for**
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Bacteria
- b. Virus
- c. Fungi
- d. Rickettsiae



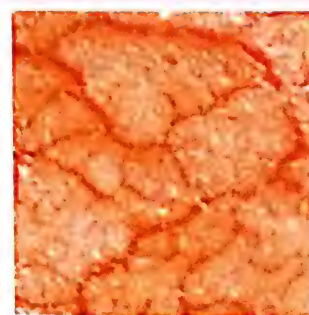
7. **Fluorescence (Photograph) on Wood's lamp examination indicate**
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Pityrosporum
- b. Microsporum
- c. Trichophyton
- d. Corynebacterium minutissimum



8. **Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph**

- a. Macule
- b. Purpura
- c. Telangiectasia
- d. Angioedema



9. **Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph**

- a. Poikiloderma
- b. Purpura
- c. Comedones
- d. Burrows



Ans.

- 5. c. Wuchereria bancrofti (Condition shown: Elephantiasis)
- 6. c. Fungi (Test shown: KOH mount)
- 8. c. Telangiectasia

- 7. d. Corynebacterium minutissimum (Fluorescence: Coral red colour)
- 9. a. Poikiloderma (Features: Triad of Telangiectasia, Atrophy, Reticulate pigmentation)

10. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Wheal
- b. Scale
- c. Plaque
- d. Blister



11. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Macule
- b. Papule
- c. Nodule
- d. Plaque



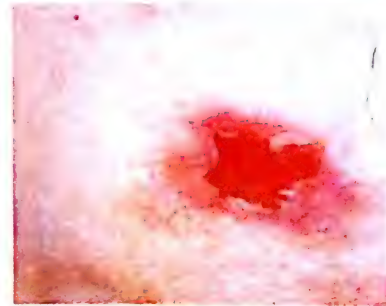
12. Identify the Dermatological test shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Dermascopy
- b. Diascopy
- c. Skin biopsy
- d. Patch test



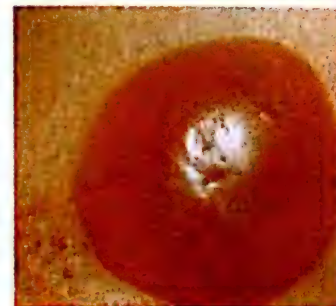
13. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Erosion
- b. Scale
- c. Plaque
- d. Blister



14. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph

- a. Wheal
- b. Papule
- c. Plaque
- d. Blister



Ans.

- 10. c. Plaque
- 12. d. Patch test
- 14. d. Blister

- 11. c. Nodule (Features: Solid lesion, >0.5 cms diameter)
- 13. a. Erosion (Features: Loss of Epidermis, Intact dermis)

15. Identify the Morphology of Skin lesion shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Erosion
- b. Crust
- c. Burrow
- d. Fissure



16. Identify the Dermatological test shown in Photograph

- a. Dermascopy
- b. Photo-patch test
- c. Skin biopsy
- d. Patch test



17. Identify the Feature of Tuberous sclerosis shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Shagreen patch
- c. Ash leaf macule
- d. Koenen's tumour



18. Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in Photograph

- a. Seborrheic keratosis
- b. Melanocytic nevus
- c. Skin tags
- d. Nevus of Ota



19. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013, 2012]

- a. Syringoma
- b. Malignant melanoma
- c. Basal cell carcinoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma



Ans.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 15. c. Burrow | 16. c. Skin biopsy | 17. b. Shagreen patch |
| 18. a. Seborrheic keratosis (Features: Brown-black lesions, Stuck-on appearance) | | |
| 19. b. Malignant melanoma (Features: Ulcerated hyperpigmented nodule, Variegation of colour) | | |

20. **Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in Photograph**
- Scabies
 - Vitiligo
 - Ichthyosis
 - Hemangioma



21. **Diagnose the Vascular birthmark shown in Photograph** *[Recent Question 2013]*
- Infantile hemangioma
 - Salmon patch
 - Port wine stain
 - Lymphangioma



22. **Identify the Clinical sign seen in Malignant melanoma (Box) in Photograph**
- Nikolsky sign
 - Hutchinson's sign
 - Trelat sign
 - Kerr's sign



23. **Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in Photograph**
- Ichthyosis vulgaris
 - X-linked Ichthyosis
 - Acquired Ichthyosis
 - Lamellar Ichthyosis



24. **Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in Photograph**
- Melanocytic nevus
 - Seborrheic keratosis
 - Skin tags
 - Nevus of Ota



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 20. c. Ichthyosis | 21. c. Port wine stain |
| 22. b. Hutchinson's sign (Features: Subungual pigmentation spreading to nail) | 24. c. Skin tags (Features: Soft papules in flexures of Obese individual) |
| 23. d. Lamellar Ichthyosis (Photograph: Colloidon baby) | |

25. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph

- a. Corn
- b. Horn
- c. Nevus
- d. Keratoacanthoma



26. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph

- a. Corn
- b. Horn
- c. Nevus
- d. Keratoacanthoma



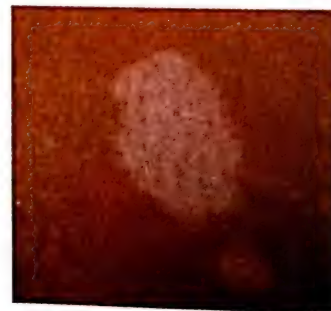
27. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph

- a. Spitz nevus
- b. Nevus of Ota
- c. Halo nevus
- d. Mongolian spots



28. Identify the Feature of Tuberous sclerosis shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Shagreen patch
- c. Ash leaf macule
- d. Koenen's tumour



29. Identify the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Acanthosis nigricans
- c. Xeroderma pigmentosum
- d. Darier disease



Ans.

25. b. Horn

27. c. Halo nevus (Features: Halo of depigmentation around Melanocytic nevus)

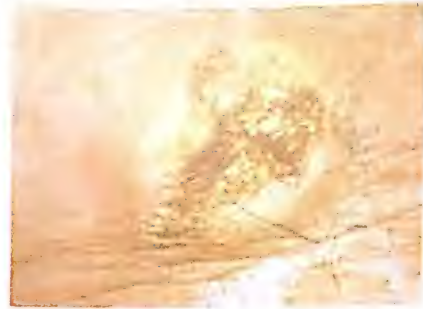
28. c. Ash leaf macule

26. d. Keratoacanthoma (Features: Keratotic papule with Central horny plug)

29. d. Darier disease (Features: Multiple, discrete crusted papules)

30. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013, 2012]

- a. Syringoma
- b. Malignant melanoma
- c. Basal cell carcinoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma



31. Identify the Skin tumor as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014, 2012]

- a. Syringoma
- b. Malignant melanoma
- c. Basal cell carcinoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma



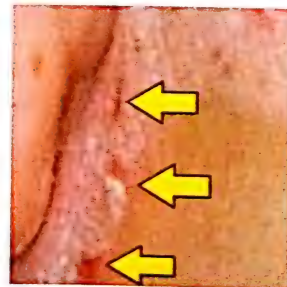
32. Identify the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013, 2012]

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Neurofibromatosis
- c. Xeroderma pigmentosum
- d. Acanthosis nigricans



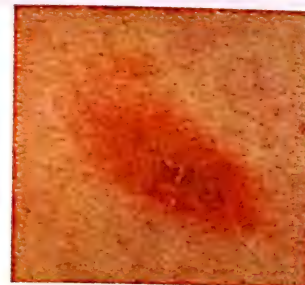
33. On membrane removal of a lesion, Sign (Arrows) seen in Psoriasis

- a. Gottron's sign
- b. Darier's sign
- c. Auspitz sign
- d. Crowe's sign



34. Identify the Lesion of a case of Pityriasis rosea as shown in Photograph

- a. Herald patch
- b. Target lesion
- c. Ash leaf macule
- d. Shagreen patch



Ans.

- 30. d. Squamous cell carcinoma (Features: Raised ulcer, Indurated base, Everted margin)
- 31. c. Basal cell carcinoma (Features: Nodulo-ulcerative lesion, Rolled-pearly margins)
- 33. c. Auspitz sign (Feature: Bleeding points on removal of membrane in Psoriasis)
- 34. a. Herald patch (Features: Salmon coloured patch with Colarette of scales at periphery)

32. b. Neurofibromatosis

35. Diagnose the Skin disorder as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012, 2014]

- a. Miliria profunda
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Vitiligo



36. Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2013, 2014]

- a. Guttate psoriasis
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris
- c. Penile psoriasis
- d. Flexural psoriasis



37. Identify the Phenomenon shown by a Lichen planus case (Photograph)

- a. Auspitz sign
- b. Koebner phenomenon
- c. Gottron's sign
- d. Darier's sign



38. Skin disorder shown in Photograph based on its distribution in body [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Psoriasis
- b. Tuberous sclerosis
- c. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- d. Pityriasis rosea



39. Lines (Arrow) seen in a case of Lichen planus (Photograph) [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Mees lines
- b. Nikolsky's sign
- c. Wickham's striae
- d. Beau lines



Ans.

35. c. Lichen planus (Features: Flat, polygonal, violaceous papules)
 36. b. Psoriasis vulgaris (Features: Well defined, discoid, erythematous, indurated plaque with loose silvery scales)
 37. b. Koebner phenomenon (Description: Lesions at site of trauma/ scar)
 38. d. Pityriasis rosea (Distribution: Fir tree/ Christmas tree appearance) 39. c. Wickham's striae (Feature: White streaks on surface of lesion)

40. Identify the test shown in Photograph performed on a suspected case of Psoriasis

- Auspitz sign
- Diascopy test
- Dermascopy
- Grattage test



41. Identify the Bullous skin disorder in an Infant (Photograph)

- Pemphigus
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Dermatitis herpetiformis
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome



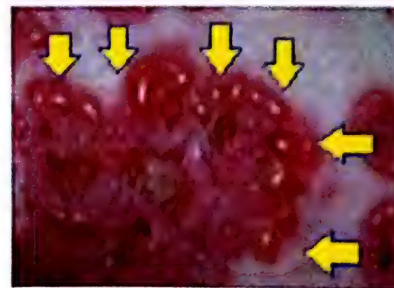
42. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph is positive in all except [Recent Question 2012]

- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Pemphigus vulgaris
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis



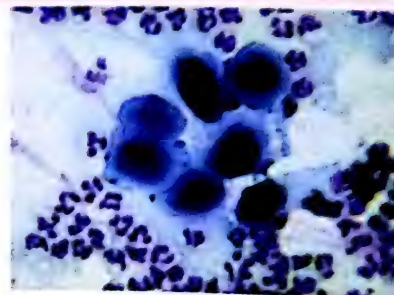
43. Typical appearance (Arrows) of lesions shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- SSSS
- Pemphigus vulgaris
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Chronic bullous disease



44. Smear (Photograph) used for identification of Pemphigus is

- KOH mount
- Albert stain
- Tzanck smear
- None of the above



Ans.

- d. Grattage test (Test: Accentuation of scales by grating with a slide)
- d. Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome (Feature: Peeling of skin in sheets leaving an erythematous surface)
- b. Bullous pemphigoid (Sign shown: Nikolsky sign)
- d. Chronic bullous disease (Appearance: String of pearls appearance)

44. c. Tzanck smear

45. Typical deposits on Direct Immuno-fluorescence (Photograph) is seen in

- a. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- b. Bullous pemphigoid
- c. Pemphigus vulgaris
- d. Chronic bullous disease



46. Dermatological sign shown in Photograph is known as

- a. Auspitz sign
- b. Nikolsky sign
- c. Bulla spread sign
- d. Hutchinson's sign



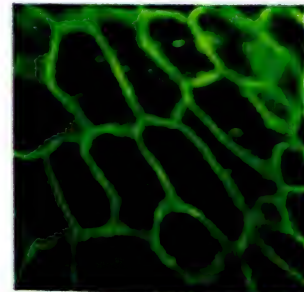
47. Identify the Skin disorder in a 60 years old person (Photograph)

- a. SSSS
- b. Pemphigus vulgaris
- c. Pemphigus foliaceus
- d. Bullous pemphigoid



48. Typical pattern on Direct Immuno-fluorescence (Photograph) is seen in

- a. Lichen planus
- b. Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- c. Pemphigus
- d. Leprosy



49. Identify the Skin disorder shown in Photograph

- a. SSSS
- b. Seborrheic dermatitis
- c. Atopic dermatitis
- d. Pompholyx



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 45. a. Dermatitis herpetiformis | 46. c. Bulla spread sign |
| 47. d. Bullous pemphigoid (Features: large hemorrhagic blisters on normal skin) | 49. c. Atopic dermatitis |
| 48. c. Pemphigus (Pattern on DIF: Fish-net pattern) | |

50. **Distribution of disease shown in the Photograph**

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Contact dermatitis
- c. Seborrheic dermatitis
- d. Bullous pemphigoid



51. **Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph**

- a. Pompholyx
- b. Nummular eczema
- c. Lichen simplex chronicus
- d. Allergic contact dermatitis



52. **Identify the Skin disorder shown in Photograph**

- a. Irritant contact dermatitis
- b. Seborrheic dermatitis
- c. Atopic dermatitis
- d. Pompholyx



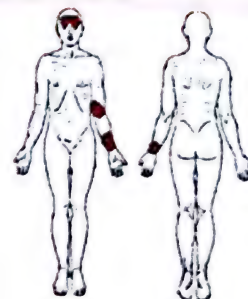
53. **Diagnose the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph**

- a. Pompholyx
- b. Nummular eczema
- c. Lichen simplex chronicus
- d. Allergic contact dermatitis



54. **Distribution of disease shown in the Photograph**

- a. Atopic dermatitis
- b. Seborrheic dermatitis
- c. Allergic contact dermatitis
- d. Stasis eczema



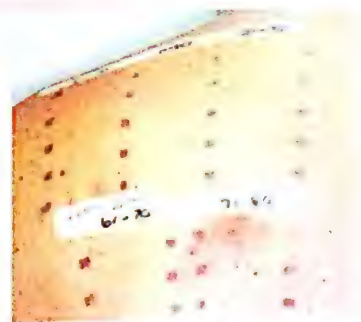
Ans.

- 50. c. Seborrheic dermatitis
- 52. b. Seborrheic dermatitis (Cradle cap)
- 54. c. Allergic contact dermatitis

- 51. b. Nummular eczema
- 53. a. Pompholyx

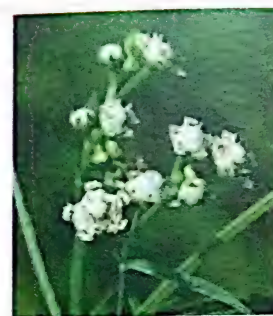
55. Test shown in Photograph is used for diagnosis of

- a. Allergic dermatitis
- b. Irritant dermatitis
- c. Pompholyx
- d. Lichen simplex chronicus



56. Plant shown in Photograph is a common cause of

- a. Atopic dermatitis
- b. Seborrheic dermatitis
- c. Allergic contact dermatitis
- d. Stasis eczema



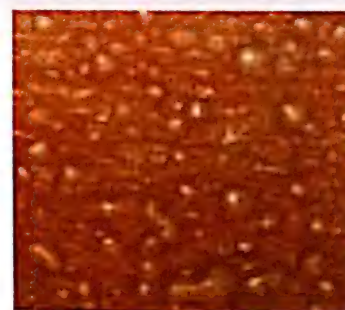
57. Diagnose the Skin appendage disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Acne vulgaris
- b. Hyperhidrosis
- c. Miliaria
- d. Alopecia areata



58. Diagnose the Skin appendage disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Hidradenitis suppurativa
- b. Miliaria
- c. Acne conglobata
- d. Acne vulgaris



59. Distribution of disease shown in the Photograph

- a. Acne conglobata
- b. Chloracne
- c. Acne vulgaris
- d. Acne rosacea



Ans.

55. a. Allergic dermatitis (Test shown: Patch test)

57. a. Acne vulgaris

59. d. Acne rosacea

56. c. Allergic contact dermatitis (Plant shown: Parthenium)

58. b. Miliaria

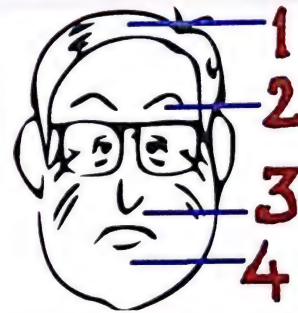
60. Identify the Type of skin lesion from a case of Acne vulgaris (Photograph)

- Open comedone
- Closed comedone
- Submarine comedone
- None of the above



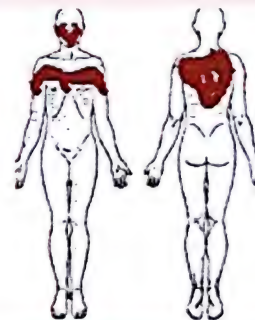
61. Most common site of Alopecia areata as shown in Photograph is

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



62. Distribution of disease shown in the Photograph

- Hirsutism
- Vitiligo
- Acne vulgaris
- Allergic contact dermatitis



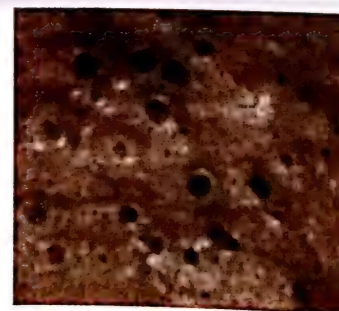
63. Diagnose the Skin appendage disorder shown in the Photograph

- Alopecia areata
- Telogen effluvium
- Cicatricial alopecia
- Alopecia totalis



64. Identify the Type of Acne shown in the Photograph

- Acne conglobata
- Drug induced acne
- Acne excoriee
- Chloracne



Ans.

61. a. 1 (Most commonly involved: Scalp) 62. c. Acne vulgaris
63. c. Cicatricial alopecia (Features: Pseudopelade of Brocq/ Footprints in snow appearance; Scarring alopecia)

- Open comedone
- Cicatricial alopecia (Features: Pseudopelade of Brocq/ Footprints in snow appearance; Scarring alopecia)
- Chloracne (Features: Comedones at unusual sites)

65. Underlying Disorder based on Condition of nails shown in Photograph

- a. Lichen planus
- b. Dermatitis
- c. Acute paronychia
- d. Psoriasis



66. Most common cause of Nail disorder shown in the Photograph is

- a. Epidermophyton flocculosum
- b. Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- c. Trichophyton rubrum
- d. Tinea pedis



67. Diagnose the Underlying Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Localised hypertrichosis
- b. Generalised hypertrichosis
- c. Telogen effluvium
- d. Hirsutism



68. Underlying Nail disorder shown in the Photograph is

- a. Leuconychia
- b. Melanonychia
- c. Clubbing
- d. Koilonychia



69. Underlying Nail disorder shown in the Photograph is

- a. Leuconychia
- b. Beau lines
- c. Melanonychia
- d. Koilonychia



Ans.

65. d. Psoriasis (Features: Coarse pitting, Yellow-red discoloration)

66. c. Trichophyton rubrum (Disorder shown: Tinea unguium)

68. c. Clubbing

67. a. Localised hypertrichosis

69. b. Beau lines (Features: Transverse grooves on nails)

70. Diagnose the Underlying Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- Alopecia totalis
- Alopecia universalis
- Telogen effluvium
- Androgenetic alopecia



71. Underlying Disorder based on Condition of nails shown in Photograph

- Lichen planus
- Dermatitis
- Acute paronychia
- Psoriasis



72. Diagnose the Underlying Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- Traction alopecia
- Trichotillomania
- Telogen effluvium
- Hirsutism



73. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder a shown in Photograph

- Piebaldism
- Vitiligo
- Trichome vitiligo
- Segmental vitiligo



74. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder a shown in Photograph

- Lentigenes
- Freckles
- Phototoxic reaction
- Melasma



Ans.

- d. Androgenetic alopecia (Features: Widening of Central parting)
- a. Lichen planus (Features: Pterygium of nails, Irregular longitudinal ridge)
- b. Trichotillomania (Feature: Hair-pulling tic)
- a. Piebaldism (Features: Depigmented macules containing normo-melanotic areas)
- d. Melasma (Features: Brown macular lesion with scalloped margins on cheeks/ nose)

75. Condition shown in Photograph occur due to deficiency of
- Biotin
 - Niacin
 - Folic acid
 - Ascorbic acid



76. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder a shown in Photograph
- Piebaldism
 - Vitiligo
 - Trichome vitiligo
 - Segmental vitiligo



77. Identify the unit of skin shown in the Photograph
- Melanocyte
 - Keratinocyte
 - Melanosome
 - Promelanosome



78. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder a shown in Photograph
- Piebaldism
 - Vitiligo
 - Trichome vitiligo
 - Segmental vitiligo



79. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder a shown in Photograph
- Lentigenes
 - Phototoxic reaction
 - Trichrome vitiligo
 - Segmental vitiligo



Ans.

75. b. Niacin (Condition: Casal's necklace)
 77. a. Melanocyte
 79. d. Segmental vitiligo

76. c. Trichome vitiligo
 78. b. Vitiligo (Features: Depigmented macules with scalloped margins)

80. Diagnose the Underlying Pigment disorder as shown in Photograph

- Lentigenes
- Freckles
- Phototoxic reaction
- Melasma



81. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- Impetigo
- Ecthyma
- Carbuncle
- Superficial folliculitis



82. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- Pyoderma
- SSSS
- Bullous impetigo
- Impetigo contagiosa



83. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- Folliculitis
- Carbuncle
- Acne keloides
- Impetigo



84. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- Leprosy
- Pyoderma
- Erythrasma
- Impetigo



Ans.

- b. Freckles (Features: Brown macules on Photo-exposed parts)
- b. Ecthyma (Features: Heaped up crusted indurated plaque with erythematous areola)
- c. Bullous impetigo (Features: Intact bulla with turbid fluid)
- b. Carbuncle (Features: tender, lobulated indurated plaque with pus)
- c. Erythrasma (Feature: Well-defined, hyper-pigmented macule in Intertriginous area)

85. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Scrofuloderma
- b. Lupus vulgaris
- c. Tuberculous verrucosa cutis
- d. Lichen scrofulosum



86. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Pyoderma
- b. SSSS
- c. Bullous impetigo
- d. Impetigo contagiosa



87. Identify the Leprosy subtype of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Tuberculoid
- b. Lepromatous
- c. Borderline
- d. Indeterminate



88. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Folliculitis
- b. Carbuncle
- c. Acne keloides
- d. Lentigenes



89. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Scrofuloderma
- b. Lupus vulgaris
- c. Tuberculous verrucosa cutis
- d. Lichen scrofulosum



Ans.

- 85. c. Tuberculous verrucosa cutis (Features: Verrucous plaque on trauma-prone sites)
- 86. d. Impetigo contagiosa (Features: Multiple crusted lesions with erythematous halo)
- 87. b. Lepromatous (Features: Diffuse infiltration of face)
- 88. a. Folliculitis
- 89. a. Scrofuloderma (Features: Undermined hyperpigmented sinus post-rupture TB adenitis)

90. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph
- Verruca plana
 - Tuberculoid Leprosy
 - P. alba
 - TB scrofuloderma



91. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph
- Verruca plana
 - Corn
 - Filiform wart
 - Mosaic warts



92. A case of Leprosy on Multidrug therapy develop lesions (Photograph). Treatment is
- Thalidomide
 - Rifampicin
 - Dapsone
 - Prednisolone



93. Identify the Leprosy subtype of skin as shown in Photograph
- Borderline Tuberculoid
 - Lepromatous
 - Borderline Lepromatous
 - Indeterminate



94. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph
- Superficial Folliculitis
 - Carbuncle
 - Acne keloides
 - Furuncle



Ans.

90. c. P. alba (Features: ill-defined macules on face)
91. c. Filiform wart (Features: Firm projections)
92. d. Prednisolone (Condition shown: ENL Type 2 Lepra reaction)
93. c. Borderline Lepromatous (Features: Multiple symmetrical plaques)
94. d. Furuncle (Features: Peri-follicular, erythematous nodule with necrotic centre)

95. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Verruca plana
- b. Varicella
- c. Warts
- d. Molluscum contagiosum



96. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Scrofuloderma
- b. Lupus vulgaris
- c. Tuberculous verrucosa cutis
- d. Lichen scrofulosum



97. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2013]

- a. P. alba
- b. P. versicolor
- c. Tuberculosis Scrofuloderma
- d. Leprosy Tuberculoid



98. Deformity shown in Photograph may be a complication of untreated

- a. Syphilis
- b. Leprosy
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Yaws



99. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Tinea unguium
- b. Tinea corporis
- c. Kerion
- d. Tinea pedis



Ans.

- 95. d. Molluscum contagiosum (Features: Umbilicated, dome-shaped papules)
- 96. b. Lupus vulgaris (Features: Well-defined, annular plaque with central scarring)
- 97. b. P. versicolor (Features: Perifollicular hypopigmented macules with branny scales)
- 98. b. Leprosy (Deformity shown: Ulnar claw hand)
- 99. a. Tinea unguium (Features: Thickened discolored nail plate, Onycholysis)

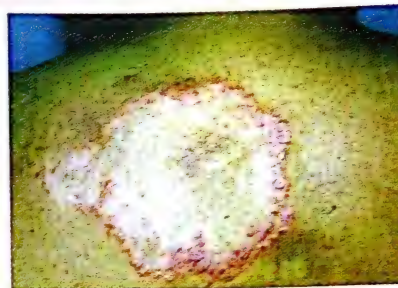
100. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Verruca plana
- b. Corn
- c. Filiform wart
- d. Mosaic warts



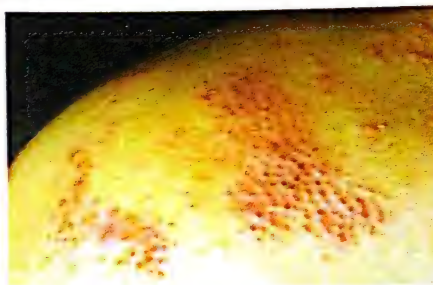
101. Identify the Leprosy subtype of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Tuberculoid
- b. Lepromatous
- c. Borderline
- d. Indeterminate



102. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Scrofuloderma
- b. Lupus vulgaris
- c. Tuberculous verrucosa cutis
- d. Lichen scrofulosum



103. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Verruca plana
- b. Varicella
- c. Warts
- d. Molluscum contagiosum



104. Slit-skin smear Photograph of an old Male patient.
[Recent Question 2014]

Diagnosis is

- a. TB
- b. Leprosy
- c. Varicella
- d. Molluscum



Ans.

101. a. Tuberculoid (Features: Well-defined, hypopigmented plaque)

- 100. b. Corn (Features: Hyperkeratotic papule)
- 102. d. Lichen scrofulosum (Features: Grouped shiny papules)
- 103. b. Varicella (Features: Pleomorphic, Dew drop on rose petal appearance)
- 104. b. Leprosy (Features: Acid fast bacilli in Globi)

105. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Varicella
- b. Herpes zoster
- c. Herpes simplex
- d. Eczema herpeticum



106. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Leprosy
- b. Kerion
- c. Scabies
- d. Tinea capitis



107. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Tinea capitis
- b. Tinea corporis
- c. Kerion
- d. Tinea pedis



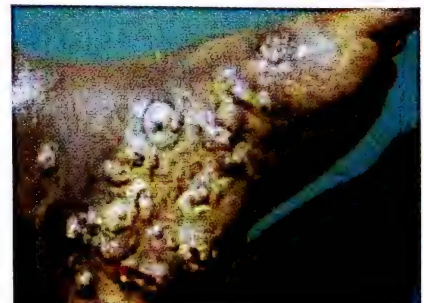
108. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Non-inflammatory Tinea capitis
- b. Kerion
- c. Verruca plana
- d. TB Scrofuloderma



109. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph

- a. Candida
- b. Sporotrichosis
- c. Mycetoma
- d. T. pedis



Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 105. c. Herpes simplex (Features: Acute gingivostomatitis) | 106. d. Tinea capitis (Features: Non-scarring alopecia) |
| 107. d. Tinea pedis (Features: Interdigital variant) | |
| 108. b. Kerion (Features: Inflammatory T. capitis, Boggy swelling, Easy pluckability of hair) | |
| 109. c. Mycetoma (Features: Nodular, firm hard swellings) | |

110. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Herpes zoster
- b. Lepromatous leprosy
- c. Tinea corporis
- d. Eczema herpeticum



111. Disease based on Microscopic picture of Organism in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. TB
- b. Leprosy
- c. Varicella
- d. Molluscum



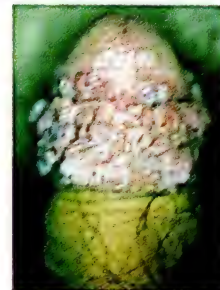
112. Identify the Infective disorder of skin as shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Riboflavin deficiency
- c. Oral Candidiasis
- d. None of the above



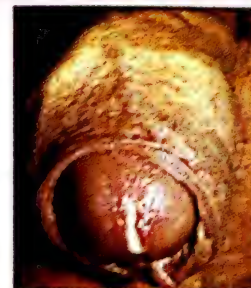
113. Diagnose the Causative organism shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. HIV
- b. HBV
- c. Herpes
- d. HPV



114. Diagnose the STD shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Syphilis
- b. Gonorrhoea
- c. Herpes
- d. LGV

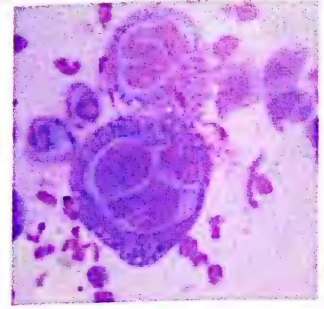


Ans.

- 110. a. Herpes zoster (Features: Dermatomal distribution of vesicles on erythematous base)
- 111. a. TB (Features: Acid fast, single, rod-shaped, Beaded bacilli)
- 112. c. Oral Candidiasis (Features: White plaques)
- 113. d. HPV (Features: Cauliflower like growth of warts)
- 114. b. Gonorrhoea

115. Diagnose the STD based on Tzanck smear Photograph

- a. Chancroid
- b. Donovanosis
- c. Herpes
- d. LGV



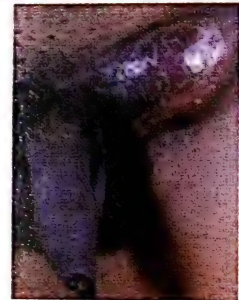
116. Diagnose the STD shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Chancroid
- b. Donovanosis
- c. Hunterian chancre
- d. LGV



117. Diagnose the STD shown in the Photograph

- a. Chancroid
- b. Donovanosis
- c. HIV
- d. LGV



118. Diagnose the STD shown in the Photograph

- a. Chancroid
- b. Donovanosis
- c. HIV
- d. LGV



119. Diagnose the STD shown in the Photograph

- a. Chancroid
- b. Donovanosis
- c. HIV
- d. LGV

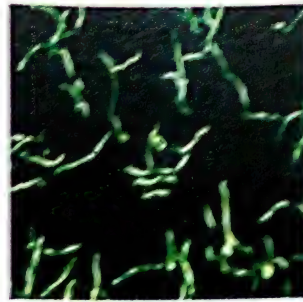


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 115. c. Herpes | 116. c. Hunterian chancre (Syphilis) |
| 117. d. LGV (Features: Inflammatory swelling of Inguinal lymph nodes) | |
| 118. a. Chancroid (Features: Multiple, dirty-looking, tender ulcers) | |
| 119. b. Donovanosis (Features: Beefy-red ulcer with Granulation tissue) | |

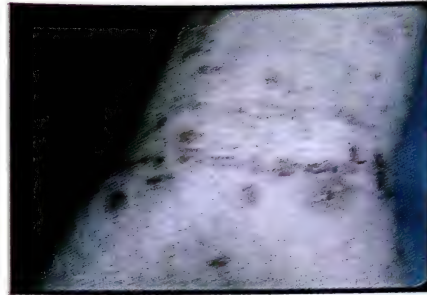
120. Diagnose the STD by Dark Field Microscopy photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. LGV
- b. Chancroid
- c. Donovanosis
- d. Syphilis



121. Itchy papular lesions on Wrist as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Myiasis
- b. Pediculus corporis
- c. Scabies
- d. Larva migrans



122. Skin disorder shown in the Photograph based on Skin lesions
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Polyarteritis nodosa
- b. Lepromatous Leprosy
- c. TB scrofuloderma
- d. Erythema multiforme



123. Identify the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Scabies
- b. Urticaria
- c. Angioedema
- d. Erythema multiforme



124. Identify the Disease distribution as shown in the Photograph

- a. Scabies
- b. Myiasis
- c. Pediculus corporis
- d. Cysticercosis



Ans.

120. d. Syphilis (Organism showing Treponema pallidum)
121. c. Scabies
122. d. Erythema multiforme (Lesions showing Target lesions)
123. b. Urticaria
124. a. Scabies

125. Identify the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Scabies
- b. Urticaria
- c. Angioedema
- d. Erythema multiforme



126. Identify the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Panniculitis
- b. Nodular vasculitis
- c. Polyarteritis nodosa
- d. Pyoderma gangrenosum



127. Identify the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Chillblains
- b. Acrocyanosis
- c. Angioedema
- d. Sunburn



128. Identify the Skin disorder shown in the Photograph

- a. Chillblains
- b. Acrocyanosis
- c. Angioedema
- d. Sunburn



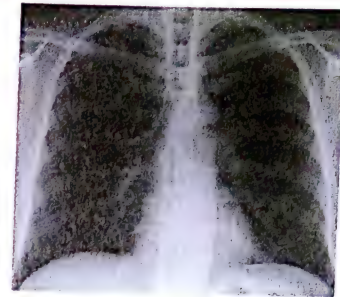
Ans.

125. c. Angioedema
 126. c. Polyarteritis nodosa (Features: Tender subcutaneous nodules along line of arteries)
 127. d. Sunburn (Features: Distinct sparing of covered parts) 128. a. Chillblains (Features: Erythematous, edematous plaques)

RADIODIAGNOSIS & RADIOTHERAPY

1. Chest X-ray shown in Photograph is view

- a. Antero-Posterior
- b. Postero-Anterior
- c. Oblique
- d. Decubitus



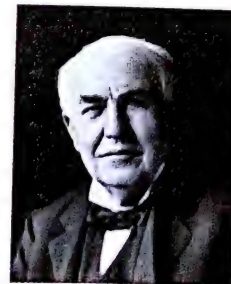
2. Contribution of Physicist (Photograph) in Field of Radiology
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. X-rays
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI
- d. PET scan



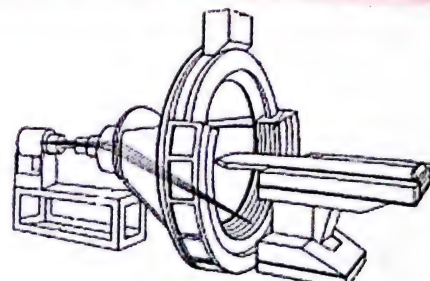
3. Identify the Scientist shown in Photograph

- a. FJ Curie
- b. TA Edison
- c. Ian Donald
- d. Charles Dotter



4. Machine shown in Photograph is used for

- a. X-rays
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI
- d. SPECT scan



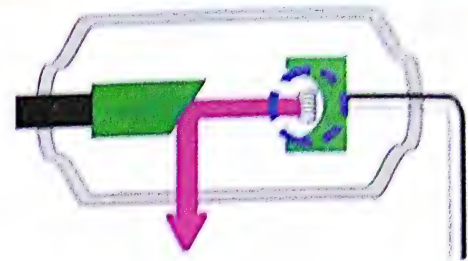
Ans.

- 1. b. Postero-Anterior
- 3. b. TA Edison

- 2. a. X-rays (Physicist shown: Wilhelm Roentgen)
- 4. b. CT scan

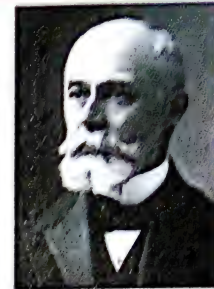
5. Filament (Encircled) shown in Structure shown in Photograph is generally composed of

- Molybdenum
- Selenium
- Tungsten
- Gold



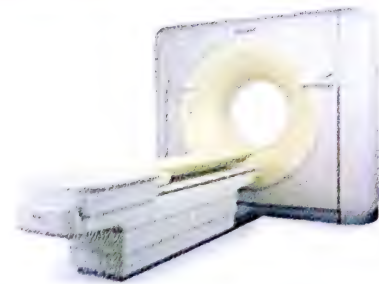
6. Identify the Nobel Laureate shown in Photograph

- Wilhelm Roentgen
- Hounsfield
- Mansfield
- Henri Bacquerel



7. Radiological method shown in Photograph was developed by

- Henry Bacquerel
- Mansfield
- Godfrey Hounsfield
- Wilhelm Roentgen



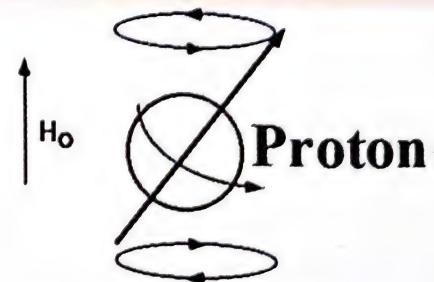
8. Machine shown in Photograph is used for Imaging procedure

- Mammography
- MRCP
- Fluoroscopy
- SPECT scan



9. Property of Particle shown in Photograph is mainly seen in
[Recent Question 2012]

- USG
- CT scan
- MRI scan
- SPECT scan

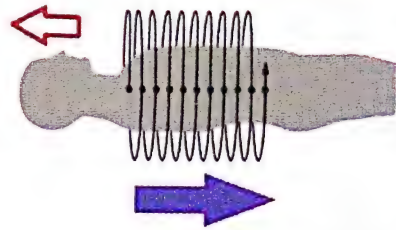


Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. c. Tungsten (Structure: Cathode of X-ray tube) | 6. d. Henri Bacquerel (Nobel Prize: Radioactivity) |
| 7. c. Godfrey Hounsfield (Method shown: Computerized Tomography CT scan) | 9. c. MRI scan (Property shown: Gyromagnetic property of proton) |
| 8. c. Fluoroscopy (Real time X-rays Imaging) | |

10. Type of CT scan technology shown in Photograph is

- Multi-slice CT
- High resolution CT
- Electron beam CT
- Spiral CT



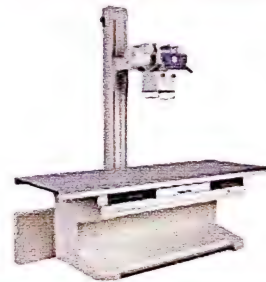
11. Radiological modality shown in Photograph is based on Principle of

- Electron beam strikes anode
- Electron beam strikes cathode
- Piezo-electric effect
- Creation of axial sections of body



12. Machine shown in Photograph is used in Hospitals for

- X-rays
- CT scan
- MRI
- PET scan



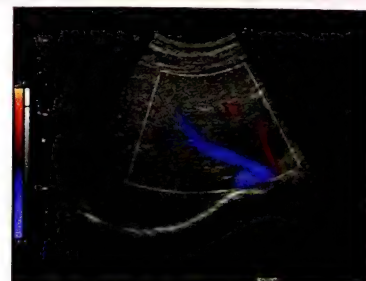
13. Usual thickness of Protective equipment in X-ray room shown in Photograph must be

- 0.25-0.50 mm
- 0.50-1.00 mm
- 2-5 mm
- 5-10 mm



14. Imaging modality shown in Photograph is MAINLY used for

- Brain
- Fetus-in-utero
- Blood vessels
- Bone densitometry



Ans.

10. d. Spiral CT

12. a. X-rays

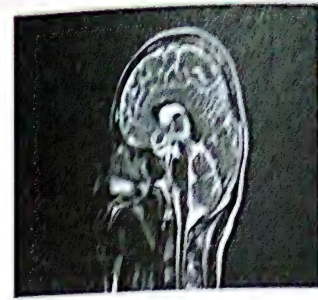
14. c. Blood vessels (Modality shown: Colour Doppler USG)

11. c. Piezo-electric effect (Modality shown: USG)

13. a. 0.25-0.50 mm (Equipment shown: Lead apron)

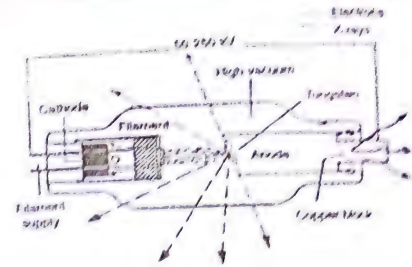
15. Most commonly used Contrast in Imaging modality shown in Photograph is

- Barium sulphate
- Iohexol
- Lipiodol
- Gadolinium



16. Structure shown in Photograph is used for Radiological modality

- X-rays
- MRI scan
- PET scan
- SPECT scan



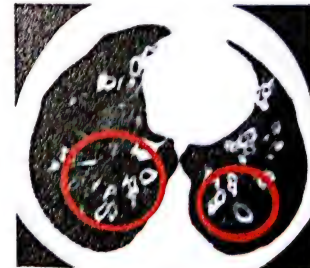
17. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph is due to

- Peri-hilar lymphadenopathy
- Aspergilloma
- Bulging fissure
- Thymus



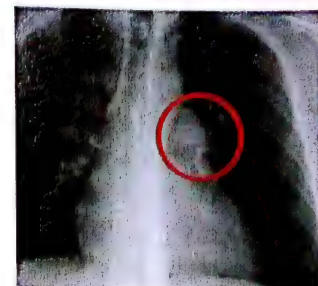
18. Sign (Encircled) seen on HRCT scan (Photograph) is typical of

- Pulmonary edema
- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Bronchiectasis
- Tuberculosis



19. Identify the sign (Encircled) in X-ray of a Case of Pulmonary Embolism

- Westermarck's sign
- Knuckle's sign
- Fleischner's sign
- Melting sign



Ans.

- d. Gadolinium (Modality shown : MRI)
- d. Thymus (Sign: Sail sign)
- c. Fleischner's sign

- a. X-rays (Structure shown: X-ray tube)
- c. Bronchiectasis (Sign: Signet-ring sign)

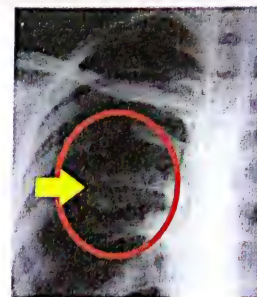
20. Phenomenon (Arrows) shown in Photograph of X-ray chest (Left side) denotes

- Intrapulmonary lesion
- Extrapulmonary lesion
- Intrathoracic lesion
- Extrathoracic lesion



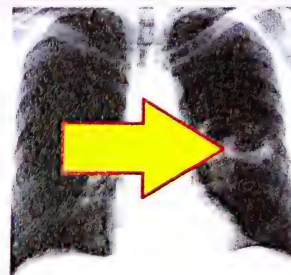
21. Sign (Encircled) in Photograph is seen in all EXCEPT

- Allergic broncho-pulmonary aspergillosis
- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Sarcoidosis
- Cystic fibrosis



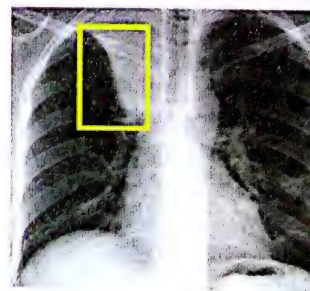
22. Condition shown in Photograph is seen in all EXCEPT
[Recent Question 2012]

- Lung abscess
- Lung hamartoma
- Tuberculosis
- Emphysematous bulla



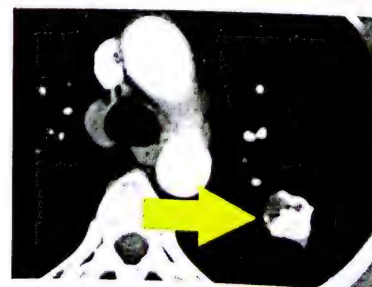
23. Sign (Encircled) shown in X-ray Photograph is characteristic of

- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Bronchiectasis
- Silicosis
- Aspergillosis



24. Appearance (Arrow) on Axial CT scan is characteristic of

- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Bronchial atresia
- Pulmonary hamartoma
- Silicosis



Ans.

- a. Intrapulmonary lesion (Phenomenon: Air bronchogram)
- b. Lung hamartoma (Condition shown: Thick walled cavity)
- c. Pulmonary hamartoma (Appearance shown: Popcorn calcification)

- c. Sarcoidosis (Sign shown: Gloved finger appearance)
- a. Bronchogenic carcinoma (Sign: Golden S sign)

25. Best view to Visualize Organ part (Box) shown in Photograph is

- a. Right anterior oblique
- b. Left anterior oblique
- c. PA view
- d. AP view



26. Sign (Arrow) in Imaging of Breast (Photograph) is seen in

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Fibroadenosis
- c. Carcinoma breast
- d. Mastitis



27. Sign (Arrow) seen in Photograph indicate

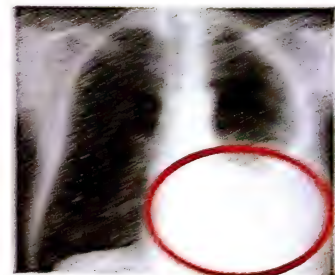
[Recent Question 2012, 014]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Aspergillosis
- c. Cryptococcosis
- d. Echinococcosis



28. Best positioning to detect disorder (Encircled) shown in Photograph

- a. AP view
- b. PA view
- c. Lateral view
- d. Lateral decubitus view



29. Diagnose underlying disorder based on Sign (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Pneumopericardium
- c. Pneumomediastinum
- d. Diaphragmatic hernia

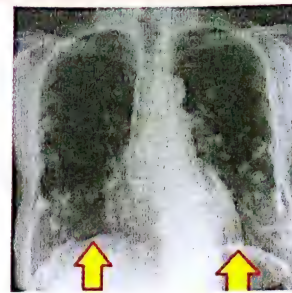


Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 25. b. Left anterior oblique (Part shown: Right lung) | 26. a. Fibroadenoma (Sign: Popcorn calcification) |
| 27. d. Echinococcosis (Sign shown: Water lily sign) | 28. d. Lateral decubitus view (Condition shown: Pleural effusion) |
| 29. c. Pneumomediastinum (Sign: Continuous diaphragm sign) | |

30. Diagnose underlying disorder based on Sign (Arrows) shown in Photograph

- a. Intestinal obstruction
- b. Pneumopericardium
- c. Asbestosis
- d. Diaphragmatic hernia



31. Diagnose the disease shown in the Photograph on High resolution CT scan

- a. Pneumomediastinum
- b. Pulmonary hamartomas
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Bronchiectasis



32. Diagnose the disease shown in the Photograph on High resolution CT scan

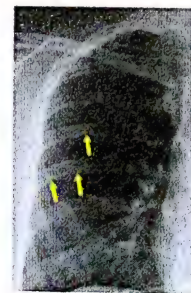
- a. Pneumonia
- b. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Bronchiectasis



33. Typical appearance of Ribs (Arrows) as shown in X-ray Photograph is due to

- a. SLE
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Coarctation of aorta
- d. Scleroderma

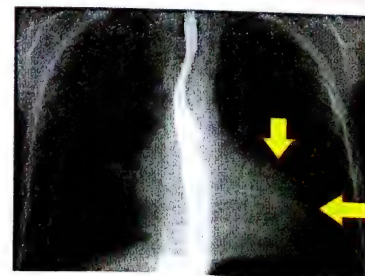
[Recent Question 2012, 2014]



34. Typical shape of heart (Arrows in Photograph) is seen in

- a. Ebstein's anomaly
- b. TAPVC
- c. Tetralogy of Fallot
- d. Atrial septal defect

[Recent Question 2013]



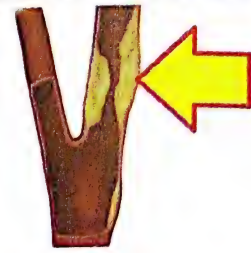
Ans.

- 30. c. Asbestosis (Condition shown: Pleural calcification)
- 31. d. Bronchiectasis (Cluster of Grapes appearance)
- 32. d. Bronchiectasis (String of beads appearance)
- 33. c. Coarctation of aorta (Appearance: Inferior rib notching)
- 34. c. Tetralogy of Fallot (Shape shown: Cor-en-sabot/ Boot-shaped heart)

35. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is Screened best by
[Recent Question 2012]

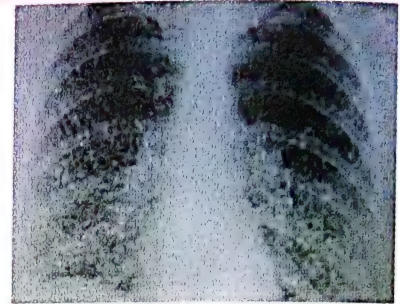
- a. USG scan
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI scan
- d. Colour Doppler scan

Carotid Artery



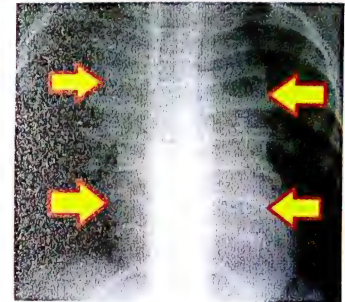
36. Condition of Lungs (Photograph) is seen in all EXCEPT
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Silicosis
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Aspergillosis
- d. Anthracosis



37. Condition (Arrows) shown in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Pericardial effusion
- b. Ebsteins anomaly
- c. Constrictive pericarditis
- d. TAPVC



38. Investigation of Choice for Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is

- a. X-ray
- b. USG
- c. CT scan
- d. MRI



39. Best Investigation for Condition of heart shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Plain X-ray
- b. CT scan
- c. Echocardiography
- d. MRI scan

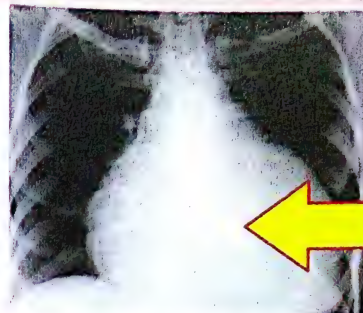


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 35. d. Colour Doppler scan (Condition shown: Carotid artery stenosis) | 37. d. TAPVC (Condition shown: Snow man's heart) |
| 36. c. Aspergillosis (Condition shown: Miliary mottling) | 39. c. Echocardiography (Condition shown: Pericardial effusion) |
| 38. d. MRI (Condition shown: Aortic dissection) | |

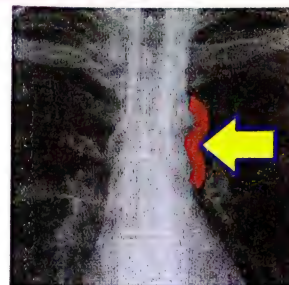
40. Condition shown in Photograph is due to
[Recent Question 2012, 2013]

- a. Patent ductus arteriosus
- b. Pericardial effusion
- c. Constrictive pericarditis
- d. Chronic emphysema



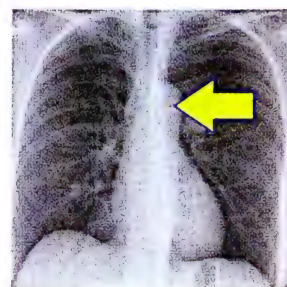
41. Sign shown (Arrow) in Photograph is seen in

- a. Tetralogy of Fallot
- b. Ebsteins' anomaly
- c. TAPVC
- d. Coarctation of Aorta



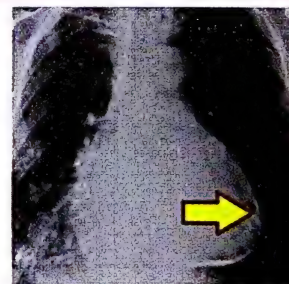
42. Identify the Anatomical mark (Arrow) shown in a Normal X-ray

- a. Tracheal bifurcation
- b. Aortic knob
- c. Left atrium
- d. Peri-hilar lymph nodes



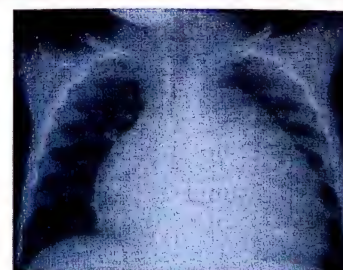
43. Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is best detected by
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. USG
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI scan
- d. Trans-esophageal cardiography



44. Diagnose the Condition (if any) shown in the Photograph

- a. Normal heart
- b. Cardiomegaly
- c. Pericardial effusion
- d. Pericardial calcification



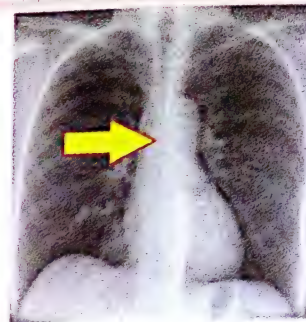
Ans.

- 40. b. Pericardial effusion (Condition: Water bottle heart)
- 42. b. Aortic knob
- 44. b. Cardiomegaly

- 41. d. Coarctation of Aorta (Sign shown: Figure of 3 sign)
- 43. b. CT scan (Condition: Pulmonary embolism)

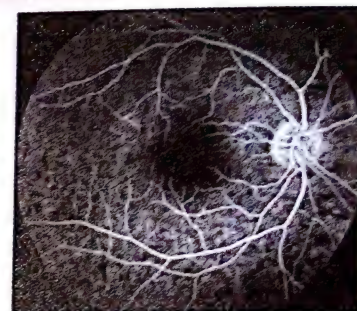
45. Identify the Anatomical mark (Arrow) shown in a Normal X-ray

- a. Bronchial bifurcation
- b. Aortic knob
- c. Left atrium
- d. Peri-hilar lymph nodes



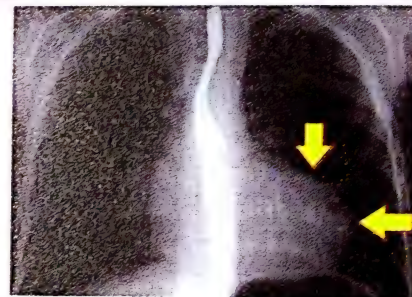
46. In Eye, the technique shown in Photograph is used to visualize [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Conjunctival vasculature
- b. Corneal vasculature
- c. Ciliary vasculature
- d. Retinal vasculature



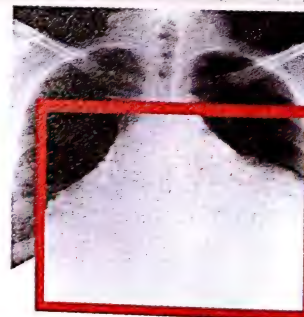
47. Condition of heart (Arrows) shown in Photograph is characterized by all except

- a. Left ventricle hypertrophy
- b. Infundibular stenosis
- c. VSD
- d. Right ventricle hypertrophy



48. Most Sensitive investigation for Condition (Box) shown in Photograph is

- a. Chest X-ray
- b. Echocardiography
- c. USG scan
- d. MRI scan



49. Most Probable diagnosis of Condition shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Lymphoma
- b. Brucellosis
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Caecal carcinoma



Ileocaecal Junction

Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 45. a. Bronchial bifurcation | 46. d. Retinal vasculature (Technique shown: Fluorescein angiography) |
| 47. a. Left ventricle hypertrophy (Condition shown: Tetralogy of Fallot/ Boot-heart sign) | |
| 48. b. Echocardiography (Condition shown: Money bag heart – Pericardial effusion) | |
| 49. c. Tuberculosis (Condition shown: Pulled up caecum, Proximal ileal dilation, Stricture narrowing) | |

50. Appearance of Bile ducts on Cholangiography (Photograph) is seen in

- Choledochal cyst
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- Caroli's disease
- Klatskin tumour



51. Diagnose the Oesophageal Condition (Photograph) based on Sign shown (Arrow)

- Carcinoma oesophagus
- Traumatic injury
- Achalasia cardia
- Corkscrew oesophagus



52. Condition of Esophagus shown in Photograph is found in

[Recent Question 2012]

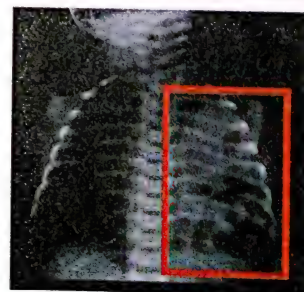
- Carcinoma esophagus
- Achalasia
- Stricture esophagus
- Diffuse esophageal spasm



53. Diagnose condition shown (Box) in the Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

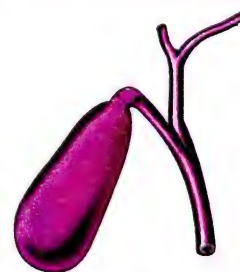
- Diaphragmatic hernia
- Bronchiectasis
- Pneumatocoeles
- Silicosis



54. Imaging modality of choice for the Organ shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- CT scan
- USG scan
- Oral Cholecystogram
- Plain X-ray



Ans.

50. b. Primary sclerosing cholangitis (Appearance: Pruned tree appearance)

51. c. Achalasia cardia (Sign shown: Rat-tail sign)

52. d. Diffuse esophageal spasm (Condition shown: Cork-screw esophagus)

53. a. Diaphragmatic hernia

54. b. USG scan (Organ shown : Gall bladder)

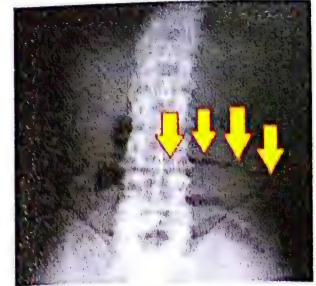
55. Diagnose the Condition based on the Sign (Arrow) in Photograph [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Stomach carcinoma
- b. Ileocaecal TB
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Hypertrophic pyloric Stenosis



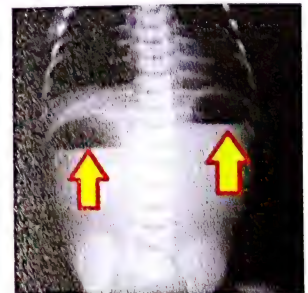
56. Sign (Arrows) on Abdominal radiograph indicate [Recent Question 2014]

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Small bowel obstruction
- d. Ileocaecal Tuberculosis



57. Sign (Arrows) on Abdominal Xray is seen in [Recent Question 2012, 2014]

- a. Duodenal atresia
- b. Annular pancreas
- c. Ladd's band
- d. All of the above



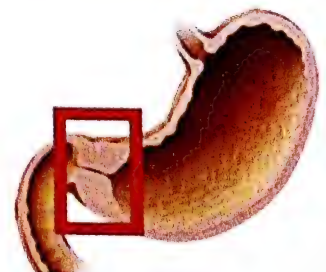
58. Colonic Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph is found in

- a. Colorectal carcinoma
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Crohn's disease
- d. All of the above



59. Congenital Condition (Encircled in Photograph) is diagnosed by [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Plain X-ray
- b. USG
- c. CT scan
- d. MRI scan



Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 55. d. Hypertrophic pyloric Stenosis (Sign shown: String sign) | 57. d. All of the above (Sign: Double bubble sign) |
| 56. c. Small bowel obstruction (Sign: String of bead sign) | 59. b. USG (Condition: Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis) |
| 58. d. All of the above (Sign shown: Apple core sign) | |

Gastrointestinal System Including Hepatobiliary System

60. Appearance of Organ (Photograph) is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Gastric carcinoma
- b. Hodgkin's lymphoma
- c. Kaposi sarcoma
- d. All of the above



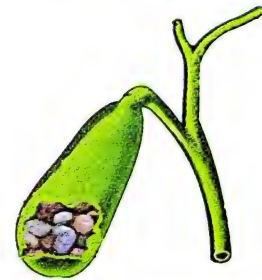
61. Lesion seen in Stomach (Photograph) is commonly found in

- a. Kaposi sarcoma
- b. Melanoma
- c. Metastasis
- d. All of the above



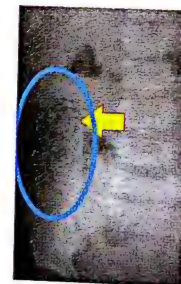
62. Imaging modality of choice for Condition shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. X-ray
- b. USG
- c. CT scan
- d. MRI scan



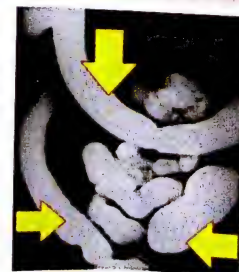
63. Characteristic appearance (Encircled arrow) of Stomach in Photograph is seen for

- a. Round worm
- b. Hook worm
- c. Pin worm
- d. Guinea worm



64. Characteristic appearance (Arrows) of Colon in Photograph is seen for

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Tuberculosis of colon
- d. Carcinoma colon



Ans.

60. d. All of the above (Appearance: Linitis plastica of Stomach)
61. d. All of the above (Lesion shown: Bull eye's lesion)
63. a. Round worm (Appearance: Medusa head appearance)

62. b. USG (Condition: Cholelithiasis)
64. b. Ulcerative colitis (Appearance shown: Lead pipe colon)

65. Sign shown in Abdominal X-ray (Photograph) is characteristic of

- a. Pyloric obstruction
- b. Duodenal atresia
- c. Jejunal atresia
- d. All of the above



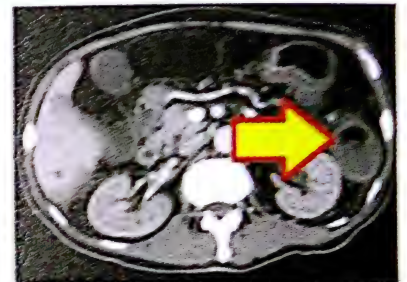
66. Structure shown in Photograph is generally identified by [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Valvulae conniventes
- b. Haustrae
- c. Loops
- d. String of beads sign



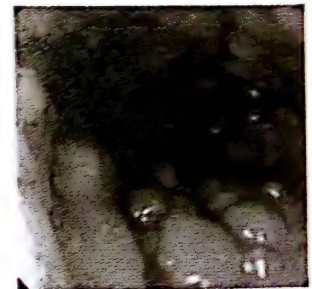
67. Sign (Arrow) in Intestines shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Carcinoma
- b. Typhoid
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Inflammatory bowel disease



68. Characteristic appearance of Bowel mucosa (Photograph) is seen in [Recent Question 2013]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Crohn's disease
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Carcinoma colon



69. Characteristic appearance of Colon in Photograph) is found in [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Crohn's disease
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Diverticulitis

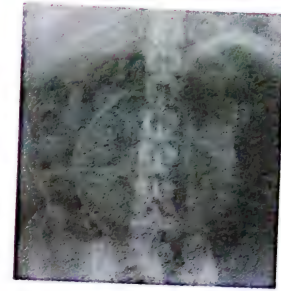


Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 65. c. Jejunal atresia (Sign shown: Triple bubble sign) | 66. b. Haustrae (Structure shown: Colon on X-ray) |
| 67. d. Inflammatory bowel disease (Sign shown: Halo sign) | 68. b. Crohn's disease (Appearance shown: Cobble stone appearance) |
| 69. d. Diverticulitis (Appearance: Saw tooth appearance) | |

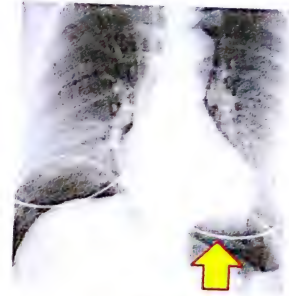
70. Characteristic Sign of Bowel on X-ray (Photograph) is seen in

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Perforation
- c. Pneumoperitoneum
- d. Diverticulosis



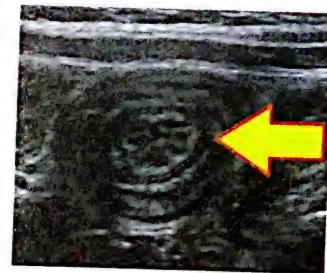
71. Sign (Arrow) in X-ray Abdomen (Photograph) is known as

- a. Football sign
- b. Cupola sign
- c. Triangle sign
- d. Rigler's sign



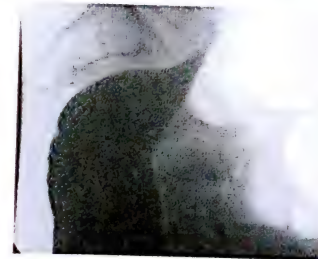
72. Characteristic Appearance of Bowel on USG (Photograph) is seen in

- a. Ischemic colitis
- b. Intussusception
- c. Sigmoid volvulus
- d. Pseudopneumoperitoneum



73. Characteristic Sign of Bowel on X-ray (Photograph) is seen in

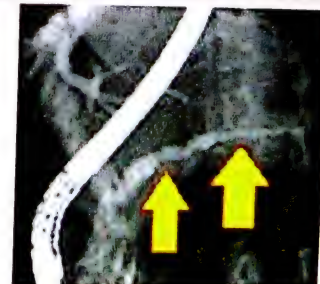
- a. Ischemic colitis
- b. Intussusception
- c. Sigmoid volvulus
- d. Pseudopneumoperitoneum



74. Typical appearance (Arrows) on ERCP is characteristic of

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Annular pancreas
- b. Pancreas divisum
- c. Carcinoma head pancreas
- d. Chronic pancreatitis

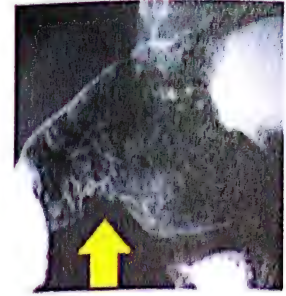


Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 70. c. Pneumoperitoneum (Sign: Rigler's sign) | 71. b. Cupola sign (Condition shown: Pneumoperitoneum) |
| 72. b. Intussusception (Appearance: Double target appearance) | |
| 73. c. Sigmoid volvulus (Sign shown: Bird of prey sign) | 74. d. Chronic pancreatitis (Appearance: Chain of lakes appearance) |

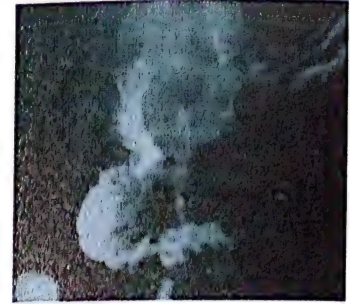
75. Upper GIT X-ray (Photograph) Sign (Arrow) is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Carcinoma head pancreas
- b. Pancreas divisum
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Ulcerative colitis



76. Typical sign of Duodenogram (Photograph) is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Annular pancreas
- b. Pancreas divisum
- c. Periapillary carcinoma
- d. Chronic pancreatitis



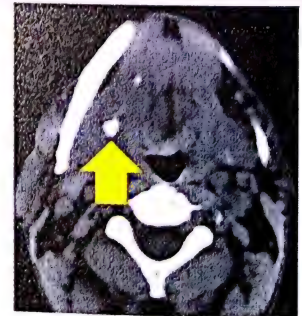
77. Barium swallow X-ray of Oesophagus (Photograph) is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Achalasia
- c. Diffuse esophageal spasm
- d. Carcinoma



78. Identify disorder (Arrow) shown in a Non-contrast Axial CT image in Photograph

- a. Parotid gland stone
- b. Mandibular gland stone
- c. TM joint dislocation
- d. All of the above



79. Condition shown in Photograph Abdomen (Barium) is characterized by all EXCEPT

- a. String sign
- b. Sterlein sign
- c. Halo sign
- d. Purse string sign



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 75. a. Carcinoma head pancreas (Sign: Antral pad sign) | 76. c. Periapillary carcinoma (Sign: Frostburg inverted 3 sign) |
| 77. d. Carcinoma (Appearance: Irregular narrowing, Shouldering, Mucosal destruction) | 79. c. Halo sign (Condition shown: Ileocaecal TB) |
| 78. b. Mandibular gland stone | |

80. **Characteristic Sign of Colon on X-ray (Photograph) is seen in**

- Ischemic colitis
- Intussuception
- Ulcerative colitis
- Carcinoma colon



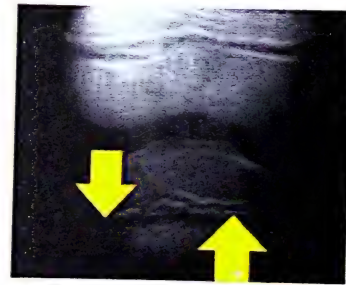
81. **Condition (Encircled) of vertebrae in Photograph is seen in**
[Recent Question 2014]

- Tuberculosis
- Paget's disease
- Leukemia
- Klippel Feil syndrome



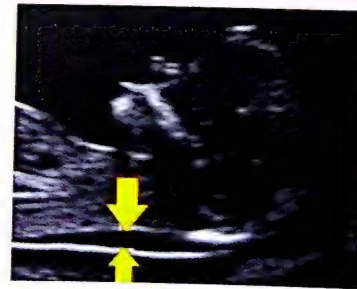
82. **Diagnose Disorder by Sign (Arrows) shown in Photograph**
[Recent Question 2012]

- Rickets
- Osteomalacia
- Scurvy
- Osteoporosis



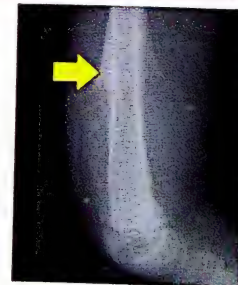
83. **Identify the Measurement used (Arrows) in Antenatal USG**
[Recent Question 2013]

- Spinal thickness
- CSF fluid translucency
- Nuchal translucency
- None



84. **Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph is**
[Recent Question 2012, 2013]

- Chondroblastoma
- Chondrosarcoma
- Osteosarcoma
- Giant cell tumour



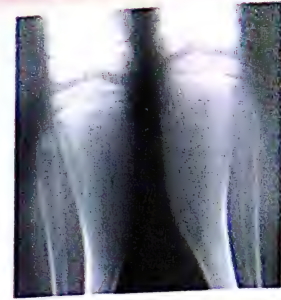
Ans.

- Ischemic colitis (Sign: Thumb printing sign)
- Scurvy (Sign: Frankel's line)
- Osteosarcoma (Condition shown: Codman's triangle)

- Klippel Feil syndrome (Condition: Block vertebrae)
- Nuchal translucency

85. Appearance of Femur shown in Photograph is seen in

- a. Osteomalacia
- b. Osteosarcoma
- c. Ankylosing spondylitis
- d. Osteopetrosis



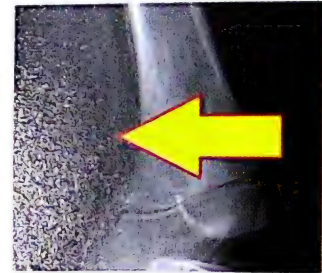
86. Condition shown in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Achondroplasia
- b. Mucopolysaccharidoses
- c. Diaphyseal achalasia
- d. Cleidocranial dystostosis



87. Reaction (Arrow) in Photograph is characteristic of
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Osteosarcoma
- b. Ewing's sarcoma
- c. Osteoma
- d. Osteoclastoma



88. Appearance of Vertebrae (Photograph) is seen in

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Multiple myeloma
- c. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- d. All of the above



89. Disorder characterized by Zones (Arrow) shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Osteomalacia
- c. Osteopetrosis
- d. Scurvy



Ans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 85. d. Osteopetrosis (Appearance: Erlenmeyer flask deformity) | 86. a. Achondroplasia (Condition shown: Trident hand) |
| 87. b. Ewing's sarcoma (Reaction: Onion peel appearance) | 88. d. All of the above (Appearance shown: Vertebra plana) |
| 89. b. Osteomalacia (Zone shown: Looser's zone/ Pseudofracture) | |

90. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph is found in

- Down's syndrome
- Turner's syndrome
- Klinefelter's syndrome
- None of the above



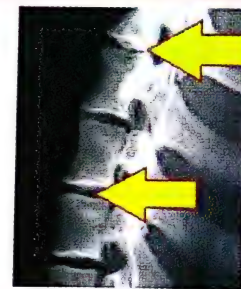
91. Typical spine appearance (Arrows) in Photograph is characteristic of

- Tuberculosis of spine
- Osteomalacia
- Rickets
- Renal Osteodystrophy



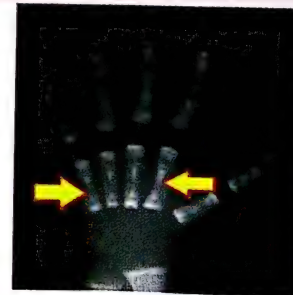
92. Condition (Arrows) seen in Photograph represent
[Question 2013]

- Gout
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Psoriasis
- Ankylosing spondylitis



93. Appearance (Arrows) shown in Photograph is seen in
[Recent Question 2014]

- Osteoporosis
- Osteopetrosis
- CML
- Bone infarct



94. Typical Phalangeal appearance (Arrows) in Photograph is characteristic of

- Hypothyroidism
- Hyperthyroidism
- Hypoparathyroidism
- Hyperparathyroidism

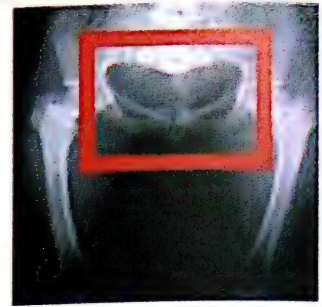


Ans.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 90. b. Turner's syndrome (Sign: Short 4 th Metacarpal/ Metacarpal sign) | 93. b. Osteopetrosis (Appearance: Bone-within-bone appearance) |
| 91. d. Renal Osteodystrophy (Appearance shown: Rugger jersey spine) | |
| 92. a. Gout (Condition: Intervertebral disc calcification) | |
| 94. d. Hyperparathyroidism (Appearance: Subperiosteal resorption) | |

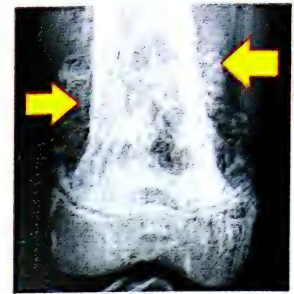
95. Typical appearance of Pelvis (Box) shown in Photograph indicate

- a. Marfan's syndrome
- b. Klippel feil syndrome
- c. Achondroplasia
- d. Rickets



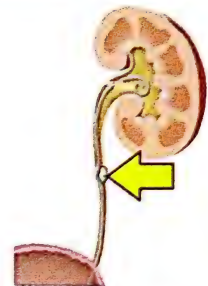
96. Appearance (Arrows) shown in Photograph is mainly characteristic of [Recent Question 2012]

- a. Osteogenic sarcoma
- b. Ewing's sarcoma
- c. Metastasis
- d. Chondrosarcoma



97. Most sensitive test for detection of disorder (Arrow in Photograph) [Recent Question 2013]

- a. KUB X-ray
- b. USG
- c. NCCT
- d. CECT



98. Stone shown in X-ray Abdomen in Photograph can be all except

- a. Cystine
- b. Uric acid
- c. Calcium oxalate
- d. Struvite



99. Best Imaging of Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph is [Recent Question 2013]

- a. DTPA
- b. DMSA
- c. MAG3
- d. UIH



Ans.

95. c. Achondroplasia (Appearance shown: Champagne glass pelvis)

96. a. Osteogenic sarcoma (Appearance: Sunray appearance)

98. b. Uric acid (Stone shown: Radiopaque stone)

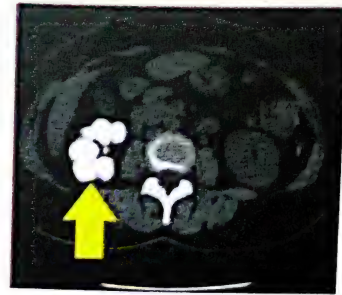
97. c. NCCT (Condition shown: Ureteric stone)

99. b. DMSA (Structure shown: Renal cortex)

Genitourinary Tract And Obstetrics & Gynaecology

100. Diagnose the Condition (Arrow) shown in Photograph

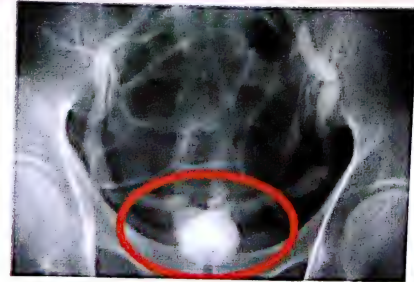
- a. Renal carcinoma
- b. Nephrolithiasis
- c. Renal tuberculosis
- d. Adrenal carcinoma



101. Bladder (Arrow) appearance is seen in

[Recent Question 2014]

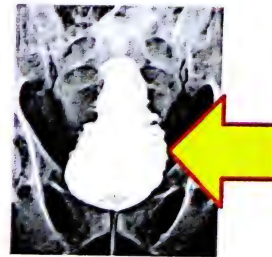
- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Schistosomiasis
- c. Neurogenic bladder
- d. Pelvic abscess



102. Bladder (Arrow) appearance is seen in

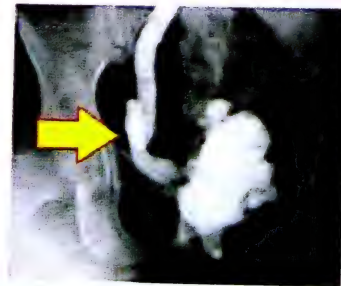
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Schistosomiasis
- c. Neurogenic bladder
- d. Pelvic abscess



103. Ureter (Arrow) appearance shown in Photograph is found in

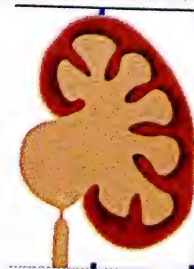
- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Schistosomiasis
- c. Carcinoma
- d. Stricture



104. Investigation of choice for Condition of Kidney (Photograph)

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. USG
- b. MRI
- c. Excretory urography
- d. Cystourethrography



Ans.

100. c. Renal tuberculosis (Condition: Putty kidney)

102. c. Neurogenic bladder (Appearance: Fir tree bladder)

104. a. USG (Condition shown: Hydronephrosis)

101. a. Tuberculosis (Appearance: Thimble bladder)

103. a. Tuberculosis (Appearance: Cork screw ureter)

105. USG of Kidney shown in Photograph is found in

- a. Horse shoe kidney
- b. Renal agenesis
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Polycystic kidney



106. Renal condition shown in Photograph is characterized by all except

- a. Flower vase appearance
- b. Shaking hand sign
- c. Adder head appearance
- d. Prone to obstruction



107. Diagnose the Condition shown in Photograph by Sign (Arrow)

- a. Tuberculosis kidney
- b. Renal carcinoma
- c. Autonephrectomy
- d. Chronic hydroenphrosis



108. Frequency of waves used in Imaging modality (Photograph)

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 2000 Hz
- b. 5000 Hz
- c. < 2 Mega Hertz
- d. > 2 Mega Hertz



109. Diagnose the Condition (Box) shown in Photograph

- a. TB ureters
- b. Carcinoma ureter
- c. Ureterocoele
- d. Ureteric stone



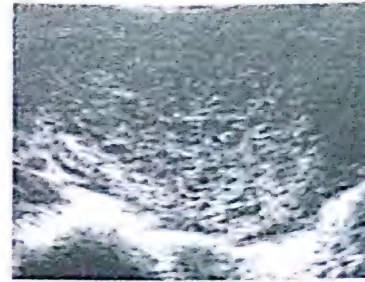
Ans.

- 105. d. Polycystic kidney
- 107. d. Chronic hydroenphrosis (Sign: Rim sign)
- 109. c. Ureterocoele (Appearance: Adder head appearance)

- 106. c. Adder head appearance (Condition shown: Horse-shoe kidney)
- 108. d. > 2 Mega Hertz (Obstetric USG: 3-5 MHz)

110. USG appearance shown in Photograph is characteristic of

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. Hydatiform mole
- c. Chroriocarcinoma
- d. Pelvic malignancy



111. Condition (Arrow) seen in Foetal USG in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2013]

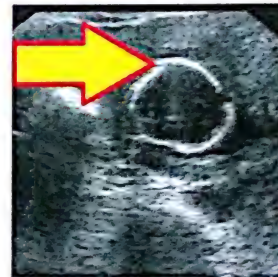
- a. Genital tuberculosis
- b. Monochorionic twin pregnancy
- c. Molar pregnancy
- d. Choriocarcinoma



112. Sign (Arrow) shown in Photograph indicates

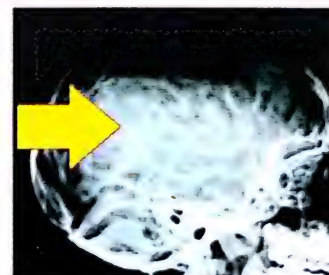
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Abortion
- b. Still birth
- c. Intrauterine death
- d. Infanticide



113. Typical appearance (Arrow) of skull shown in Photograph is found in

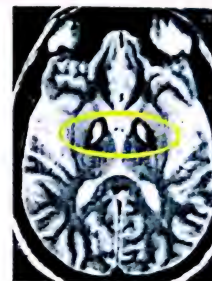
- a. Meningioma
- b. Craniopharyngioma
- c. Raised ICT
- d. Tuberous sclerosis



114. Sign (Arrow) on MRI shown in Photograph seen in

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Hallervorden Spatz syndrome
- b. Hydrocephalus
- c. Spinal cord degeneration
- d. None of the above



Ans.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 110. b. Hydatiform mole (Appearance: Snow-storm appearance) | 111. b. Monozygotic twin pregnancy (Arrow: T-sign) |
| 112. c. Intrauterine death (Sign shown: Spalding's sign) | 113. c. Raised ICT (Appearance shown: Copper beaten appearance) |
| 114. a. Hallervorden Spatz syndrome (Sign shown: Tiger eye sign) | |

115. X-ray positioning shown in Photograph is used to visualize

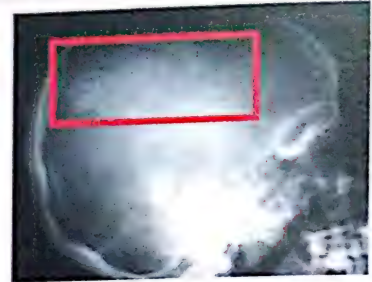
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Sella turcica
- b. Optic foramen
- c. Inferior orbital foramen
- d. Superior orbital foramen



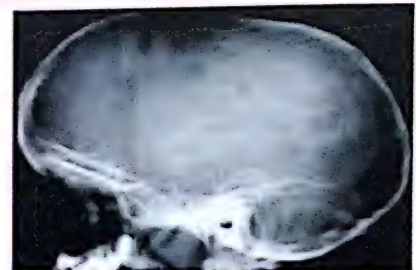
116. Diagnose the Underlying medical disorder based on Sign (Box) in Photograph

- a. Von Hippel Landau syndrome
- b. Tuberous sclerosis
- c. Neurofibromatosis
- d. Sturge Weber syndrome



117. Skull shape shown in the X-ray Photograph is known as

- a. Plagiocephaly
- b. Macrocephaly
- c. Dolichocephaly
- d. Platybasia



118. Identify the Disorder (Encircled) shown in MRI Photograph

- a. Extradural hemorrhage
- b. Subdural hemorrhage
- c. Hydrocephalus
- d. Histiocytosis



119. Identify the Disorder (Arrows) shown in X-ray skull Photograph

- a. Extradural hemorrhage
- b. Subdural hemorrhage
- c. Hydrocephalus
- d. Histiocytosis



Ans.

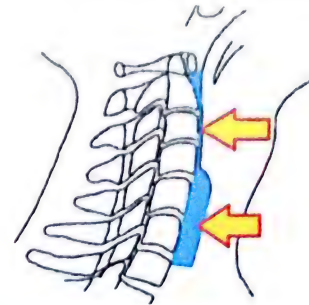
- 115. b. Optic foramen (View shown: Rhesus view)
- 117. c. Dolichocephaly
- 119. d. Histiocytosis (Arrows: Geographic lytic lesion)

- 116. d. Sturge Weber syndrome (Sign: Tram track calcification)
- 118. b. Subdural hemorrhage

120. Thickness of space (Arrows) shown in Photograph is

- a. 3 mm & 5 mm
- b. 5 mm & 7 mm
- c. 7 mm & 22 mm
- d. 22 mm & 30 mm

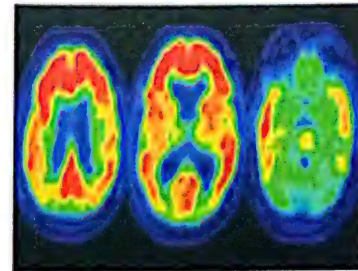
[Recent Question 2014]



121. Ego-expansion of Modality shown in Photograph is

- a. Proton Electron Therapy
- b. Positive Electron Therapy
- c. Photon Emission Tomography
- d. Positron Emission Therapy

[Recent Question 2012]



122. Endoscopy type shown in Photograph is useful for

- a. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- b. Motility disorders
- c. Bleeding disorders
- d. Congenital malformations

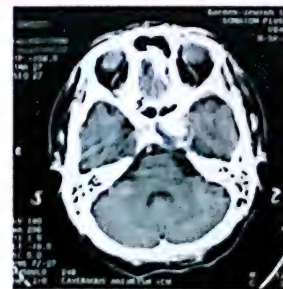
[Recent Question 2012]



123. Enhancement of Imaging modality shown in Photograph is through

- a. Iodine contrast
- b. Silver contrast
- c. Mercury contrast
- d. Gadolinium contrast

[Recent Question 2013]



124. Identify the Nobel Laureate shown in Photograph

- a. Wilhelm Roentgen
- b. Hounsfield
- c. Mansfield
- d. Henri Bacquerel

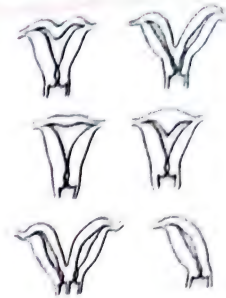


Ans.

- 120. c. 7 mm & 22 mm (Space shown: Prevertebral space)
- 121. d. Positron Emission Therapy (Modality: PET scan)
- 122. c. Bleeding disorders (Capsule endoscopy)
- 123. a. Iodine contrast (Modality shown: CT scan)
- 124. c. Mansfield (Nobel Prize: MRI)

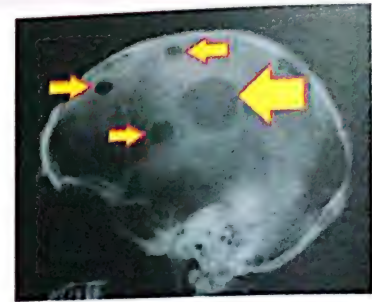
125. Congenital anomalies of organ shown are best investigated through *[Recent Question 2012]*

- a. Hysterosalpingography
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI scan
- d. Hysteroscopy



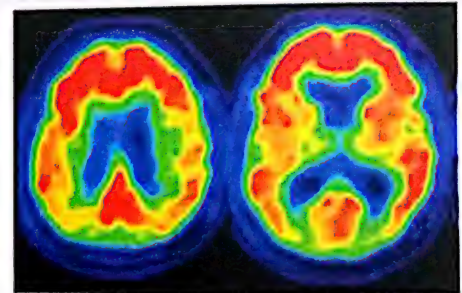
126. Skull condition (Arrows) in Photograph is characteristic of *[Recent Question 2013]*

- a. Multiple myeloma
- b. Paget's disease
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Hyperparathyroidism



127. Identify the Imaging methodology shown in Photograph *[Recent Question 2014]*

- a. Contrast enhanced CT scan
- b. Non-contrast CT scan
- c. PET scan
- d. Fluoroscopy



128. Identify the Famous Radiologist shown in Photograph

- a. Mansfield
- b. Hounsfield
- c. Bacquerel
- d. Ian Donald



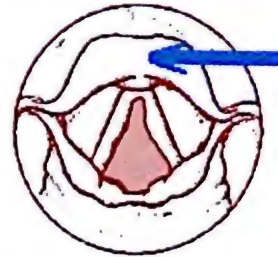
Ans.

- 125. d. Hysteroscopy (Organ shown: Uterus)
- 126. a. Multiple myeloma (Condition shown: punched out lesions/ Rain drop lesions)
- 127. c. PET scan
- 128. d. Ian Donald (Father of Obstetric USG)

ANAESTHESIOLOGY

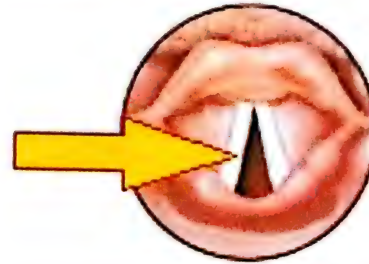
1. **Anatomical structure (Arrow) shown in Laryngoscopic view (Photograph)**

- Ary-epiglottic fold
- Vocal cords
- Epiglottis
- Ventricular folds



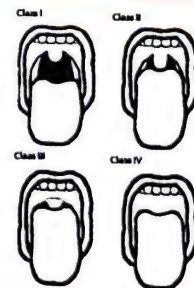
2. **Sensory nerve supply of area below Structure (Arrow) shown in Photograph**

- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- External Superior laryngeal nerve
- Internal Superior laryngeal nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve



3. **Classification showed in Photograph is used for Assessment of** *[Recent Question 2013]*

- Stages of Anesthesia
- Stage of Oral carcinoma
- Grading of Trismus
- Ease of Intubation



4. **Identify the Contribution of Doctor in Field of Anesthesia**

- First use of Ether
- Stages of General Anesthesia
- Discovery of Nitrous oxide
- Use and properties of Chloroform



Ans.

- c. Epiglottis
- a. Recurrent laryngeal nerve (Structure shown: Vocal cords)
- d. Ease of Intubation (Classification: Modified Mallampatti Classification)
- d. Use and properties of Chloroform (Doctor: JY Simpson)

5. All muscles of Structure (Photograph) are supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve EXCEPT

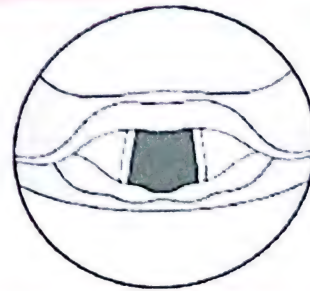
- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Inter-arytenoid
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- d. Lateral cricoarytenoid



6. Grading of Laryngeal view as shown in Photograph is

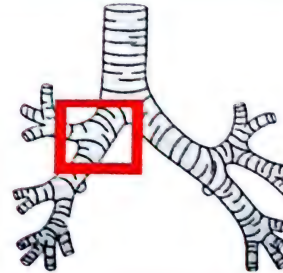
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV



7. All are True about Anatomical structure (Box) shown in Photograph except

- a. Shorter
- b. Wider
- c. Angle 25 degrees with vertical
- d. Aorta arches over



8. Identify the Famous Anaesthesiologist in Photograph

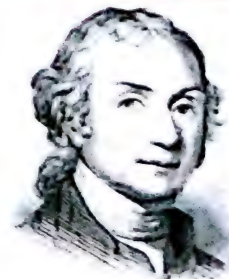
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Humphry Davy
- b. Arthur Guedel
- c. Macintosh
- d. V Apgar



9. Identify the Famous Doctor in Field of Anaesthesia

- a. Joseph Priestley
- b. JY Simpson
- c. WTG Morton
- d. Guedel

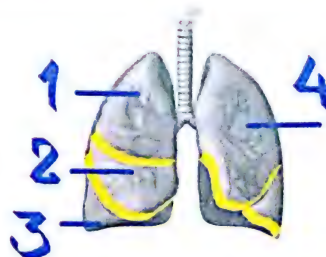


Ans.

5. a. Cricothyroid (Nerve supply: External branch of Superior laryngeal nerve)
 6. b. II (Description: Only Posterior aspect of Glottis visualized)
 7. d. Aorta arches over (Anatomical structure shown: Right bronchus)
 8. b. Arthur Guedel (Contribution: Stages of general anaesthesia, Guedel airway) 9. a. Joseph Priestley (Contribution: Discovered Nitrous oxide)

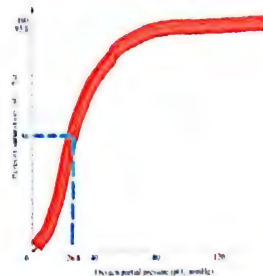
10. Most commonly involved segment of Lungs in Foreign body aspiration (Supine position)

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4



11. Identify the Curve shown in the Photograph

a. Oxygen dissociation curve Myoglobin
b. Oxygen dissociation curve Hemoglobin
c. Carbondioxide dissociation curve
d. None of the above



12. False about composition of Fluid shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

a. Na^+ 131 mEq/L
b. Cl^- 111 mEq/L
c. K^+ 105 mEq/L
d. Lactate 29 mEq/L



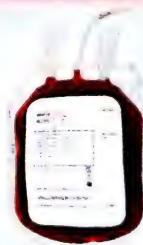
13. Identify the Law of Anaesthesia shown in Photograph

a. Boyle's law
b. Charles' law
c. Graham's law
d. Hagen Poiseuille law

$$Q = \frac{\pi Pr^4}{8\eta l}$$

14. 1 Unit of Fluid (India) shown in Photograph contains
[Recent Question 2012]

a. 250 ml
b. 350 ml
c. 450 ml
d. 550 ml



Ans.

10. c. 3 (Lobe: Right lower lobe lung)
12. c. K^+ 105 mEq/L (Fluid: Ringer lactate, K^+ 5 mEq/L)
14. b. 350 ml (301 ml Blood + 49 ml Anticoagulant)

11. b. Oxygen dissociation curve Hemoglobin
13. d. Hagen Poiseuille law

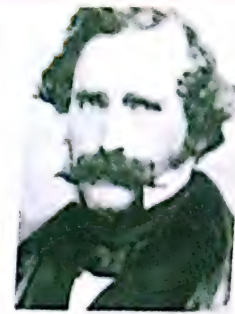
15. Historical photograph shown depicts landmark in Anaesthesiology

- First Ether anesthesia
- First Nitrous oxide anesthesia
- First Obstetric analgesia
- Stages of General Anaesthesia



16. Identify the Famous Doctor in Field of Anaesthesia

- Guedel
- J Priestley
- William TG Morton
- Humphry Davy



17. Identify the Contribution of Doctor in Field of Anesthesia

- Spinal anesthesia
- Epidural anesthesia
- Chloroform use
- Cocaine as Local anesthetic



18. Earliest substance derived from Plant (Photograph) used for its' Euphoric effects

- Cannabis
- Opium
- Nicotine
- Morphine



19. Identify the Machine used in Medicine as shown in Public Health

- ECG machine
- EEG machine
- USG machine
- CVP machine

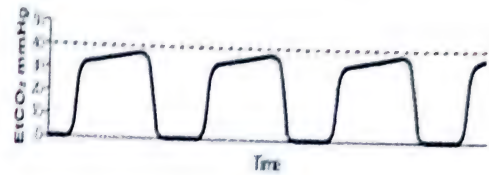


Ans.

- a. First Ether anesthesia
- c. William TG Morton (Contribution: Public demonstration of first use of ether in Surgery)
- a. Spinal anesthesia (Doctor: August Bier)
- a. ECG machine
- b. Opium (Plant shown: Papaver somniferum)

20. Identify the Waveform shown in the Photograph

- a. ECG
- b. EEG
- c. JVP
- d. Capnograph



21. Identify the Modified Mallampatti Class as shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV



22. Which is NOT correct regarding Fluid shown in Photograph?

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Na^+ 154 mEq/L
- b. K^+ 154 meq/L
- c. Cl^- 154 mEq/L
- d. None of the above



23. Identify the Use of diagram shown in Photograph

- a. Obstetric Anaesthesia monitoring
- b. Neuromuscular monitoring
- c. Pain alleviation monitoring
- d. CVP monitoring



24. Identify the Contribution of Doctor in Field of Anesthesia

- a. Obstetric Anaesthesia
- b. Spinal Anaesthesia
- c. Use of Cocaine in Local anesthesia
- d. Stages of Anaesthesia



Ans.

- 20. d. Capnograph
- 22. b. K^+ 154 meq/L (Fluid: 0.9% Normal saline; K^+ is Zero)
- 23. b. Neuromuscular monitoring (Diagram shown: Train of four diagram)
- 24. c. Use of Cocaine in Local anesthesia (Doctor: Karl Koller)

21. c. Class III (Description: Soft palate, Base of uvula visible)

25. Identify the Machine used in Anaesthesia shown in Photograph

- Triservice apparatus
- Relative analgesia machine
- Anaesthesia work station
- Boyle's machine



26. Identify the Gas cylinder shown in the Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

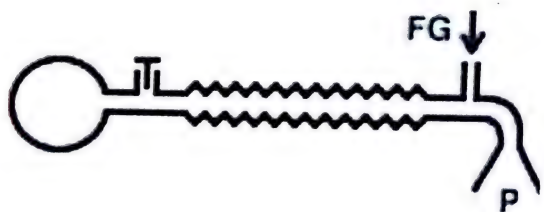
- Oxygen
- Cyclopropane
- Nitrous oxide
- Thiopentone



27. Type of Mapleson Semi-closed circuit shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- A
- D
- E
- F



28. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- Brook airway
- Endotracheal tube (Cuffed)
- Laryngeal mask airway
- Guedel airway



29. Identify the Type of laryngoscope shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2014]

- Macintosh
- Miller
- McCoy
- Bullard



Ans.

- c. Anaesthesia work station
- b. D (Bain circuit)
- a. Macintosh

- a. Oxygen (Cylinder: Black body with White shoulders)
- c. Laryngeal mask airway

30. Identify the Machine used in Anaesthesia shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2019]

- Triservice apparatus
- Relative analgesia machine
- Boyle's machine
- Intermittent flow machine



31. Identify the type of Breathing Circuit system shown in Photograph

- Open
- Closed circle
- Semi-closed
- To and fro closed



32. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- Uncuffed Endotracheal tube
- Cuffed Endotracheal tube
- Endotracheal tube Double lumen
- Water's airway



33. Identify the Part of Anesthesia equipment shown in Photograph

- Yoke
- Flowmeter
- Vapouriser
- Cylinder valve



34. Identify the Gas cylinder shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2014]

- Oxygen
- Cyclopropane
- Nitrous oxide
- Thiopentone



Ans.

- c. Boyle's machine (Type of machine: Continuous flow type)
- a. Open (Schimmelbusch mask)
- d. Cylinder valve

- a. Uncuffed Endotracheal tube
- c. Nitrous oxide (Cylinder: Blue body with Blue shoulders)

35. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Brook airway
- b. Water's airway
- c. Safar airway
- d. Guedel airway



36. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Reservoir bag
- b. Face mask
- c. LMA
- d. Ambu bag



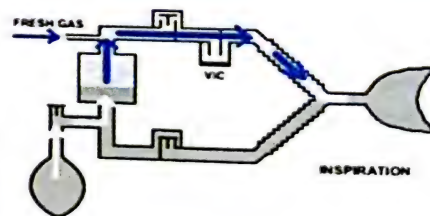
37. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Brook airway
- b. Water airway
- c. Safar airway
- d. Guedel airway



38. Identify the type of Breathing Circuit system shown in Photograph

- a. Open
- b. Closed circle
- c. Semi-closed
- d. To and fro closed



39. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Uncuffed Endotracheal tube
- b. Cuffed Endotracheal tube
- c. Endotracheal tube Double lumen
- d. Water's airway



Ans.

35. b. Water's airway

37. c. Safar airway

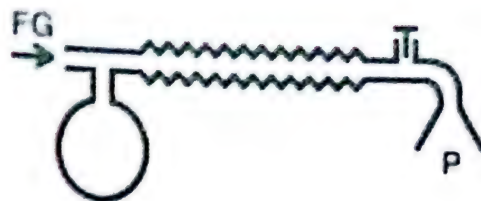
39. b. Cuffed Endotracheal tube

36. d. Ambu bag

38. b. Closed circle

40. Type of Mapleson semi-closed circuit shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. A
- b. D
- c. E
- d. F



41. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Weiss needle
- b. Hustead needle
- c. Tuohy needle
- d. None of the above



42. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Brook airway
- b. Water airway
- c. Safar airway
- d. Guedel airway



43. Identify the Gas cylinder shown in the Photograph

- a. Thiopentone
- b. Cyclopropane
- c. Air
- d. Helium



44. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Endotracheal tube
- b. Endotracheal tube Double lumen
- c. Laryngeal mask airway
- d. Guedel airway



Ans.

40. a. A (Magill circuit)

42. a. Brook airway

44. b. Endotracheal tube Double lumen (Combitube)

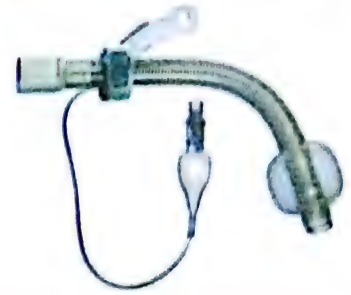
41. c. Tuohy needle

43. d. Helium (Brown cylinder)

45. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. LMA
- b. Endotracheal tube
- c. Tracheostomy tube
- d. Ryle's tube



46. Identify the Type of laryngoscope shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Macintosh
- b. Bullard
- c. McCoy
- d. Miller



47. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

- a. Endoscope
- b. LMA
- c. Tracheostomy tube
- d. Endotracheal tube



48. Identify the Instrument/ device shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Brook airway
- b. Water airway
- c. Safar airway
- d. Guedel airway



49. Stage of Excitement occur during as shown in Photograph

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Stage 1
- b. Stage 2
- c. Stage 3
- d. Stage 4

STAGE	PUPIL	RESP	PULSE	B P
1ST INDUCTION	●	●	●	●
2ND EXCITEMENT	●	●	●	●
3RD OPERATIVE	●	●	●	●
4TH DANGER	●	●	●	●

Ans.

45. c. Tracheostomy tube

47. a. Endoscope

49. b. Stage 2 (Guedel's Stages of Anaesthesia)

46. d. Miller

48. d. Guedel airway

50. Maximum depression of Activity shown in Photograph is done by
[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Isoflurane
- b. Desflurane
- c. Enflurane
- d. Halothane



51. Agent of choice for Patients as shown in Photograph is
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Isoflurane
- b. Desflurane
- c. Enflurane
- d. Halothane



52. Agent of choice for Patients of System shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Isoflurane
- b. Desflurane
- c. Enflurane
- d. Halothane



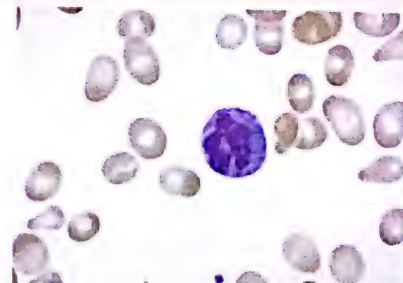
53. Direct damage to Organ shown in Photograph is maximum done by

- a. Enflurane
- b. Isoflurane
- c. Halothane
- d. Desflurane



54. Anemia in Peripheral smear Photograph is mainly due to
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Nitrous oxide
- b. Desflurane
- c. Halothane
- d. Enflurane



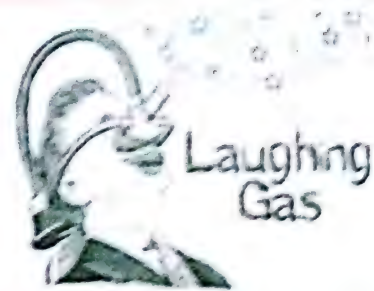
Ans.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 50. c. Enflurane (Activity shown: Respiration) | 51. d. Halothane (Agent of choice for Asthmatic patients) |
| 52. a. Isoflurane (Agent of choice for Cardiac patients) | 53. c. Halothane (Direct hepatocellular damage) |
| 54. a. Nitrous oxide (Anemia shown: Megaloblastic anemia) | |

55. Anesthetic agent shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Desflurane
- b. Nitrous oxide
- c. Halothane
- d. Enflurane



56. Anesthetic agent shown in Photograph comprise of

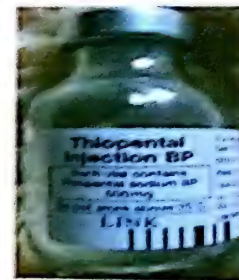
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. 20% Oxygen + 80% Nitrous oxide
- b. 30% Oxygen + 70% Nitrous oxide
- c. 70% Oxygen + 30% Nitrous oxide
- d. 50% Oxygen + 50% Nitrous oxide



57. Barbiturate anesthetic shown in Photograph contains

- a. Aluminium
- b. Iron
- c. Sulphur
- d. Lead



58. Anesthetic agent shown in Photograph is associated with deficiency of

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B₁₂
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D



59. Anesthetic agent shown in Photograph is associated with

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. Dissociative anesthesia
- b. Low ICT
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Hypotension



Ans.

55. b. Nitrous oxide

57. c. Sulphur (Sulphur is added to increase Lipid solubility)

58. c. Vitamin C

56. d. 50% Oxygen + 50% Nitrous oxide

59. a. Dissociative anesthesia

60. Sensitization of Organ shown in Photograph is maximum done by

- a. Isoflurane
- b. Desflurane
- c. Sevoflurane
- d. Halothane



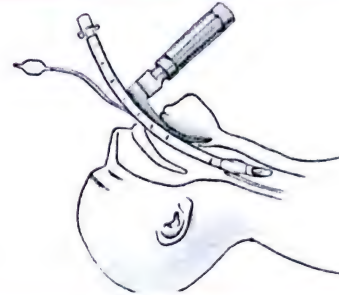
61. Agent shown in the Photograph is a type of
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Opioid agonist
- b. Opioid antagonist
- c. Agonist-Antagonist
- d. Endogenous opioid



62. Non-depolarising agent of choice for Maneuver shown in Photograph is

- a. Pancuronium
- b. Piperacurium
- c. Rocuronium
- d. Rapacurium



63. True about Muscle relaxant shown in Photograph is

- a. Decrease intraocular tension
- b. Cause Malignant hyperthermia
- c. Decrease intracranial tension
- d. Cause Hypokalemia



64. Non-depolarising Muscle relaxant Contraindicated in Person shown is

- a. Pancuronium
- b. Vecuronium
- c. Rocuronium
- d. Gallamine



Ans.

- 60. d. Halothane
- 62. c. Rocuronium (Maneuver shown: Intubation)
- 64. d. Gallamine

- 61. b. Opioid antagonist
- 63. b. Cause Malignant hyperthermia

65. Composition of Cream shown in Photograph is

[Recent Question 2014]

- a. 2.5% Lignocaine + 2.5% Prilocaine
- b. 5% Lignocaine + 2.5% Prilocaine
- c. 2.5% Lignocaine + 5% Prilocaine
- d. 5% Lignocaine + 5% Prilocaine



66. Concentration of Local anesthetic agent used for Bier's block is

- a. 0.5%
- b. 1-2%
- c. 4%
- d. 5%



67. Identify the Type of nerve Block shown in the Photograph

- a. Brachial plexus block
- b. Stellate ganglion block
- c. Trigeminal nerve block
- d. Phrenic nerve block



68. Identify the Type of Block shown in the Photograph

- a. Brachial plexus block
- b. Phrenic nerve block
- c. Bier's block
- d. Trigeminal block



69. Block 1 (Photograph) is known as

[Recent Question 2013]

- a. Spinal block
- b. Subarachnoid block
- c. Epidural block
- d. Intrathecal block



Ans.

- 65. a. 2.5% Lignocaine + 2.5% Prilocaine
- 67. b. Stellate ganglion block
- 69. c. Epidural block

- 66. a. 0.5% (Bier's block: Intravenous regional anesthesia)
- 68. c. Bier's block

Local Anaesthesia & Regional Anesthesia/ Cardio-respiratory Care & ICU Care

70. Success of Block 1 is assessed by

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Westphal's sign
- b. Gutierrez sign
- c. Loss of resistance
- d. Crawford sign



71. Most important factor affecting spread of block 1 is

- a. Age
- b. Gravity
- c. Volume of Lungs
- d. Level of injection



72. Most common complication seen after Block 2 is

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Bradycardia
- b. Hypotension
- c. Nausea
- d. Anxiety



73. Identify the Type of Waves shown in Photograph

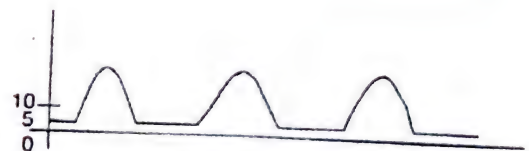
[Recent Question 2012]

- a. ECG
- b. EEG
- c. JVP
- d. PCWPt



74. Identify the Mode of Ventilation shown in Photograph

- a. Controlled mode
- b. Assist Controlled mode
- c. Ventilation with PEEP
- d. Pressure Support



Ans.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 70. a. Westphal's sign (Block 1 is Epidural block) | 71. c. Volume of Lungs |
| 72. b. Hypotension (Block 2 is Spinal block) | 73. b. EEG |
| 74. c. Ventilation with PEEP (Description: Positive pressure given at end of expiration) | |

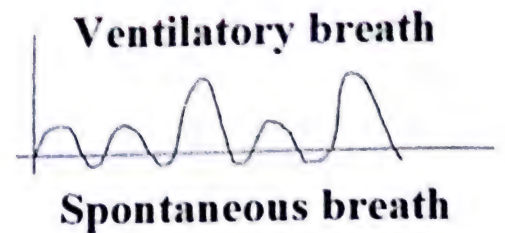
75. Identify the Type of Waves shown in Photograph

- a. ECG
- b. EEG
- c. JVP
- d. PCWP



76. Identify the Mode of Ventilation shown in Photograph

- a. Controlled mode
- b. Assist Controlled mode
- c. Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory
- d. Pressure Support



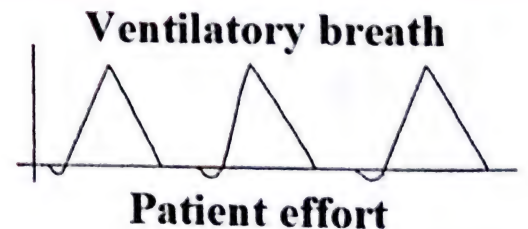
77. Identify the Type of Waves shown in Photograph
[Recent Question 2013]

- a. ECG
- b. EEG
- c. JVP
- d. None of the above



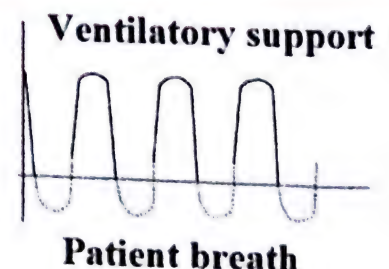
78. Identify the Mode of Ventilation shown in Photograph

- a. Controlled mode
- b. Assist Controlled mode
- c. Ventilation with PEEP
- d. Pressure Support



79. Identify the Mode of Ventilation shown in Photograph

- a. Controlled mode
- b. Assist Controlled mode
- c. Ventilation with PEEP
- d. Pressure Support

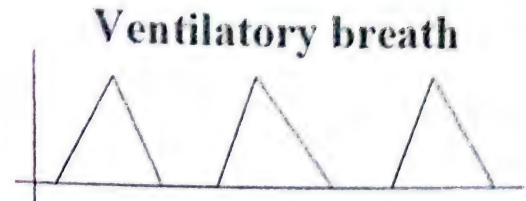


Ans.

75. a. ECG
76. c. Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory (Description: Ventilator deliver in-between patients' efforts)
77. c. JVP
78. b. Assist Controlled mode (Description: Patients' spontaneous breath rate exceeds back-up rate)
79. d. Pressure Support (Description: Increase in Tidal volume)

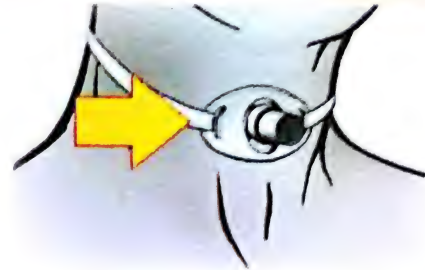
80. Identify the Mode of Ventilation shown in Photograph

- Controlled mode
- Assist Controlled mode
- Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory
- Pressure Support



81. Identify the Procedure performed on a Patient as shown in Photograph

- Cricothyroidotomy
- Tracheostomy
- Intubation
- Hyodotomy



82. Identify the Procedure performed on a Patient as shown in Photograph

- Cricothyroidotomy
- Tracheostomy
- Intubation
- Hyodotomy



83. Identify the Type of Breathing/ ventilation shown in Photograph

- Mouth-to-mouth ventilation
- Mouth-to-airway ventilation
- Bag and mask ventilation
- Chest compressions



84. CPR Method shown in Photograph is used for

- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation
- None



Ans.

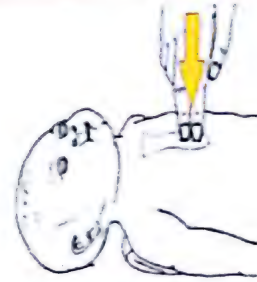
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 80. a. Controlled mode (Description: IPPV, Patients' own effort is absent) | 82. a. Cricothyroidotomy |
| 81. b. Tracheostomy | 84. c. Circulation |
| 83. a. Mouth-to-mouth ventilation | |

85. Use of Instrument shown in Photograph

- a. Ventricular fibrillation
- b. Pulse-less Ventricular Tachycardia
- c. Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia
- d. All of the above

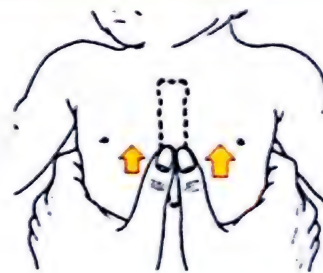
**86. CPR Method shown in Photograph is**

- a. Cardiac massage
- b. Two finger cardiac compression
- c. Two thumb cardiac compression
- d. Cardiac thump

**87. CPR Method shown in Photograph is**

[Recent Question 2012]

- a. Cardiac massage
- b. Two finger cardiac compression
- c. Two thumb cardiac compression
- d. Cardiac thump

**88. Positioning for Endotracheal intubation as shown in Photograph**

- a. Flexion at the atlanto occipital and extension at the cervicothoracic junctions
- b. Extension at atlanto occipital and flexion at cervicothoracic junction
- c. Flexion at the atlanto occipital and cervicothoracic junction
- d. Extension at atlanto occipital and cervicothoracic junction



Ans.

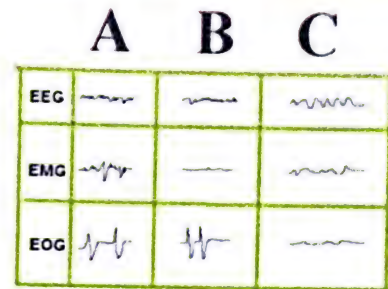
85. d. All of the above (Instrument shown: Defibrillator) 86. b. Two finger cardiac compression
 87. c. Two thumb cardiac compression
 88. b. Extension at atlanto occipital and flexion at cervicothoracic junction (Sniffing position)

RECENT-MOST QUESTIONS (2015)

Recent-Most Questions (2015)

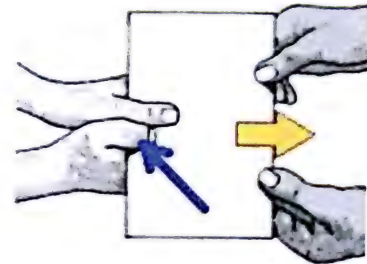
1. Study the Graphs carefully. In the Photograph, Wave 'C' represents [AIIMS May 2015]

a. REM
b. NREM
c. Quiet wakefulness
d. Awake



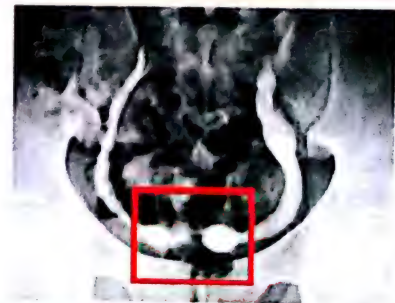
2. Identify the Nerve being tested in Maneuver shown in the Photograph is [Recent Question 2015]

a. Radial nerve
b. Ulnar nerve
c. Median nerve
d. Musculocutaneous nerve



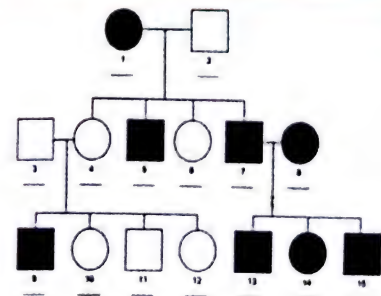
3. A woman with recurrent UTI shows IVP (Photograph). Diagnosis [Recent Question 2015]

a. Duplication of ureter
b. Congenital megaureter
c. Ureterocoele
d. Duplication of pelvis



4. Identify the Type of Inheritance shown in Pedigree analysis [Recent Question 2015]

a. Autosomal dominant
b. Autosomal recessive
c. X-linked dominant
d. X-linked recessive

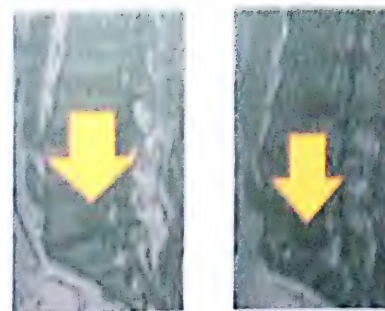


Ans.

1. b. NREM (Description: EEG show High amplitude with low frequency, EMG/ EOG nearly flat)
2. b. Ulnar nerve (Sign shown: Froments' sign) 3. c. Ureterocoele (Sign shown: Adder head appearance)
4. d. X-linked recessive

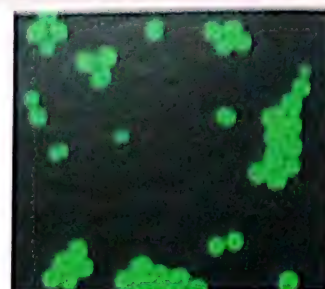
5. A 26 years old Female presents with Pain Lower dorsal spine since last 4 months. MRI reveals lesion (Photograph), Local tenderness present. Diagnosis [Recent Question 2015]

a. Disc prolapse
b. Spinal stenosis
c. TB spine
d. Scoliosis



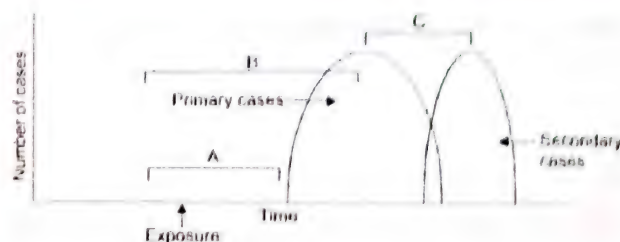
6. Following structure is required to take this Image (Photograph) in the microscope [AIIMS May 2015]

a. Dark field condensor
b. Phase filter
c. Cathode ray tube
d. Dichroic mirror



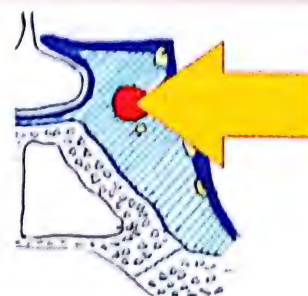
7. Identify 'C' as shown in the Photograph [Recent Question 2015]

a. Minimum IP
b. Maximum IP
c. Median IP
d. Average IP



8. Identify the Vessel (Arrow) in Coronal section of Cavernous sinus in Photograph [Recent Question 2015]

a. Maxillary artery
b. External carotid artery
c. Internal carotid artery
d. Common carotid artery



9. A Lady presents with Bluish lesion over Right side forehead, with an irregular bluish lesion in Conjunctiva of Right eye (Photograph). Diagnosis is [AIIMS May 2015]

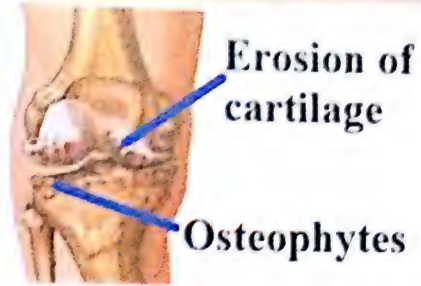
a. Becker's naevus
b. Mongolian spot
c. Nevus of Ota
d. Nevus of Ito



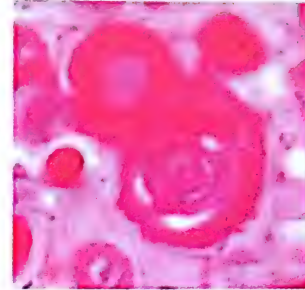
Ans.

5. c. TB spine
6. d. Dichroic mirror (Image shown: Fluorescence microscopy)
7. d. Average IP (Estimation)
8. c. Internal carotid artery
9. c. Nevus of Ota (Description: Entrapment of melanocytes in upper 1/3rd dermis, distribution along Maxillary division of Trigeminal nerve)

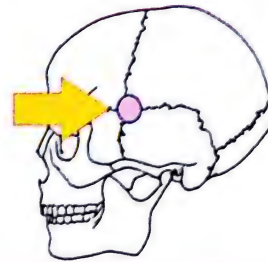
10. A 55 years old Female, with BMI value 40, presents with following (Photograph) condition of Knee in the OPD. Diagnosis is [Recent Question 2015]
- Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Psoriatic arthritis
 - Reiter's disease



11. Identify the Body depicted in the Photograph [Recent Question 2015]
- Schiller Duval body
 - Psammoma body
 - Negri bodies
 - Cowdry bodies



12. Point (Arrow) shown in the Skull depicts [Recent Question 2015]
- Inion
 - Stephanion
 - Pterion
 - Bregma



13. Visual acuity of a person had Left eye normal. Right eye Visual filed defect (Photograph) indicates [Recent Question 2015]
- Left occipital infarct
 - Pituitary adenoma
 - Damage to Left loop Meyer's fibres
 - Glaucoma



14. A Woman presents with Unilateral skin lesion (Photograph) with Leucotrichia. Diagnosis is [AIIMS May 2015]
- Focal vitiligo
 - Segmental vitiligo
 - Piebaldism
 - Waardenberg syndrome

**Ans.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10. b. Osteoarthritis | 11. b. Psammoma body (Description: Papillary carcinoma thyroid) |
| 12. c. Pterion (Description: Meeting point of Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Sphenoid bones) | 14. b. Segmental vitiligo (Description: Affected area limited to one segment of Integument) |
| 13. d. Glaucoma | |

15. Identify the Histology slide shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2015]

- a. Spleen
- b. Tonsil
- c. Tongue
- d. Lymph node



16. Identify the Histology slide shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2015]

- a. Gall bladder
- b. Tongue
- c. Stomach
- d. Appendix



17. A Woman presents with history of bullae over 30% of body, with erosions over lips and mucosa over last 7 days. Most likely cause of condition (Photograph)
[AIIMS May 2015]

- a. Bacterial infection
- b. Viral infection
- c. Drugs
- d. Malignancy



18. Identify Parts of Endotracheal tube

[Recent Question 2015]

- a. A-Outer canula, B-Inner canula, C-Obturator
- b. A-Obturator, B-Outer canula, C-Inner canula
- c. A-Obturator, B-Inner canula, C-Outer canula
- d. A-Inner canula, B-Outer canula, C-Obturator



A



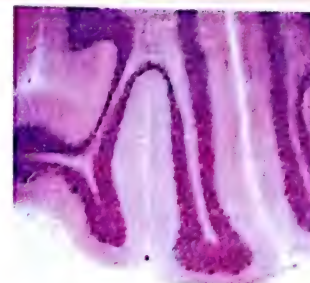
B



C

19. Identify the Histology slide shown in the Photograph
[Recent Question 2015]

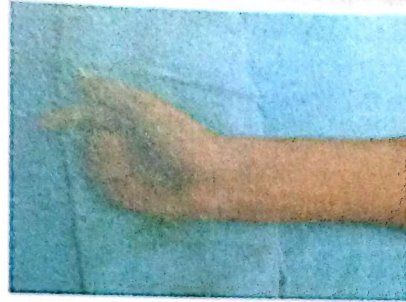
- a. Cerebrum
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Spinal cord
- d. Peripheral nerve



Ans.

- 15. d. Lymph node
- 16. a. Gall bladder (Description: Microvilli, Simple columnar epithelium; Absence of Muscularis mucosa/ Submucosa)
- 17. c. Drugs (Condition shown: Toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- 18. d. A-Inner canula, B-Outer canula, C-Obturator
- 19. b. Cerebellum (Description: purkinje layer, Granular layer, Molecular layer; Arbor-vitae Tree-like appearance)

20. Condition of the hand (Photograph) is due to
nerve palsy [Recent Question 2015]
- Radial N
 - Ulnar N
 - Axillary N
 - Median N



21. A Child presents to Surgery OPD with Abscess as shown in Photograph. It is definitely related to muscle [Recent Question 2015]
- Temporalis
 - Sternocleidomastoid
 - Subclavius
 - Occipito-frontalis



22. 7-month old Pregnant lady with Diabetes mellitus presents with lesions (Photograph) over trunk. Following drug can be used for treatment [AIIMS May 2015]

- Retinoids
- Azathioprine
- Methotrexate
- Cyclosporine

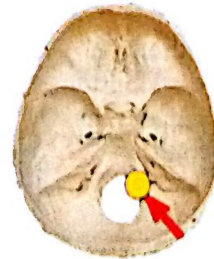


23. A child with lesions (Photograph) on Elbow and Penis presents to OPD. Most likely diagnosis is [AIIMS May 2015]

- Scabies
- Lichen planus
- Lichen nitidus
- Lichen scrofulosorum



24. Nerve passing through Canal/ fossa as shown in Skull Photograph is [Recent Question 2015]
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - Hypoglossal nerve
 - Cranial part of Accessory nerve
 - Vagus nerve



Ans.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 20. | d. Median N (Sign: Pointing index) | 21. | b. Sternocleidomastoid (Abscess shown: Bezold's abscess) |
| 22. | d. Cyclosporine (Condition shown: Pustular psoriasis) | | |
| 23. | c. Lichen nitidus (Description: Discrete, uniform, shiny, flat-topped, pale flesh-colored papules appearing hypopigmented affecting children and young adults) | | |
| 24. | b. Hypoglossal nerve (Canal shown: Hypoglossal canal) | | |

25. A young patient presents to Dermatology OPD with itchy tense blisters on normal skin (Photograph) as well as urticarial plaques. Most probable Diagnosis for this case is

[AIIMS May 2015]

- Pemphigus vulgaris
- Dermatitis herpetiformis
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Linear IgA disease



26. 40 years old Male from Bihar present with juicy, hypopigmented, normoaesthetic papules over face and neck (Photograph). Episode of prolonged fever in childhood present. Most likely diagnosis

[AIIMS May 2015]

- Tuberculoid leprosy
- Lepromatous leprosy
- Post Kala azar dermal Leishmaniasis
- Histoid Hansen's



27. Cranial nerve supply of Muscle shown in the Photograph is

[Recent Question 2015]

- IX
- X
- XI
- XII



28. Skin disorder shown in Photograph based on its distribution in body

[Recent Question 2015]

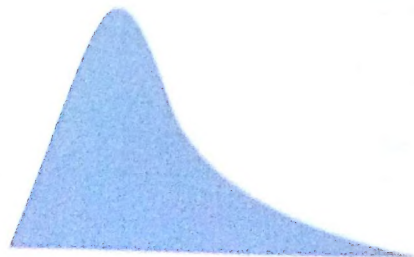
- Psoriasis
- Tuberous sclerosis
- Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- Pityriasis rosea



29. Identify the distribution shown

[Recent Question 2015]

- Normal distribution
- Right skewed distribution
- Left skewed distribution
- Poisson's distribution



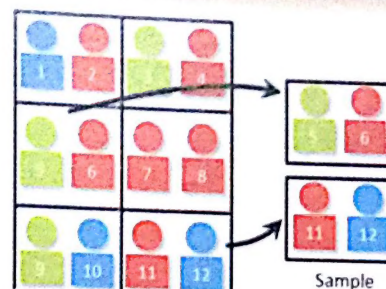
Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|--|
| 25. | c. | Bullous pemphigoid | | | |
| 26. | c. | Post Kala azar dermal Leishmaniasis (Description: Classical presentation, Residence of Bihar) | | | |
| 27. | c. | XI (Muscle shown: Sternocleidomastoid M) | 28. | d. | Pityriasis rosea (Appearance: Christmas tree/ Fir tree appearance) |
| 29. | b. | Right skewed distribution (Description: Positive skew curve; Mean > Median > Mode) | | | |

30. Type of sampling shown in Figure is

[Recent Question 2015]

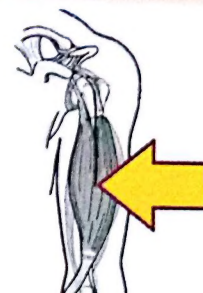
- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Systematic random sampling
- c. Stratified random sampling
- d. Cluster random sampling



31. A 26 years old Male presented to Orthopaedic emergency with rupture of Muscle tension as shown in the Photograph. Sign used for Evaluation of the condition

[Recent Question 2015]

- a. Jerk test
- b. Apprehension maneuver
- c. Popeye test
- d. Adson's maneuver



32. A 25 year old girl presents with erythematous plaques on face (Photograph), lesions exacerbating on sweating, sun-exposure and emotional disturbance. Diagnosis is

[AIIMS May 2015]

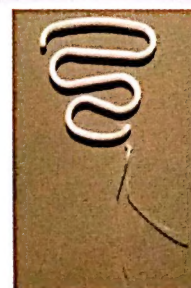
- a. SLE
- b. Rosacea
- c. Acne vulgaris
- d. Photodermatitis



33. Identify the contraceptive shown

[Recent Question 2015]

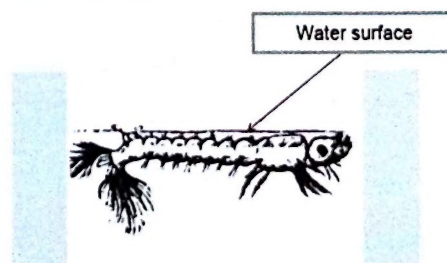
- a. Progestasert
- b. Mirena
- c. Lippes loop
- d. Vaginal ring



34. Identify mosquito larva shown in Photograph

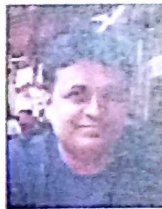
[Recent Question 2015]

- a. Anopheles
- b. Aedes
- c. Culex
- d. Mansonia



Ans.

- 30. d. Cluster random sampling
- 31. c. Popeye test (Description: Retraction of upper arm makes the Biceps bump more prominent)
- 32. b. Rosacea
- 33. c. Lippes loop (Description: 1st Generation/ Non-medicated/ Inert IUD contraceptive)
- 34. a. Anopheles



Dear Students,

First-of-all, let me thank you for whole-heartedly accepting all books written by me and making them Grand successes among Medicos in India and abroad. Review of PSM (Including Biostatistics), PhyBiAn® with FMT, PROAFS®, Preparatory Manual for UGs (PSM) and PSM for FMGE would not have achieved the success, without your support and belief.

It has re-established my belief – Sincerity, honesty and hard work is always appreciated!

'No doubt, PG level examinations are changing in India. Students who can understand & improvise, with help of books that adapt to New Pattern, shall surely succeed!'

One of the key changes in PGME Examinations in India since 2011-12, besides more focus on Fact-based questions and One-liner questions, has been introduction of Image Based Questions (IBQs). And, as evident through Recent Examinations in India, IBQs' proportion is on a gradual increase in all PGMEEs in India (especially NBE AIPG, NBE DNB, State PGMEEs, NBE FMGE, Medical Officer Examinations, Dental PGMEE and Other Examinations).

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Wish you Success, not just in Examination, but in Life too!

Dr. Vivek Jain



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